

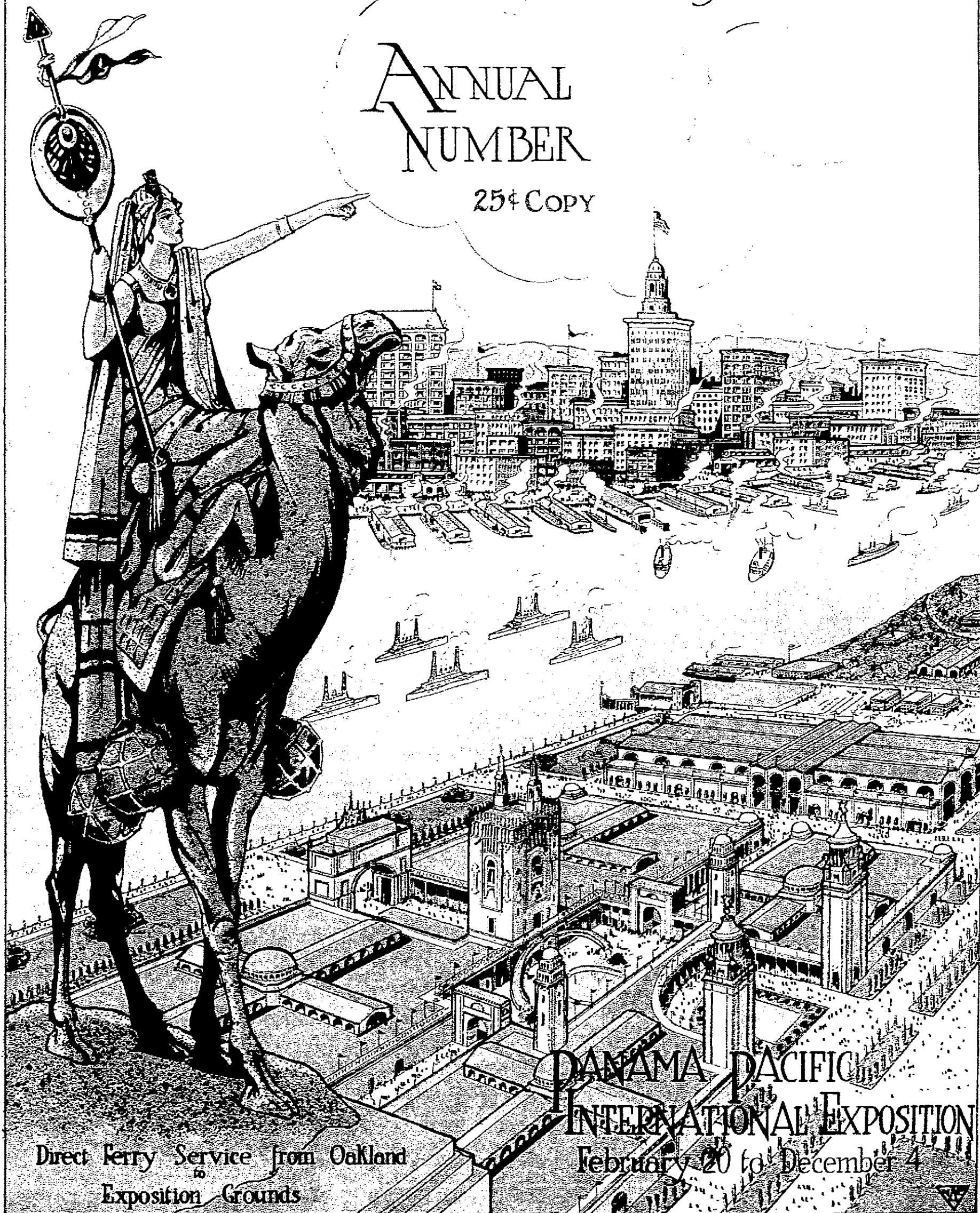
# OAKLAND TRIBUNE

Oakland  
California

January 1915

ANNUAL  
NUMBER

25¢ COPY



Direct Ferry Service from Oakland  
Exposition Grounds

PANAMA PACIFIC  
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION  
February 20 to December 4

# Oakland, California

## "The Convention City of the Pacific Coast"

☐ Oakland will entertain over 100 conventions during 1915 in its new million dollar Auditorium.

☐ Oakland will have direct ferry service to the Panama Pacific Exposition Grounds during the Exposition, insuring visitors staying in Oakland absolute comfort in going to and from the Fair Grounds.

☐ Oakland is prepared to welcome its guests by offering the general public the very highest class Hotel Service at moderate rates.

☐ Oakland boasts of having the finest Automobile drives in America.

☐ Oakland has a perfect all the year around climate.

☐ If there is anything you want to know about Oakland or the Pacific Coast drop us a line. Your letter will receive courteous, prompt and personal attention and the service will cost you nothing.

*Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Consolidated*  
*Oakland, California*



# Greeting

My Name is Oakland. I am the TRIBUNE of 1915, that year of splendid promise so newly sprung from the loins of Time.

Standing at the Gateway to the Western Sea I stretch forth the Hand of Opportunity in greeting to the Peoples of the World.

Progress is my warner and Prosperity is my watchword.

Behind me in a semicircle of majestic sweep, are marshaled my sister cities of the commonwealth of Alameda.

My towers of trade teem with the activities of men. My homes look out upon the waters from the freedom of many heights.

My crops are garnered bounteously on wide-spreading acres. My factories are a-throb with the song of Industry.

My wharves are quickened with the commerce of Nations. My products freight the ships of the Seven Seas.

No slums' felid breath blasts the bloom of health on the cheek of Childhood. No sweat shop's greedy maw robs Youth of its inheritance.

No tyranny of toil grinds out the souls of men. No poverty of pity makes of charity a curse.

No door of knowledge is closed in the face of Ambition. No lack of welcome chills the stranger's heart.

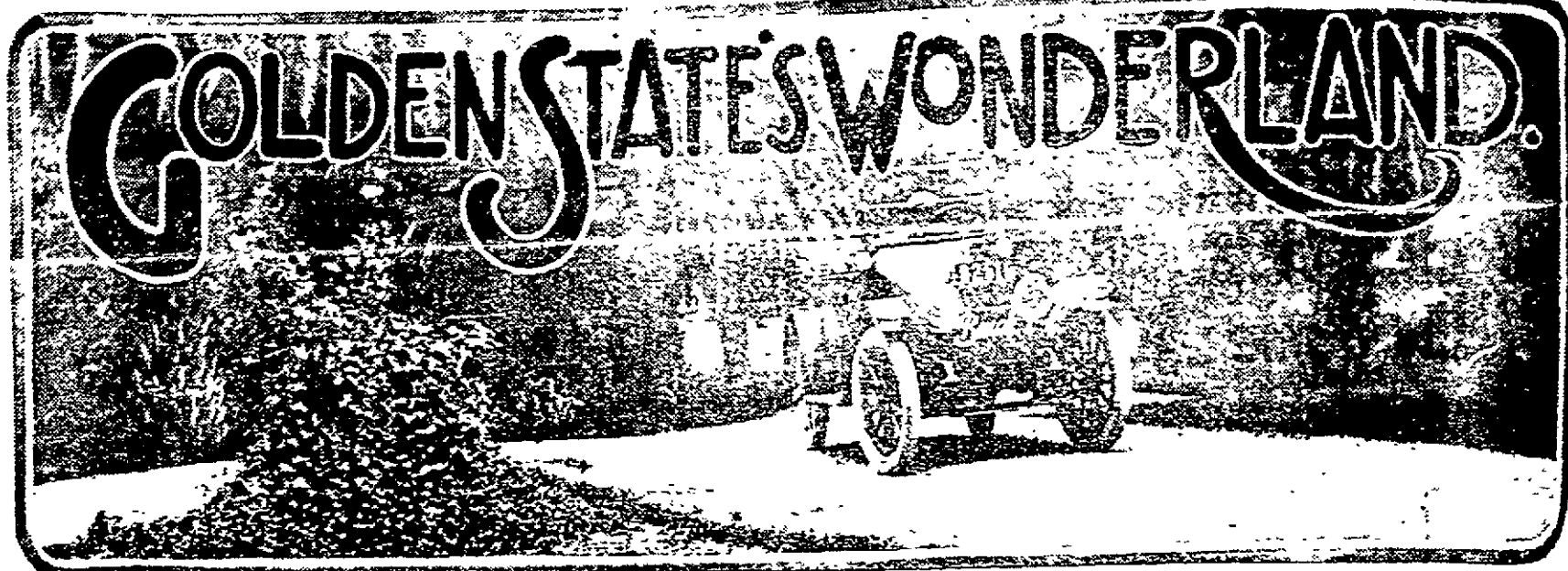
My schools are populous with the children of many climes. My parks are tuneful with their care-free laughter.

My universities annually confer the blessings of education upon thousands of clean thinking, clean living men and women. My libraries present the stored lore of all times to the seeker after Truth.

Rail and Water meet at my Gateway to the Western Sea and their greeting is: —————

## OPPORTUNITY





(By C. M. JACKSON.)

**C**ALIFORNIA is known the world over for its many wonders that have been described in song and story, and have inspired the best efforts of the artist. The fame of its great natural parks, its giant trees, its producing mines, its fertile valleys and plains, its areas of oranges and lemons, its magnificent oil fields, its manifold interests of diversified character, has spread to every corner of the globe, and in every land men and women have heard of the unsurpassable attractions and resources of this Empire of the Pacific. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the multifarious features of this great commonwealth, and those who have come to inspect it, expecting to find cause for doubts have gone away to praise, or have remained to participate in that which may be found here for the benefit of mankind.

California has many rich and growing localities. From north line to southern border, and from the Sierras to the ocean are communities great in their commercial importance, rich in their attractions and magnificent in the wealth of their output. But of all the counties in the Golden State Alameda is entitled to be classed as its real Wonderland, for it is the only section containing three great cities fronting on a waterfront as extensive as those of the great commercial ports of the world, cities of business activity and home life, each teeming with busy people, prosperous in the extreme, yet so closely united with the country that it is but a step from the asphalt pavement of the commercial center to the blossoming orchard, a minute's ride from the counting houses to the fruitful field, a brief trip from the banking house to scenery unparalleled anywhere.

The three cities of Alameda county in order of their size are Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, with a combined population of upwards of 350,000. They are destined to achieve a commercial greatness far in excess of that which they now enjoy as the result of the fast increasing trade with other nations and states of our own country through the Panama canal. They are directly connected with the rest of the country by three great trans-continental systems of railroad, which bring to the bay on which they are located the products of the Southern states, the eastern and middle states, the states of the northwest and of Canada, and which carry to all these localities the products of the many factories and of the soil of the suburban districts.

Alameda county's business is enormous in volume as the records elsewhere in this edition will disclose. The wholesale and retail houses are equal in importance to those of any city in the state. There are scores of factories here and more are seeking locations. There are more than forty banks, with ample capital and enormous resources and deposits.

But city life is not all of which Alameda county has to boast. Within her 732 square miles of area and its thousands of farms ranging in acreage from three to more than a thousand, there are scores of prosperous towns and villages, all in thriving condition. For Alameda county is the home of the apricot, which here attains its perfection, of the peach, the pear, the pomegranate and the grape, the cherry, the nectarine and the strawberry, small fruits of all kinds, of waving grain and the succulent

vegetable. Her hills pasture thousands of cattle and sheep and her valleys are always rich with the harvest.

More than one hundred churches point their spires heavenward within the area of Alameda county, while the school systems of city and outside are regarded as the best in California and are constantly being improved. It is in Alameda county that one of the greatest universities in the land is located, and here also are some of the private institutions of learning that take rank with the best the nation affords.

The cities and towns of Alameda county are the homes of thousands who have been attracted here because of the conditions noted, and will be the homes of thousands more who will come for similar reasons, and the added fact that in the metropolitan towns of this section there are no vice districts, these having been abolished, and because of the high moral tone of the social atmosphere. Then, too, the locations are charming in all their essentials. The hills behind the cities are rare in their beauty and natural wonders. It is but a few minutes from the center of the business sections to pleasant scenes, rugged mountains, bosky dells, verdant glens and scenic marvels. The clang of the motor car gong and the honk of the automobile are heard one minute and the whirring wings of the quail the next. It is but a step from the market to the moss-covered bank, but a slight interval from the noise of the factory to the quiet of the twilight following the gorgeous sunset seen from the mountain range, covered with trees and radiant with flowers.

All these are accessible by roads that in other and less favored lands would be designated as boulevards, which winding around point and elbow on easy grades bring the admiring looker-on to spots where the vista of valley, bay, ocean, lake, hill and peak extends for one hundred miles up and down the coast.

The glory of Tamalpais and the marvels of Mt. Wilson are by no means superior to the lights of the Skyline boulevard or points along the road to Redwood Canyon, or down the tunnel boulevard, or out toward the "Hights," where Joaquin Miller lived and died. Many much-advertised trails of travel to spots in California are inferior to any of the drives connecting the chain of parks beginning at Berkeley on the north and extending to the extreme limits on the south and then on and on. For here may be found the great works of Nature improved by those of art, accessible without difficulty.

By means of an excellent system of suburban lines it is but a brief period of time from city to country, from the furnace to the farm. By means of an excellent system of transportation by car and ferry it is but a few minutes from the three cities of Alameda county to any point on the bay from Vallejo to San Francisco. The resident of either Oakland, Berkeley or Alameda is in close touch with every point around the bay, while the citizen of the county, through the excellent facilities of steam and electric transportation finds himself able to leave his home in any section, nearly, transact business anywhere within the radius indicated and arrive home at a seasonable hour in the evening.

It is a prosperous land, both city and country, is Alameda county. So far as the farmers are concerned they rank with the most successful

in the State. More than half of the farms, amounting to 311,327 acres, are free from debt of any kind, while only a small proportion are mortgaged. The man of enterprise finds little difficulty in keeping out of debt. It is a prolific land also and its industries are diversified. The cattle-growers with their 25,000 head, the sheep men with their flocks of 10,000, the poultrymen with their output of a million and a quarter dozens of eggs annually, keep pace with the growers of the splendid varieties of fruits, who are always prosperous.

Alameda county is a place where workingmen find employment at good wages, under fair conditions the year round. No climatic changes from extreme heat to extreme cold occur here, and as a result the wheels of the factories turn constantly the year through, while building activities never cease. Housing conditions are good, rents reasonable, prices of commodities just and the toiler who lives by the work of his hands finds opportunities denied him in less favored localities.

It is a healthy land, too, as reading the mortality statistics in course of preparation as this is written will disclose. There is a marked absence of contagious diseases which many other cities of the nation would be glad to claim. The air is good, the climate equable, the water of fine quality, the sanitation of the cities and towns of a first-class character.

Mention has been made of the natural parks of Alameda county, but those created artificially by the cities for the benefit of their citizens deserve something more than passing notice. The city park in Oakland, enclosing Lake Merritt, a splendid body of water, is the leading one. This area is being made a veritable garden of flowers and lawn, studded with fountains here and there, the effect being very pleasing. Berkeley's university park is another splendid feature and the waterfront attractions of Alameda and other features there contribute toward making life worth living for those who delight in breathing spots in the heart of great towns. In Oakland's park band concerts are held Sunday afternoons, which are attended by thousands.

Not the least of the features of life in Alameda county are its amusements. All the cities have theaters, those of Oakland being especially well and favorably known because of the excellence of their performances. Every presentation of worth finds Oakland an appreciative field and every artist of note coming to the coast always visits Oakland, which is the real center of Alameda county's theatricals.

In summing up this general resume of conditions these facts may be stated: First, that Alameda county, both city and country, offers exceptional opportunities for industry. That judicious investment will result in the accumulation of sufficient wealth to enable any man with ambition to pass his life in comfort and gentleness in a climate incomparable and amid surroundings that make for pleasure in existence. That because of the healthful conditions here one will live longer to enjoy that which he acquires than in any other section of the country. That by reasons of the high moral tone of the community and the excellence of its educational institutions he can give his children unexcelled opportunities, while the good things of life are found here in such quantities that all may enjoy instead of the few, as is the case in many sections outside our California.



# OAKLAND THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

By WILLIAM P. DEWOLF.

**O**AKLAND, standing in the gateway to the Western Sea, extends her hands in greeting to the peoples of all nations and all climes, welcoming them to the hospitality of a civic center where commercial progress has for its setting a city beautiful—a city whose natural charm of location is being picturesquely supplemented by the craftsmanship of landscape gardener and of architect. There are many cities beautiful within the ocean-to-ocean reaching domain of these United States, but none more beautiful than Oakland, and there are but few which respond so wholly to the inspiration of the artist.

Sweeping backward from the ruffled surface of its waterfront, where the ships of many flags ride at ease, the city climbs tier upon tier to the tree-topped summits of the Contra Costa hills, and from the freedom of the heights looks out across the bay to the portal of the Golden Gate, that sunlit pathway of the sea adown which swept the caravel of Don Gaspar de Portola to blaze the trail of the Cross for the brown-robed Franciscan padres.

Below, where pulses the city's heart, tall towers of trade rear themselves—mighty monuments to civic prosperity. The broad bosom of the bay is troubled by the bustle of commerce and its shores echo the deep-throated chanties of lusty sailors. Long lines of cars, freighted with the products of loom and land, wind westward to where rail and water meet.

To landward lie the wide-spreading acres of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, thickly laced with tree and vine. Farm and meadow lands of deep alluvial soil yield bounteous harvests to the tiller's hand. Empurpled vineyards cling to sunny slopes and burdened orchards lavish the wealth that grows on trees. Easy-graded, well-ballasted roads, arteries branching from the city's heart, keep city and country in constant touch and lead the way to country joys. To travel these roads is an object lesson on the prosperity and industry of the suburban area from whence Oakland draws its civic life blood.

Supplementing these arteries as a means to communal virility is the city's excellent system of boulevards and streets. They extend eastward from the municipal wharves to San Leandro, land of the cherry; northward to Berkeley, the University City; and southward to Alameda, the Encinal City of the Spanish occupation. Along their venous lengths blossom factory and school; skyscraper and cathedral spire; the cottage of the artisan and the more pretentious dwellings of the well-to-do. Tall trees stand sentinel along the way and flowered parkings gladden the eye. No slum's

fetid breath blasts the bloom of health on the cheek of childhood, no sweatshop's greedy maw robs youth of its inheritance.

All about Nature has been permitted to encroach a beautifying hand upon the man-made canyons of stone and steel, that the glad coloring of the open might cheer the hearts of those who mostly travel the busy haunts of toil. Even in the downtown business sections where the strife of the work-a-day world is keenest, plots of verdant turf have been set amid the somber-toned city blocks like great green squares on a gigantic chessboard. No forbidding signs bar the freedom of these oases to the tread of children's feet, nor to those of the humblest warfarer.

In the very center of the city, shimmering like a mirror in an emerald frame, the placid waters of Lake Merritt reflect the heliographic messages of the sun. Wild duck by the thousands there find refuge from the hunter's gun and view with indifference the proximity of man. Snow-white sails swoop pinion-like above its surface to the lilt of song and laughter. A canoe glides swiftly in their wake—a streak of silent stealth upon the face of the waters. Overhead the seagulls circle and give tongue to their plaint in voices creaky as a rusty hinge.

Along the shores the green carpet of Lakeside Park, its flowered pattern a riot of variegated hues, invites relaxation on its velvet pile. Gnarled oaks beckon with distorted limbs of age a moment's pause beneath their verdant roofs while they whisper of ancient things. The song of bird mingles with the soft splash of fountain, and both are a-tune with the prattle of children at play. Youth and age meet there on a common footing and each finds something of happiness and balm.

Skirting the lake, and lined on either side with broad-leaved palms, winds a boulevard smooth as a dancing floor. Fronting this chef-d'oeuvre of the roadmaker's handiwork are many of the city's most beautiful homes—the abode of art and culture. At the south end of the lake, on the level expanse of Peacock Park, is located the million-dollar municipal auditorium. The structure is classic in design, contains one of the largest convention halls in the United States and a theater especially adapted to grand opera.

The close-cut green turf of the city hall plaza makes an agreeable setting for Oakland's two million dollar municipal building where are housed the various departments of the civic government. Interior and exterior crystallize in marble and steel the life ambition of the designer—the chaste and classic building of his realized dream. Its towering spire lifts nearly 400 feet above the street—a beacon of glistening stone by day and of incandescent light by night. It is the nucleus of a business center having buildings in structural harmony therewith.

Within easy walking distance of the city hall plaza are located Oakland's richly appointed hotels and apartment houses. All are commodious and of handsome design. Already the permanent abode of many of the city's families of wealth, they will afford temporary abode to thousands of the visitors to the Panama-Pacific International exposition. Rapid transit facilities put the visitor in touch with all sections of Oakland and its environs and with the fair grounds. The Chabot observatory, located but a short distance from Broadway, in one of the city's verdant squares, offers much of interest to those who would watch the stars swing across the ancient roof of night. Nearby the observatory is the magnificent Carnegie library, with its stored knowledge of all times and climes.

Near the city's waterfront the sylvan recesses of De Fremery park give a touch of the open country to the flat sweep of the shore line. This bit of natural parking was formerly the estate of the family whose name it bears, and was then, as now, one of the most picturesque places in the bay region. In the northern section of the city, on the way to Berkeley and the University of California, is located Mosswood park—a veritable wildwood where children romp unrestricted and squirrels flirt their bushy tails in the very face of civilization. To the south of the city the estuary marks the line of cleavage with the commonwealth of Alameda—streaming across the landscape like an unrolling bolt of marine blue ribbon.

It is only a few minutes' ride from Broadway in an electric car or an automobile to the shady fastnesses of Trestle Glen, Piedmont and Dimond Canyons. Each is located within the city limits and brings Nature in the primitive to the very door of Modernity. Their cool retreats are at all seasons of the year the Mecca of those who find harmony and rest in the cedar's dim cathedral and the palace of the pine. Steps of the great and the lowly and the prints of little feet mark the earth along their sequestered byways.

Looking down upon these bits of tangle and thicket through which gossiping brooks meander seaward and waterfalls babble of snowy peaks are the estates of many of the mighty in business and social circles. Men whose names are synonymous with millions have set their home amid these sylvan surroundings. The beauty of formal landscape gardening blends with that of the wildwood, and both are vivified by the breath of life a-tang with the salt of cleansing seas.

Towering above all on the south slope of the hills overlooking the city is "The Heights," where Joaquin Miller lived and sang, and where at the end his spirit fared forth from its mortal tenement to "Sail on, sail on, sail on" across the vast ocean space to the land of Infinite Knowledge and Infinite Peace.

## Oakland Has Enviably Record as a Healthy City

(By DR. A. F. GILLILAN, Public Health Director.)

**E**ARLY settlers little realized that in locating at the mouth of the Oakland Creek in the early fifties they had selected one of the most healthful locations to be found in this whole county, and little did they dream that within a short period of sixty years the then small village would become a city of over 200,000 people. What that city will become within the next sixty years is impossible to imagine. The census determinations of the United States government during the whole time of Oakland's growth have been as follows:

### CENSUS OF OAKLAND, CAL.

1860	1,543
1870	10,500
1880	24,555
1890	48,632
1900	66,960
1910	150,174

If we plot these figures upon a diagram, using the horizontal spaces for the different ten-year periods and the vertical spaces for the growth in population, and draw a smooth curve through the points on the diagram, we obtain a very good representation of the relative rate of increase in population. The steeper the curve becomes the more rapid is the increase in population. We may extend this curve through the next decennial period—that is 1920—and there find that our curve crosses this line at the 280,000 level. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that the population of Oakland in 1920, at the very lowest estimate, will be over 280,000 people.

### OAKLAND A HEALTHY CITY.

That this city is one of the healthiest in the United States is borne out by figures from the bulletin of the United States Bureau of the Census showing the death rates for cities of over 100,000 population. In 1911 Oakland ranked lowest, with a death rate of 12.5 per cent. In 1912, Portland, Ore., was next, with a death rate of 12.6; Minneapolis was third, with a death rate of 12.9. In 1913, Portland, Ore., was lowest, with a death rate of 11, then Minneapolis 11.6, St. Paul 12, and Oakland fourth with 12.5. In 1914 Portland still had the lowest death rate, 11, and Oakland was next lowest with 12.3. These low death rates in Oakland have been due very largely to natural healthful conditions, in which Oakland is, indeed, most fortunate in possessing, and to the absence of unhealthy conditions. We have no extreme changes in temperature such as are found in the cities in the East, resulting in the pneumonias

and rheumatism of the cold and damp winter months, and sunstroke and diarrhoeal diseases, so fatal particularly in infancy and old age, in the extremely hot summer months.

The gentle slope of the land insures good drainage. The salt tidal waters of the bay render simple the sanitary disposal of sewage. The gentle sea breezes are most beneficial. There are no native anopheles or stegomyia mosquitoes, and therefore malaria and yellow fever are impossible diseases here until such a time as these mosquitoes are introduced. There is no disease-breeding "Ghetto" in the city. There are no densely populated tenement quarters, and as yet we know little of the thousands of unfortunate exploited immigrants such as the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard have to contend with. Pauperization as produced by underpaid labor and disease has been felt very little here as yet. Altogether we have been most fortunate in climate, surroundings and social environment. To the absence of these harmful conditions and to the presence of the beneficial ones can be attributed in very large measure the low death and disease rates of this locality.

### AIM OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The aim of the health department of the city is to take advantage of the absence of these harmful conditions and to use every possible endeavor to keep them out of the community, because once they gain a foothold they immediately become deeply rooted and most difficult to get out again; also to take advantage of and to foster the beneficial conditions and to encourage their preservation and growth. In this way to keep down the death rate and the disease rate and to have Oakland head the list with its death rate lower than any other city in the United States of over 100,000. Not for one year, but for every year. We have the advantage. Many things are in our favor. Other cities have to be fighting continually to keep in check harmful influences that up to the present do not exist here.

Look again at the plan showing the increase in population. In the past the growth of population was slow; therefore the curve was not steep, but as the rate of increase in population increases the curve becomes steeper. So it is with the public health activities. In the past natural conditions were most favorable and little public health activity was demanded, but as the population rate increases, so must public health activity increase to keep pace with it. This does not mean a numerical increase only in the total amount of work in direct proportion with the growth of the city, but means an increase in the activity of public health work

more in geometric proportion. A city of 200,000, growing at the rate that Oakland is, should be doing at least four times as much health work as was done when the city had only 100,000 of population, if the health conditions of the 100,000 period are to be maintained.

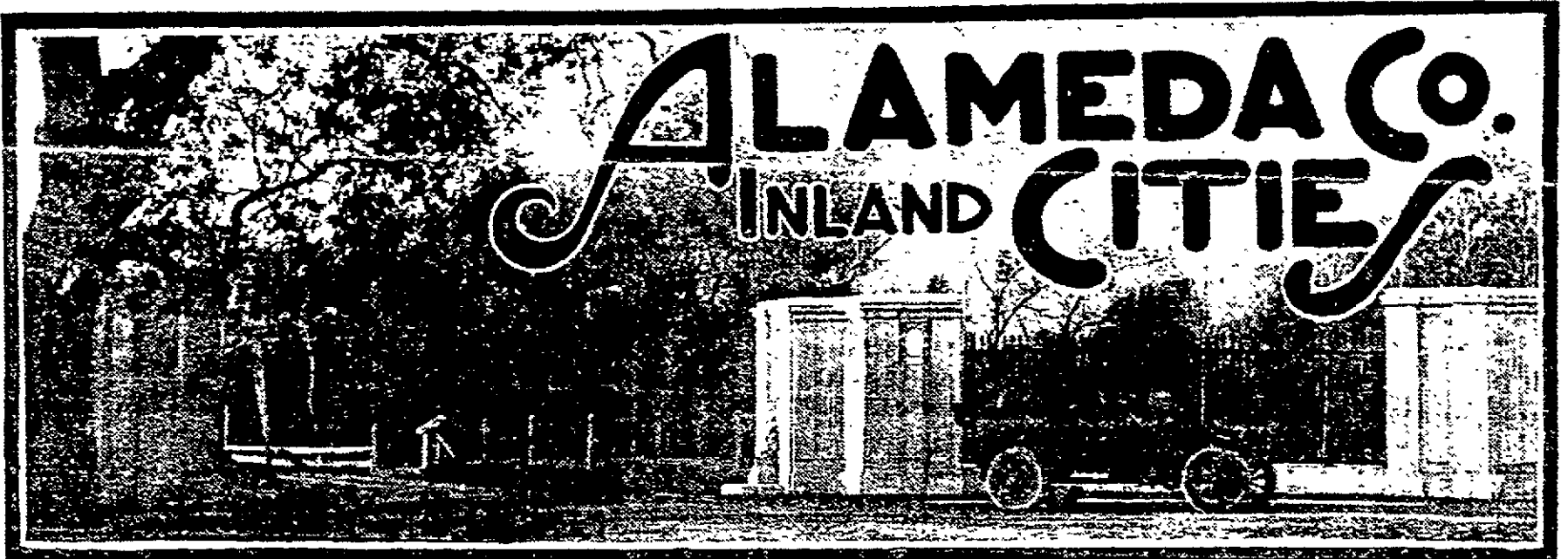
### OPINION OF BEACONSFIELD.

Disraeli said: "Public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the state." He did not mean to imply only the condition of health of the mass of the people, or rather, the absence of ill health, but he meant the application of that scientific knowledge regarding the prevention and the maintenance of health. The good health of a community may be the result of good fortune, the coincidence of a favorable climate, freedom from infection, absence of over-crowding, and other factors. However favorable these may be in obtaining a healthy community, they do not maintain it so. No thickly settled community would dare for an instant to rely upon them to maintain its healthfulness, for a constant battle must be waged between disease, over-crowding, harmful occupations, intemperance, poverty and starvation, on the one side, and the public health worker on the other. Let him relax his fight for but a few weeks and the community would quickly succumb to disease, pestilence and famine.

The weapons this worker fights with may be classed under three heads. First, the laws of preventive medicine, scientific knowledge concerning the infections, their causation, their control, and their suppression. Second, the laws of sanitary science; sanitary engineering in all its branches. It is said "Man is a social animal, and his tendency is to foul his abode." Third, last, and probably most important, is the newly recognized, and as yet least understood, science of social economics. The knowledge that will in time control and probably eliminate such conditions as poverty, pauperization, intemperance and prostitution, when thoroughly understood and applied, will do as much, if not more, toward controlling the public health than all other factors combined.

The state of New York has adopted as a motto for its health department, "Public Health is Purchasable." The city of Toronto supplements this, "With a well-organized department of public health a municipality may have as much health as it is willing to pay for." That the government of the United States was willing to pay for sufficient public health to keep the

(Continued on Page 30)



**PROSPERITY:** The word, unadorned by description, unembellished by fact, totals for the year 1914 the commercial ledgers of the inland cities of Alameda county. It sums up the year-book of their achievements and bespeaks a quickened march of civic progress during 1915. It tells the tale of bounteous harvests; of advancing farm values; of moneys well invested; of increased municipal growth. It stands, deep-rooted in the soil, nurtured by the husbandman, as much a part of the annual yield of Alameda county's fertile farms and orchard lands as the crops themselves.

Taken by and large, the year just closed was one of unequalled money-making opportunities throughout the suburban sections for which Oakland is the market place and shipping point. As the inland towns of the county are for the most part dependent upon the yield of the surrounding acres for their municipal well-being, it follows, as day the night, that whatever of prosperity the tiller of the soil enjoys must be reflected by his neighbors of the suburban commercial centers. Last year the interchange of prosperity was so continuous that it stamped a red-letter epoch upon the annals of every rural community within the county's lines.

The present year finds these cities fully cognizant of the opportunities for commercial betterment afforded by the Panama-Pacific exposition and fully determined to take advantage thereof. They are prepared to welcome the visitor hospitably, to entertain him at reason-

able cost, and if he be interested, to demonstrate why Alameda county country towns are profitable from an investment standpoint. If his visit is prompted by a casual desire to glimpse the fertile acres of the east bay section, his welcome will be just as cordial, his entertainment just as royal and his Godspeed just as sincere. This is the Alameda county way of making friends. It is a profitable way; profitable in friendships and in dollars and cents.

To visit the interior sections of Alameda county entails no long, arduous journey over dusty, ill-conditioned country roads, or ill-ballasted rights-of-way in stuffy railway coaches. To the contrary, easy graded, well-kept turnpikes and comfortable observation cars over rapid transit railroads rob the trip of all discomforts. From both an educational and a scenic point of view the trip offers much of special interest to Fair visitor and to Californian. The route traverses one of the most fertile agrarian areas in the world and every mile is a mile of diversified beauty of landscape.

In the Altamont section is produced the finest hay grown in this or any other state. The high quality of its wine grapes and wines has brought fame and fortune to the Livermore valley. The Sunol valley is noted for its blooded horses and cattle. Lou Dillon, in her day the fastest trotting mare in the world, was foaled and taught her paces there. The hops grown in the Pleasanton section have no superior. The sugar beet industry has few equals elsewhere as a wealth producer. Alameda county barley is rated as "highest

grade," and Alameda county fruits are famed for size and flavor. All of the inland towns are admirably located with relation to Oakland, Alameda county's center of population, and that city and San Francisco both draw heavily upon the farm products of these suburban communities for their sustenance. Livermore is but little more than thirty miles distant from Oakland via Hayward pass and Dublin Canyon boulevard. The distance to Pleasanton over the same route is about twenty-five miles. A trip to Mission San Jose by way of picturesque Niles canyon is covered in approximately twenty-four miles. Sunol is located at the eastern end of Niles canyon, Dublin at the eastern end of Hayward pass, and Santa Rita at the entrance to Tassajara valley. The towns mentioned, together with Niles, Irvington, Decoto, Warm Springs, Altamont, and others, are either in touch with or nearby main line railway transportation, and all are available via well-kept roads.

**HAYWARD—15 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.** Forty-five minutes from Broadway, a 15-cent fare, and an express transit service via electric car during the morning and evening "rush" hours, are population and money-getters for Hayward, a thriving suburban city located about fifteen miles east of Oakland. For the reasons stated, together with charm of location and climate, Hayward is proving very attractive as a home city to many persons whose occupations or business interests are in Oakland. First-class hotel accommodations are an additional factor in Hayward's favor and will draw many visitors there during the exposition. The residents are prepared to welcome these

radius of six miles of Hayward have an average aggregate annual yield valued at \$2,000,000. The average value of the vegetables raised within the same radius each year is \$1,000,000. The annual apricot crop totals upward of 18,000 tons. Twelve thousand tons of the fruit are canned, 6,000 tons are dried and the remainder goes to market fresh from the trees. Thirty thousand tons of tomatoes, having an approximate average value of \$250,000, are grown yearly in the vicinity of Hayward. Rhubarb growers realize annually from \$250 to \$400 per acre. The cherries grown and canned in the Hayward section command a ready sale all over the world. Hayward-grown pears, peaches, plums and peas are unexcelled in grade and flavor. Hayward-grown berries have few equals on the market.

A reduced rate and rapid transit created an increased demand for homesites at Hayward during 1914. As a result several new tracts were subdivided and met with a ready sale. The population was materially increased, many of the new units coming from points outside the state. Hayward's popularity as a home city has its genesis in the scenic attractions of the surrounding country, the desirability of its homesites and its accessibility to Oakland and the other waterfront cities. The city has an admirable public school system and an \$80,000 Union High school building. The latter is located on the magnificent scenic boulevard leading to Oakland and is architecturally artistic. There is in the treasury \$120,000, the balance of a \$200,000 High school bond issue, which is to be used in amplifying the present building and the school curriculum as the need arises.

#### SAN LEANDRO—THE CHERRY CITY.

During 1914 prosperity was in evidence every day on the streets of San Leandro—the Cherry City. San Leandro is a buffer town lying between Oakland and Hayward and is one of the most progressive of the smaller municipalities of the east bay section. Its early history dates back to the days of the Peraltas and other of the Spanish families whose forefathers received vast land grants from the Spanish king throughout Alameda county. At one time the capital of Alameda county, it has at all times kept pace with the county's commercial progress.

Cherry picking time is carnival time in San Leandro. Each year a cherry fête is held during the cherry harvesting season, to which all the world is invited to eat unsparingly of the luscious fruit and participate in the celebration. The cherry carnival for 1915 is to surpass all previous ones in way of diversity of entertainment. Plans to that end are already well advanced under the guidance of the San Leandro Chamber of Commerce and embrace in their scope the entertaining of thousands of those who will be attending the Panama-Pacific exposition at that time. An entertainment fund of \$10,000 is to be raised by popular subscription and will be supplemented by thousands of baskets of cherries, the gift of the orchardists.

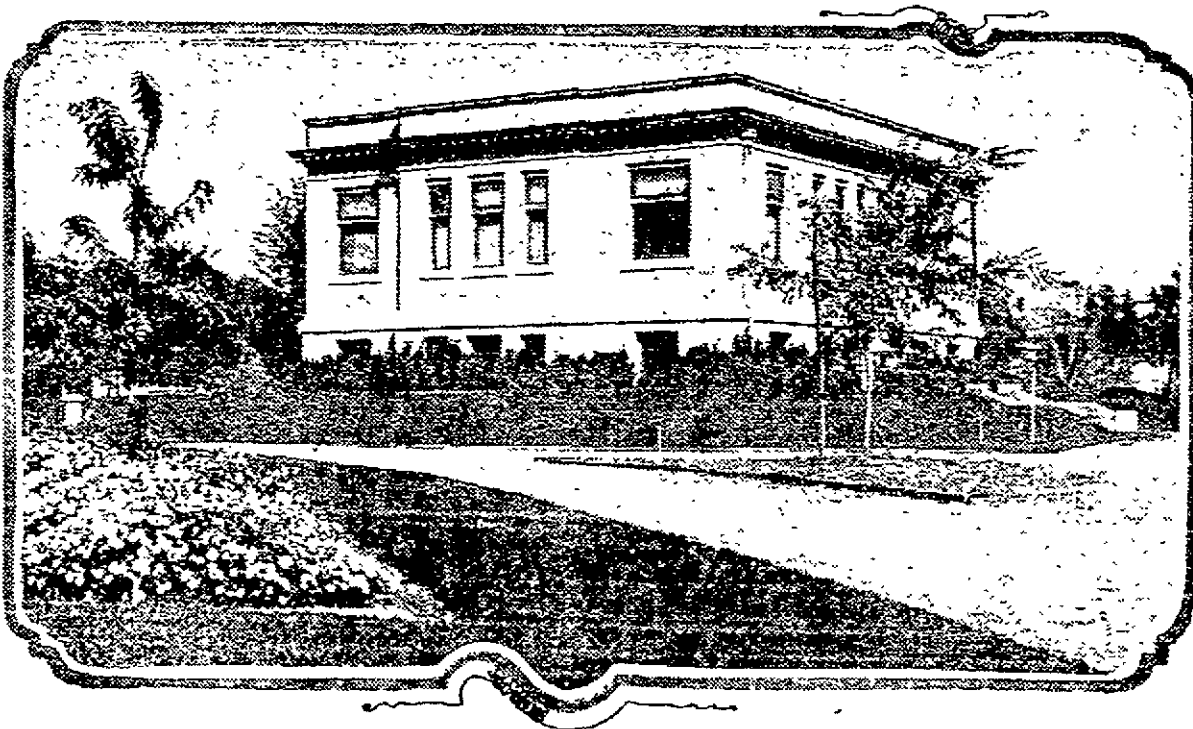
The output of San Leandro's fruit canneries is shipped to the markets of the world. The residents of Tropic Antipodes and of Arctic Alaska have San Leandro canned fruits on their tables. Canned cherries head the list in value and tonnage output, with pears, plums and apricots a close second. In addition to the cherries canned in the San Leandro section a considerable tonnage is sold in the Oakland and San Francisco markets and an even greater tonnage to Cincinnati, Ohio, firms and others making a specialty of preserving that fruit.

Until a few years ago all, or nearly all, of the cherries purchased by the preservers came from Spain and Italy, as no cherries grown in the United States would remain firm and colorful under the preserving process. Then a representative of the Rheinstroms made a test of the cherries grown in the San Leandro section and found them to be the equal, if not the superior, in firmness and color of the foreign fruit. Since that time San Leandro grown cherries have been dropping into cocktails and other drinks with considerable frequency.

Adjacent to San Leandro are located some of the most productive orchards in the state. The yield of tomatoes and peas is particularly large and valuable in the vicinity of San Leandro. Many tons of them are canned annually and exported. A like disposition applies to beans, asparagus, rhubarb and other vegetables grown there. It follows naturally that the people in and around San Leandro are pretty well off, financially and otherwise. A glance at the annual reports of their local banks demonstrates this fact very thoroughly.

The year just closed was marked by general business and building activity, and San Leandro enters upon 1915 under like satisfactory conditions. Cheap and rapid transportation to Oakland and other large commercial centers have very materially aided San Leandro's growth and prosperity. Civic pride is very pronounced there and is exemplified by a general up to date neatness and neatness. The business center has substantial buildings of artistic design; the residence sections are a series of flowered parks; the houses are commodious and constructed on agreeable architectural lines; the

(Continued on page 45.)



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, LIVERMORE.

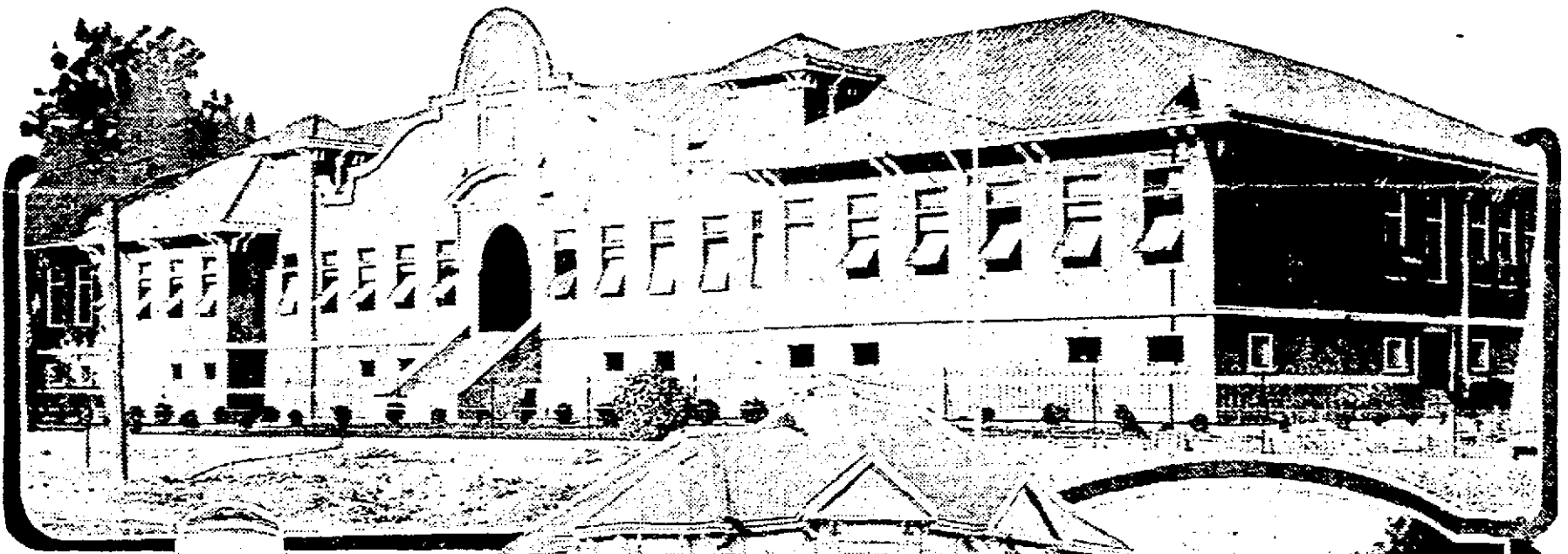
guests cordially and to supply data regarding the adjacent points of interest and the best way to reach them.

Hayward's commercial progress was pronounced during the past year both in material wealth and in population. Building activity was continuous, bank deposits were heavy and business in general was very satisfactory. The residents have firm confidence in the future of the city and are backing that confidence with their dollars. Many new residences and several business blocks were erected during 1914, and the good work along these lines will be carried over into 1915. The canneries and other industries where labor is employed worked at full capacity, and the crops raised in the tributary back country were bounteous.

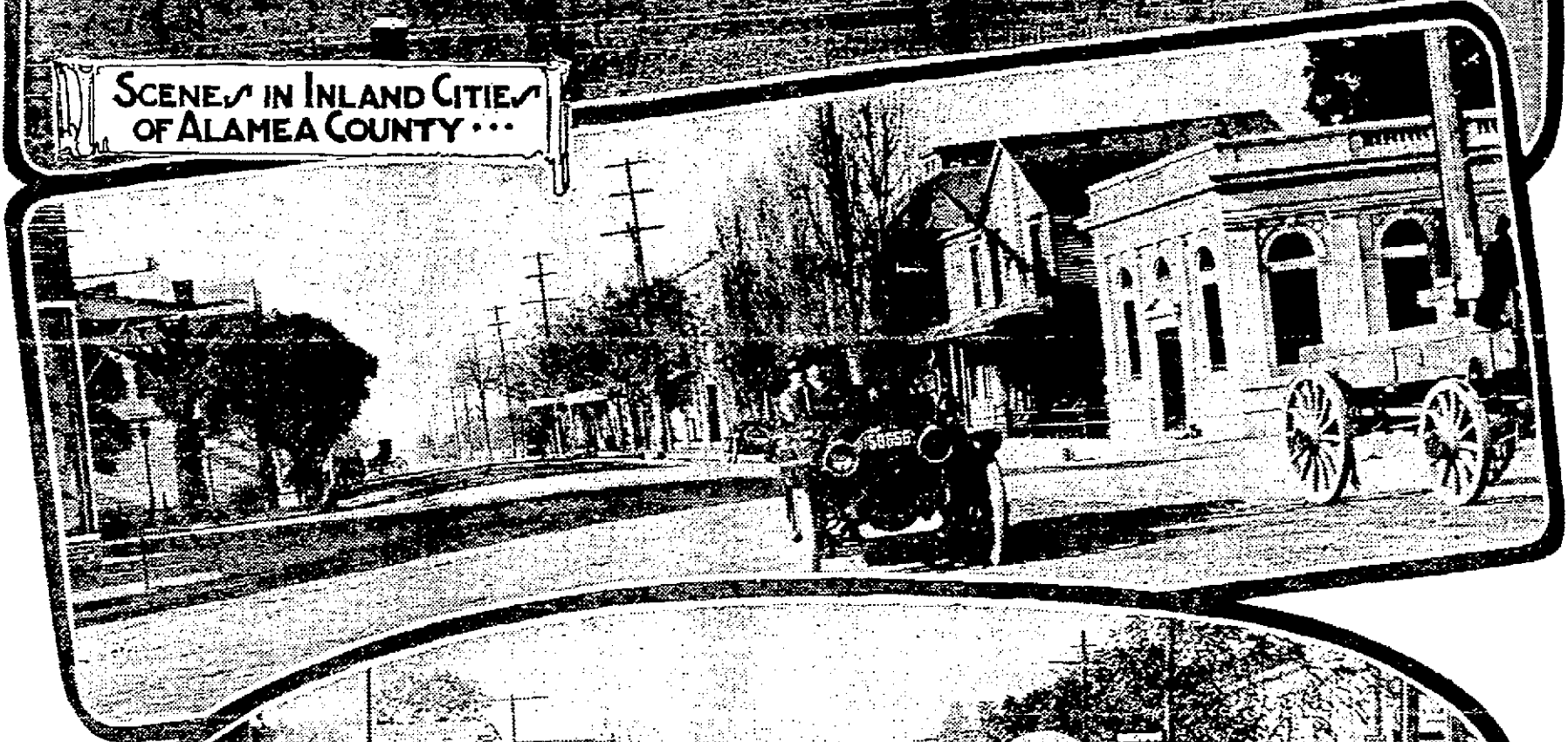
Electric and steam railway service from Oakland to Hayward was improved the past year by additional trains and cars, and is to be still further improved during the current year. The main tracks of two transcontinental railroads—the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific—put Hayward in touch with the country in general and afford an outlet for her surplus products in the Eastern markets. Shipments last year were considerably in excess of those of 1913, both in tonnage and value. They were drawn for the most part from the highly productive orchard lands immediately tributary to the city.

These lands are the chief source of Hayward's wealth and each twelve months records an increase in their productivity. The 10,000 acres of fruit land within a

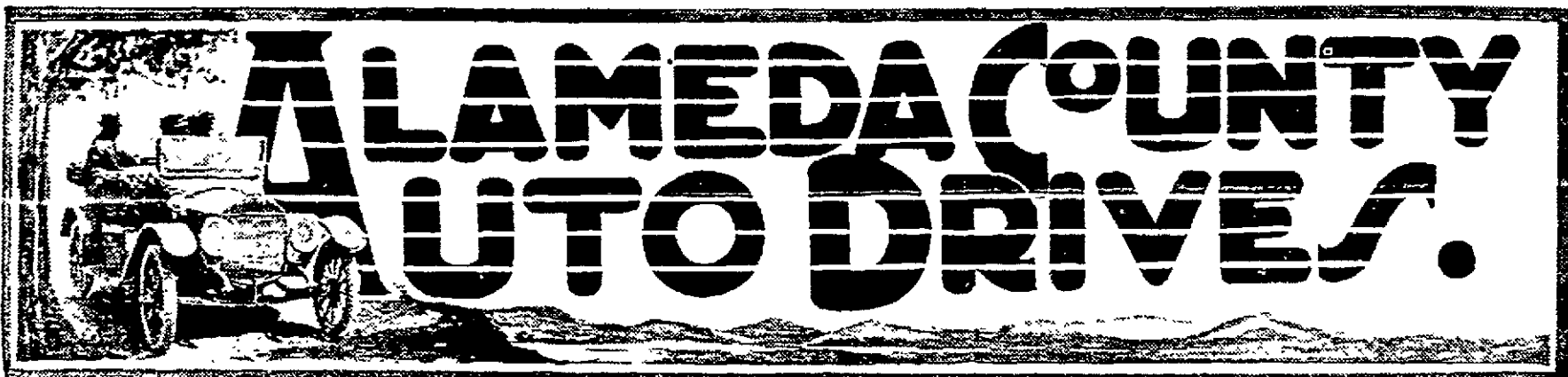




SCENES IN INLAND CITIES  
OF ALAMEDA COUNTY...







AM the messenger of the Open Road. My name is Relaxation. I come with an invitation to you to leave the paved heart of the city for a space and stroll with me along winding trails. I am a friend to all people and all people who know me are my friends. I speak with the polyglot tongue of Nature herself.

To you, perhaps, in the language of the flowers and to your neighbor in the voice of the wind in the trees. Old ocean's monotone may carry my greeting to one, while to another I may bring joy in the song of a bird. To yet another the babbling of the brook may bear my meaning, and again it may be conveyed by a cricket gossiping in the wayside grass. The sign language of the silent places is read aright by this one, while to that one the hillside stones may preach understandingly.

The hunter recognizes my voice in the low-throated yelp of his dog, dreaming of the chase as he sleeps by the open fire. The angler hears it in the splash of a trout at play in the stream. The farmer senses it in the rustle of the corn, the vineyardist in the harping of the breeze among the vines and the orchardist in the whispering of the leaves.

To the autoist the Open Road is ever calling, ever drawing, and to him I would speak of the splendid boulevards of Alameda county and their scenic beauties. Every foot of the way is a joy ride. Not the sort of joy ride that has its beginning in comet-like flight and its ending in disaster, but one in which a picturesque panorama painted by Nature's master hand unrolls to the view as your car tools over the smooth asphalt.

#### NAMES AND ROUTES OF DRIVES.

The Scenic-Circle Drive—Leave Oakland via Twelfth street to Fourth avenue, to Hopkins street, to Champion street, to School street, to Redwood road; turn to the right to Scenic boulevard; thence to Hayward and via Niles canyon to San Jose; San Jose to Los Gatos, and thence up the peninsula to San Francisco; San Francisco to Oakland via ferry.

All-Oakland Scenic Drive—Via Twenty-first street to Lake Shore boulevard; circle of Lake Merritt; Athol and Fourth avenues to Trestle Glen; follow Eucalyptus road to Piedmont canyon; through Piedmont canyon to Diamond canyon; through Diamond canyon along Redwood Peak road to "The Heights," Joaquin Miller's home; Redwood road to Scenic boulevard; out boulevard to Stanley road; along Stanley road to Fourteenth street, and thence back to Oakland.

The Summit-Scenic Drive—Leave Oakland via College avenue to Claremont avenue and Tunnel road; follow Tunnel road to summit of Contra Costa hills; through tunnel to Walnut Creek, Concord and Martinez, the county seat of Contra Costa county; return via same route to Lafayette, and thence via Redwood canyon to summit; follow Quarry road to Redwood road to Scenic boulevard to Oakland. A portion of this drive is somewhat rough.

University of California Drive—Leave Oakland via Telegraph avenue to Berkeley; University grounds by way of the Sather gate; tour of the grounds; return via Clifton avenue to Piedmont Heights; through Piedmont residential district, past Piedmont park to Lake Merritt via Lake Shore avenue.

The Orchard and Vineyard Drive—Leave Oakland via same route as Scenic Circle Drive to Scenic boulevard; follow boulevard to Lake Chabot road; along Lake Chabot road to Dublin canyon boulevard; follow latter to Livermore valley; return via Livermore, Pleasanton, Niles, Mount Eden, Hayward and San Leandro to High street; turn left on High street to city of Alameda; thence via Santa Clara avenue to Webster street to Oakland.

#### THE SCENIC-CIRCLE DRIVE.

A diversified landscape, a smooth roadway and a varied natural coloring, feature the Scenic-Circle Drive from Oakland and distinguish it as being one of the most interesting and enjoyable automobile tours in California. The route covers portions of Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo and San Francisco counties, and is marked by historic monuments of the days when California paid allegiance to the Spanish Crown and brown-robed padres planted olive and vine in the sunlit valleys. Near Niles, Alameda county, is located Mission San Jose; near San Jose, Santa Clara county, is located Mission Santa Clara, and in the city and county of San Francisco is located Mission Dolores.

At the very outset of the journey you pass the handsome estate of F. M. Smith, the "Borax King," and Fruitvale, a populous residential section of Oakland. Further on, en route to Hayward via the Scenic boulevard, is located the country home of I. W. Hellman, Jr., the Los Angeles capitalist, with its spreading acres and close-cropped golf links paralleling the roadway. Nearby lies the former home of Edna Wallace Hopper, the diminutive actress whom De Wolf Hopper loved and wed and lost. In the vicinity of Hayward is the spot where Wandesford, the artist and Bohemian club wit of two decades ago, drew the inspiration for his speaking canvases, and where at the end he put aside his brush and stepped into the vista of shadows.

Through Hayward, a populous center of Alameda county's orchard and vineyard belt, the way leads to Niles canyon, a spot of unsurpassed natural beauty, "where the streamlet winding after is a trail of silver laughter, and the boughs above hint softly of the melodies they hold." Passing through San Jose, a prosperous city of 30,000 inhabitants, Los Gatos is reached. Before you, on either hand, the Santa Cruz mountains lift skyward in billows of living green. Vineyard and orchard snuggle against the life-giving bosom of the hills like an infant at its mother's breast, and pictur-

esque cottages cling chalet-fashion to the most precipitous slopes.

Up the peninsula from Los Gatos, via the King's Highway—the El Camino Real of the days of the Franciscan Padres—the picturesque Phelan estate is passed at Saratoga, and at Redwood City the De Sable estate, one of the show places of the Pacific coast. San Mateo welcomes and speeds you forward past the Carolyn, Crocker, Clark, Fleischbacher, Winchester and Mills country homes to Milbrae. Soldierly rows of eucalyptus guard the way and pass you onward from sentinel to sentinel, as one possessing the countersign and entitled therefore to the freedom of the road. Old ocean flashes an occasional smile at you across the curving tops of the umbrella trees which push upward like gigantic mushrooms in the wayside fields. By Tanforan track, where the thoroughbred race horses of a former day vied for supremacy in the sport of kings, the way leads to San Francisco and via ferry to Oakland.

The Scenic-Circle Drive can be made in a leisurely manner between sunrise and sunset, with stops at all points of interest.

#### ALL-OAKLAND SCENIC DRIVE.

A wildwood tangle, a salt water lake, and two beautiful canyons, all located within sight and sound of the city's pulsing heart, feature the All-Oakland Scenic Drive and stamp it as being unique as well as picturesque. The route covers all of the more important nearby points of scenic interest and no portion of it extends beyond the municipal boundaries. It affords an idea of the beauty and scope of Oakland's park system and a magnificent view of San Francisco bay and the cities that circle its shores. It is a drive unrivaled by other municipalities and is one no person should miss.

From the time Lake Shore boulevard is reached, which, to all purposes, means from the time of starting, the drive is an ever-shifting scene of Nature's limning. Over the surface of Lake Merritt, sparkling like a jewel in its ring of living green, small sailboats and other craft cruise to and fro, their brass work glinting in the sunlight and their lithe bodies mirrored in the limpid water. Kissing the lake, the close-cut turf of Lakeside and Peralta parks encroaches to the water's edge, and girdling it sweeps the smooth surface of Lake Shore boulevard. Nearby are the hothouses and park presented to the city by the Adams family. Horticultural treasures from all parts of the world may there be seen.

Leaving Fourth avenue the way winds through Trestle Glen, with its tangle of bush and vine, its venerable eucalyptus trees stretching giant arms toward the sky, and its carpet of verdant moss, soft as velvet pie. To the right the Eucalyptus road points the way to Piedmont canyon, where tiny waterfalls sing their song to the music of the breeze in the treetops. Following Diamond canyon's twisted course, the trail winds upward via Redwood Peak road to the "joyous freedom of the heights and rest that no world traffic m-m-s." To the left lies Joaquin Miller's home, perchederie-like among the trees and crags.

Across the bay San Francisco stands triumphant on her myriad hills like an army with banners. In the foreground Oakland's busy wharves stretch forth tenuous fingers to grasp and hold the shipping. The ferries lumber to and fro with hoarse-voiced warnings to vessels in the fairway, like so many gigantic water beetles. Over the blue water comes faintly to the ear from Yerba Buena island the faint notes of a bugle calling Uncle Sam's jackies to duty. Old Alcatraz, sentinel of the Golden Gate, challenges and arrests the gaze. Tamalpais lifts his shaggy head above the clouds from the Marin county shore. To the right the spires of Berkeley thrust upward. To the left Alameda's level squares present a checkerboard pattern. Below, sweeping inland from the harbor front, stands Oakland—the Gateway to the Orient. Behind spreads Alameda county's wide domain, dotted with prosperous communities and fruitful with the product of orchard, vineyard and farm. By way of Redwood road and the Scenic boulevard the route lies inland to Stanley road and thence west via Fourteenth street to starting point.

The All-Oakland Scenic Drive can be made between breakfast and lunch hours, with leisurely stops at all points of interest.

#### THE SUMMIT-SCENIC DRIVE.

A mountain boulevard, a tunnel and a trip through the walnut country, are three of the many features which put the stamp of approval on the Summit-Scenic Drive. The route covers portions of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, traverses some of the most fertile fruit and farm sections in California, follows the course of the Sacramento river for a while, and affords an insight into life as lived in what are termed "river towns." The drive throughout is one of scenic beauty and unusual interest. Portions of the road are somewhat rough but not uncomfortably so.

It is a winding trail almost from the start, yet one where no discomfort attaches to passenger or chauffeur, as the curves are wide and the grades easy. Passing through the fashionable Claremont section with its beautiful homes and landscape gardening, the smooth roadway winds upward to the summit of the Contra Costa hills in a series of turns almost as spiral as a corkscrew. Each turn presents a different vista and each foot of climbing a more glorious scenic panorama. Mountain and plain, sky and sea, bay city and inland town, shift before the gaze with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

Leaving the precincts of cheerful day the road passes for several hundred feet through the tunnel which affords an outlet to Oakland markets for the varied products of Contra Costa county. Emerging into the sunlight on the opposite slope the road curves down-

ward along the wooded banks of Walnut creek to Concord, Antioch and Martinez. It leads past substantial country homes, shady walnut groves and wide-spreading orchards. It passes through boisterous river towns and leafy places "hung with silence and the amber tapestry of noon."

The back trail follows the same route to Lafayette and from there the homeward journey is made via Redwood canyon to the summit. The balsam of pine and cedar makes redolent the way and gaily-dressed wild flowers nod a welcome to the passerby. At the summit the westering sun flashes a good-night greeting ere he wraps the gorgeous mantle of his couch about him and sinks to rest upon the broad bosom of the Pacific. Through the dusk and hush of falling night a single star blazes forth in the diadem of the horizon. The bay cities light their lamps, and from afar flash the jewels in San Jose's sable crown. The way now is downward to Oakland's welcoming streets, a good dinner and dreamless sleep.

The Summit-Scenic Drive can easily be covered in a single day if an early start is made. It is one of the most delightful for which Oakland is the starting point.

#### THE UNIVERSITY DRIVE.

A tour of Berkeley, a visit to the University of California, and a view of Oakland from Piedmont Heights, are three of the features offered by the University of California Drive. The route covers portions of the residential sections of Oakland, Berkeley and Piedmont, illustrates the prosperity enjoyed by their inhabitants and affords a visit to beautiful Piedmont park, Lakeside park and the Oakland museum. It is a drive of exceptional interest from both a scenic and educational viewpoint.

Berkeley is reached via a section of Oakland, populous with handsome residences, artistic schoolhouses, beautiful churches and restful parks. The tour of Berkeley is made under similar attractive conditions and ends at the Sather gate of the University of California grounds. This magnificent entrance was a gift to the university from the Sather family. In architectural beauty and classic design it typifies all that is best in plastic art.

Old North Hall is one of the points of historical interest in the university grounds. 'Twas there the undergraduates of former years foregathered, a meager company, indeed, compared with the throng that now frequents the campus. The Greek theater, where the world's most illustrious artists have felt honored to appear; the stadium, the botanical gardens, the artistic "frat" buildings, and the various halls devoted to educational purposes, are additional places of interest. The Le Conte oak, well-beloved comrade of the late Professor Le Conte, is yet another spot of historic interest. The venerable tree stretches its gnarled limbs above one's head as though in benediction, and to stand beneath its protecting shade is to vaguely comprehend something of infinite peace and the infinite plan.

From the vantage point of Piedmont Heights a splendid view of Oakland, and especially of the residential section in the vicinity of Lake Merritt, is afforded. This view is one of the most picturesque within the city limits. A visit to Piedmont park is an interesting feature of this portion of the trip. Aerie-like platforms among the branches of giant oaks, an almost endless variety of plants and shrubs, and perfection of landscape gardening, add to the pleasure of the visit. The trip ends with an inspection of the miscellaneous collection of curios housed in the municipal museum on the shore of Lake Merritt.

The University of California Drive can be made without haste in a few hours. It is one of varied interest and well worth making.

#### ORCHARD AND VINEYARD DRIVE.

A visit to orchard and vine lands, a glimpse of Lake Chabot snugly hidden away among the hills, a trip through the towns of the Livermore valley, and a tour of the city of Alameda, are some of the features of the Orchard and Vineyard Drive. The route covers the most prolific fruit and farm sections in Alameda county and is made via unexcelled roads. It affords a clear insight into some of the causes that underlie Alameda county's ever increasing prosperity and is attended by scenic features of exceptional beauty.

Leaving the Scenic boulevard via the Lake Chabot road, the way winds among the hills fifty or more feet above the lake's surface. As it nears junction with Dublin boulevard a view is afforded of the splendid highway leading to the tunnel through the Contra Costa hills. Dublin boulevard points the way to the Livermore valley, past mile after mile of thrifty orchards and of fields golden with harvested grain. Cozy inns, with doors invitingly open, afford a glimpse of white napery and shining crystal tantalizingly suggestive of the good things awaiting the palate of the traveler who crosses their hospitable thresholds.

Past sleepy cattle standing knee-deep in limpid streams, the road winds upward to the summit of the pass and to an unobstructed view of the fertile Livermore valley. Vineyards here dot the miles in ever-increasing frequency and deep-chested horses draw heavily-laden wagons railroad. Presently the hop-fields of Pleasanton come in view and later the rich farms of the Niles section. Through the town of Niles, where is located the western division of one of the world's famous moving picture outfits, the return trip is made via Hayward and San Leandro, two of the county's most important inland towns.

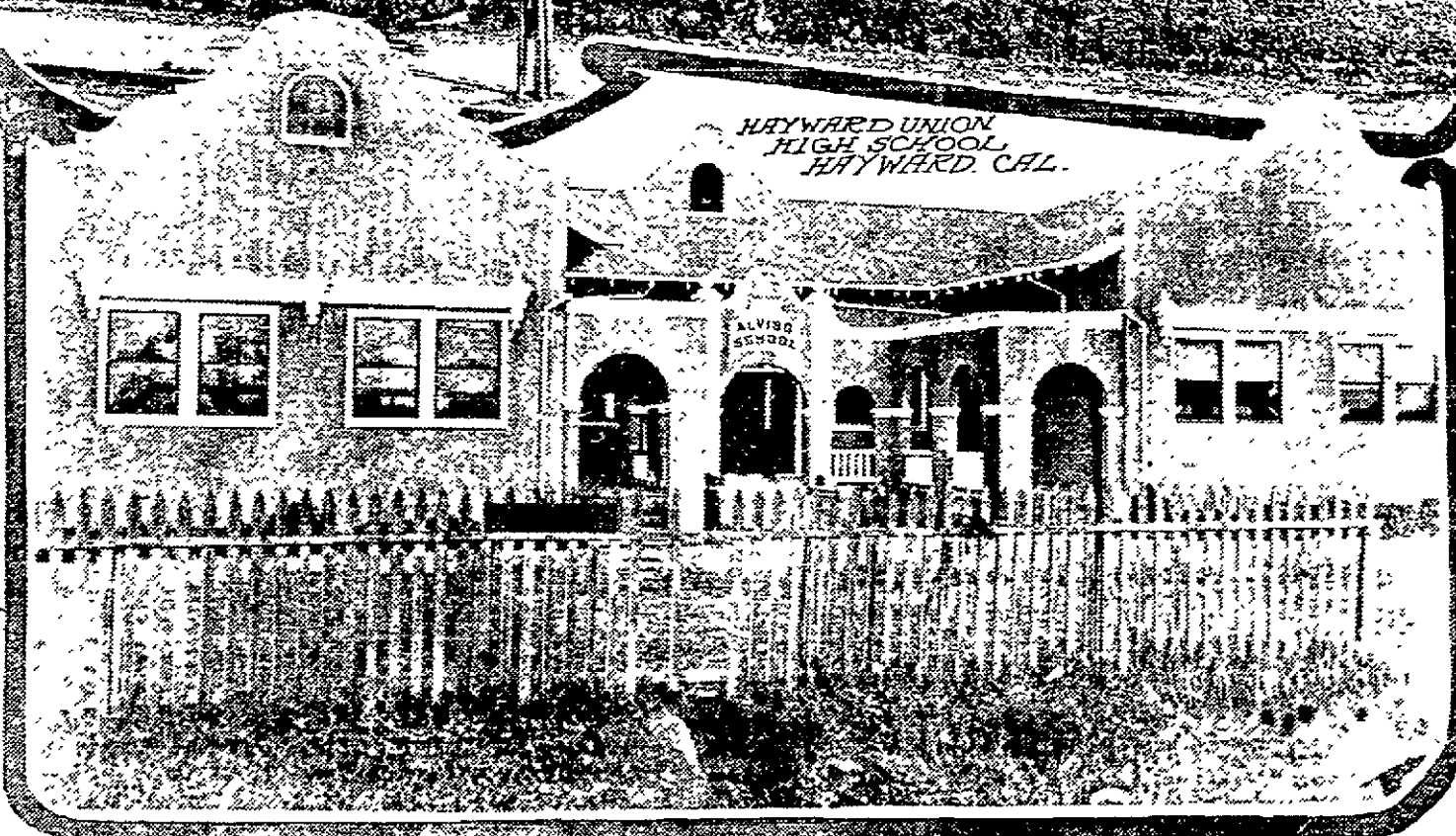
Out High street and across the bridge spanning the estuary the way leads to Alameda, a city of beautiful homes, beautiful parks and splendid streets. A swing along the shore line, with its fine bathing beaches, ends with a spin along the smooth asphalt of Santa Clara avenue to Webster street. Along Webster street the route again leads estuaryward to the Alameda-Oakland line. Thence to the place of start in Oakland.



BUSINESS CENTER  
SAN LEANDRO



STREET SCENE  
IRVINGTON



HAYWARD  
SCHOOL



# Oakland the Convention City

By JOSEPH E. CAINE, Secretary Oakland Commercial Club.



ONE hundred conventions, in round numbers, will meet in Oakland during 1915, bringing hundreds of thousands of delegates, their families and their friends to the city. Putting the benefits of this influx of persons on a solid basis, it means that the city will gain enormously by the actual cash spent by each of these visitors. Putting it on the still better basis of eventual gain, it means that Oakland will become known and be endeared to hundreds of thousands of California and Eastern men and women who, if these conventions had not met here, never would have visited the city, but who, having seen it and tasted the delights of its climate and scenery, will spread its fame throughout the country.

That nothing is better business for a city than becoming known as a good place to hold conventions is an axiom in municipal circles. Statistics show that the average expenditure by the convention visitor is \$25. At an exceedingly low estimate, the one hundred meetings in 1915 will bring to Oakland 200,000 persons. At \$25 each, these visitors will leave in the city \$5,000,000 in cash, going into all channels of trade. The hotels, the apartment houses, the restaurants, get the bulk of it, perhaps, but they in turn increase their bills with the butcher, the grocer, the baker, and every line of business gets its share in the end.

In a recent speech before the Oakland Commercial club, James A. Barr, director of congresses of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, was asked if he thought it would pay Oakland to become a convention city. His answer was strongly in the affirmative, and in explaining this he divided the question into five sections, as follows:

- The financial returns.
- The benefits through publicity.
- The investors in city property secured.
- The increase in permanent population.
- The things necessary to make a great convention city.

## LARGE FINANCIAL RETURNS.

As to the financial returns, Barr declared that the \$25 that experience showed each convention visitor to leave in a city was about the minimum, and that the average probably was considerably higher. The Panama-Pacific exposition authorities, he said, had reduced convention-getting to a science, and their figures showed that for every \$3 spent in securing the meetings the city surely will receive more than \$100 in return.

As to the results received by the publicity given a city through the conventions, Barr said he considered it of inestimable value. From the day a city is chosen as the next meeting place of an association of business men or a fraternal order, every member of that association or order has his attention focused on that city, and in the daily newspapers and the magazines devoted to the special interests of the convention business the name of the convention city appears constantly. This publicity keeps the name of the convention city not only before the man who is going to attend the convention, but also brings it to the notice of hundreds of thousands of others, and, unconsciously, he learns that that city is on the map, and on it to stay.

That a convention visitor frequently becomes an investor was claimed by Barr, who declared that the men who attended conventions often were on the lookout for opportunities to enlarge their business and came with open minds to investigate the advantages of the location to which they thus had been attracted. He quoted figures showing that 300 factories had been located in one city as the direct result of a single large convention.

As to the increase in permanent population, that is directly traceable to conventions. Barr read a letter from a railroad official in Denver, who stated that that city traced a gain of at least 5000 persons a year as the direct result of conventions held there. This official gave the returns of his ticket validating office as authority for this statement, the proof being that more than 10 per cent of the convention tickets purchased for trips to Denver were never used for the return trip.

The requirements of a convention city are many, but they have been divided by the convention experts into seven subjects—climatic conditions, transportation facilities, hotel accommodations, points of interest in and about the city, convention halls, courtesies extended and the necessity of a convention-getting organization.

## OAKLAND IDEAL CONVENTION CITY.

For all of these requirements Oakland presents the ideal convention city. In climate the conditions are better than those in any other city, bar none, on the Pacific coast; and no locality, even Southern California, can claim better conditions than this city. Delightful weather, without any of the extremes of either cold or heat at any time of the year is the rule, not the exception.

As for transportation facilities, Oakland is favored more than any other California city. The terminal of four transcontinental lines—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Western Pacific and the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern—the facilities for handling any number of passengers are perfect and the equipment of the roads is up to Eastern standards.

As to hotel accommodations, few cities have more or better hostelry than Oakland, and there is nothing that will do more to attract visitors and make them stay than comfort in their eating and sleeping arrangements. The Hotel Oakland, admittedly one of the very best in the western United States, meets the demands of the most fastidious visitor. It occupies an entire block in the heart of the city and yet is within walking distance of famous Lake Merritt and of the \$1,000,000 Municipal Auditorium. With its site and furnishings, it represents a cost of more than \$2,000,000. There are scores of other hotels, all giving excellent service, but not, perhaps, as pretentious as the Hotel Oakland, while more suited to some pocketbooks.

Having brought the people here to attend the conventions, one of the most important features of the city's success must be to amuse them during the hours they are not attending to their convention business. In Oakland this is an easy problem to solve.

## DIRECT SERVICE TO FAIR GROUNDS.

First of all in the minds of 1915 visitors will be the big fair in San Francisco, and Oakland has been put directly in the front yard of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The Key Route system, which operates a line of ferry-boats to San Francisco, has put on a direct service from Oakland to the fair grounds, and will land passengers right in the heart of the great show in less time than it takes to reach the grounds from the downtown section of San Francisco. That this will be of enormous advantage to Oakland is assured, for hundreds of thousands of visitors, besides those who attend conventions here, will prefer to stay on this side of the bay, with its mild climate, to going to San Francisco. The Key Route officials, who naturally dug deeply into conditions before they decided to put \$600,000 into new ferry-boats for the fair ground service, estimated that they would sell more than 4,000,000 round-trip tickets from Oakland to the exposition grounds. How much money will each of these people spend in Oakland during their stay here? If it is only \$1 each, the returns will be huge.

The scenic beauties that Oakland has to offer to the convention visitor are many and most varied. Sea and mountain, plain and valley, magnificent drives and beautiful homes, surrounded by tropical growths that make the visitor almost believe he is near the equator, combine to make this city California's show place.

For an automobile trip there is no greater delight than the Highland Drive. It takes one through the famous residence and foothill sections of Oakland, Piedmont and Berkeley, and affords a most wonderful view of San Francisco bay and the cities that are around it, giving a better understanding of what Californians are doing to make ideal homes in ideal surroundings than any other trip in the state.

For long stretches the Highland Drive passes through a succession of parks and park-like residence districts where beautiful homes, located in perennial gardens, command a magnificent view embracing more than 100 square miles. There is no business establishment along the entire length of the Highland Drive.

## A TRIP OF SCENIC BEAUTY.

The word "California" naturally is associated with picturesque architecture, flowers and tropical and semi-tropical foliage, and on the Highland Drive all these are seen. At the start the visitor passes through Lakeside Park, with its wide lawns, its gnarled live oaks, its beautiful flower beds, and, better than all, its wonderful Lake Merritt, which it surrounds. This lake, the only salt water lake in the world in the heart of a city, is 160 acres in extent. Hundreds of thousands of wild water fowl find safe refuge there in winter and spring.

The drive leads next to the beautiful Piedmont district, where, on terraced hills, are magnificent estates and villas, dotted here and there with picturesque and distinctive California bungalows, with their reflection of Oriental design.

The Claremont Country club, the golf course of which lines both sides of the drive, points the way to a most attractive residence park with curving avenues, Italian balustrades, its own private park, and other interesting features, and bring the visitor to the Claremont Hotel, situated on wooded hill slopes, commanding a view of San Francisco bay.

A halt is made at the famous Greek theater of the University of California, Berkeley, the most remarkable outdoor auditorium in America, a reproduction in stone of the theater of Epidaurus in Greece. It is capable of seating 10,000 people. Madame Sarah Bern-

hardt, Maude Adams, Nordica, Gadski and many other famous artists have played in this great amphitheater.

The way leads through the beautiful grounds of the University of California, where, besides the Greek Theater, are the famous Sather Gates, the Sather Campanile, 200 feet in height, the Le Conte oak, the Tilden football statue and many buildings of great beauty.

From various points along the drive there are vistas of seven counties, distant mountain ranges, three cities and of the Golden Gate.

Highland drive is marked at every turn throughout its course, by white concrete ionic columns, nine feet in height, erected at the joint expense of the municipalities of Oakland, Berkeley and Piedmont, and by private subscription.

Another most attractive trip is to Redwood Peak following the road past the home of the late Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras." This drive is most interesting from start to finish and a pleasant hour may be spent at the Miller place inspecting the quaint houses and attractive surroundings conceived by this quaint character.

A ride out over the Tunnel road to Contra Costa county is always interesting. Walnut Creek, San Ramon, Concord, Mount Diablo and many other points beyond the hills, are full of varied interests.

No visitor should leave Oakland without making the trip over the Foothill boulevard to Mission San Jose, where are still seen well preserved portions of the Mission founded by the padres in 1797. The stop is full of historical interest, and the spirit of the romance of early days still hangs about the adobe walls.

## CONVENTION HALL UNRIVALED.

In convention halls, Oakland stands supreme in the West. Its municipal auditorium, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, is the finest of its kind yet constructed, and in itself is enough to command the attention and gain the approbation of those having in charge the comfort, convenience and provision for the business of the gatherings that bring together thousands of delegates.

For several years before it was started, Oakland had in mind the plans for a perfect auditorium. These plans were studied and revised and studied again, until, when the time came to start the work, the result was a building that had all the virtues and none of the faults of the best auditoriums in the world.

The auditorium is 400 feet long, and has a seating capacity of more than 13,000 persons. It stands in a 25-acre, parked lot, directly across the street from Lake Merritt, a location that is unsurpassable. This location gave the architects an opportunity that was seized upon and made the most of, and the result is a picture for the visiting convention delegate that cannot be excelled even by the finest examples of old-world combination of architectural and natural beauties.

The McElroy fountain in Lakeside Park, Oakland, is an added attraction to a spot famed for its beauty of location and coloring. The fountain was erected in memory of a former city attorney of Oakland and is one having unusual artistic merit. The adjacent area is handsomely parked and is yearly the scene of sylvan plays in which children have the principal parts. Adults by the thousands visit the park when one of these plays is being enacted and renew their youth in the presence of happy-hearted childhood.

Oakland stands No. 11 on the lists of large cities of the United States in the number of building permits issued last year, exceeding in that respect such cities as Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Atlanta, Buffalo and Columbus.

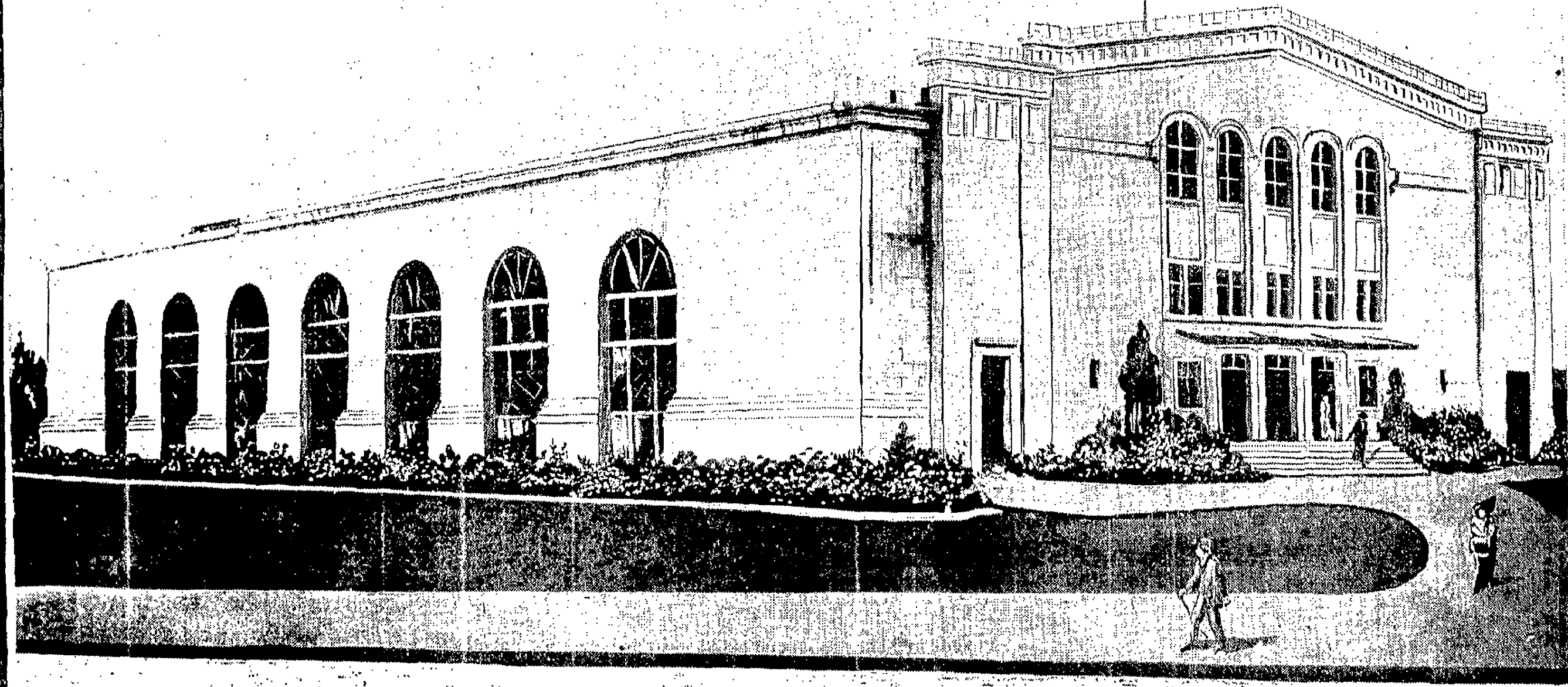
A new building was erected in Oakland every working hour during the year 1914.



WAYSIDE SCENE IN DUBLIN BOULEVARD.



OAKLAND'S MILLION DOLLAR  
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM -





**A** GAINST the background of industrial activity that quickened California during 1914, the Productivity, Prosperity and Progress of Alameda county is silhouetted boldly. Increased commercial energy was statewide throughout the twelvemonth just past and was attended by an increase in population and other features which make for advancement of communal interests. In all these matters Alameda county had prominent place. A more prominent place, in fact, than any other county in the state, when measured by the standard of prosperity as shown by the advent of new manufactures, businesses and transportation facilities.

Oakland, as the center of population, contributed more largely to the general industrial advancement than any other municipality; but, broadly speaking, the other cities and towns of Alameda county kept stride with the pace set by Oakland. This fact is evidenced by the new schoolhouses, public and private buildings, park improvements, paved streets and boulevards, which stand as monuments to the civic spirit of the county as a whole.

#### FACTORY OUTPUT \$65,000,000.

During the year just closed the factories of Alameda county turned out products valued at more than \$65,000,000. These factories are distributed pretty generally throughout the county—the canneries and kindred industries being located in the agricultural sections, while those whose output is more diversified are located for the most part along the waterfront extending from Berkeley to the shores of San Leandro bay. Development on a large scale characterizes the entire waterfront, where is being established a rail, water and industrial center of magnificent proportions and possibilities.

The industrial situation of the county was never so favorable as at the outset of 1915, owing to the fact that many large enterprises are being attracted hither by the transportation advantages. Oakland's central position as a shipping point is largely responsible for this influx of new business, as an outlet is afforded to the new markets with which this section will be in direct touch. The entire county reaps a direct benefit from Oakland's advantageous location at the point where rail and water meet.

Among the latest developments is the establishment of a plant to utilize the waste products of smelters, the extraction of zinc and copper and the manufacture of paints, etc. A plan is also well advanced to establish a packing house in Oakland to which raw material will be consigned and be prepared and packed for shipment. Among recent improvements is noted the very appreciable enlargement in manufacturing space and production of an Oakland leather works where treads and smoothers are a specialty.

#### FARM LANDS' OUTPUT.

The farm lands of Alameda county last year yielded products having a value in excess of \$4,500,000. The average yield per farm was approximately \$1900. Hay and forage lead the list with a value of \$1,548,000. The barley, oats and wheat crops totaled 2,660,286 bushels. The potato crop totaled 148,000 bushels. The county's mineral products had a value last year of \$500,000. The lands of Alameda county have an assessed valuation of \$242,943,586, the estimate for taxation purposes being based upon one-half the actual value of the land.

At the outset of 1915 the population of Alameda county is somewhat in excess of 350,000. Oakland, the county seat, has a population of more than 212,000. It is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States and one that has never known the pinch of hard times. The third city in size in the state, it ranks with San Francisco and Los Angeles in civic pride and commercial importance. Last year was a year of uninterrupted prosperity for Oakland, and the same can be said for her neighboring cities of Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro and Hayward.

Many fine business buildings and schoolhouses of architectural beauty were erected in Oakland during 1914, and also a number of church edifices. The latter are in keeping with the classic beauty of those completed during the latter half of 1913, a year noted in Oakland for the magnitude of its building operations. Municipal activity is keeping pace with private enterprise and both are establishing enviable records. Last fall the city departments took up their quarters in Oakland's new \$2,000,000 municipal building, and within a few months the city's million-dollar auditorium will be thrown open to the public.

Civic progress attended the rounding out of the months of 1914 in all sections of Alameda county. Berkeley, Piedmont, Emeryville, Alameda, Hayward, San Leandro and other of the east bay cities recorded increased populations, increased industrial importance and increased municipal improvements. The inland towns of Alameda county have not been slow to follow the example set by the larger municipalities, and as a result the progress of 1914 was everywhere marked in the county by the sort of civic improvements which make for permanency and prosperity.

Transportation facilities from seaboard to the inland towns were appreciably improved last year with a view to handling a largely increased passenger traffic during the fair, as well as the increased freight traffic made mandatory by the increased output of inland factories and farm lands. Supplementing the steam and electric lines are the splendid turnpikes of Alameda county—a county noted throughout the United States for its well-kept roads. During last year these roads were extended and improved until now there is scarcely an outlying section of the county which is not in touch with adequate transportation facilities of some sort.

Alameda county shippers reported a largely increased business during the closing months of last year under trade conditions that assure a much greater increase during 1915. Wine shipments in particular were unusually heavy last October, November and December due to the restrictions exerted by the European war on exported wines. This curtailment has spread to other supplies under conditions that assure an increased trade between California and South American ports the current twelve month. Arrangements are now being made whereby Alameda county fruits, flour, wines and other commodities will be marketed shortly in Peru, Brazil, Chili and other countries to the south of us. Direct water communication via the Panama canal between Oakland and New York will be an established fact early the current year.

#### FREIGHT HANDLED, 9,000,000 TONS.

The water-carried commerce of Alameda county amounted last year to more than 4,000,000 tons. The railroads of the county handled in excess of 5,000,000 tons of freight during the same period. By far the greater tonnage was handled by Oakland shippers and was cleared through medium of Oakland banks. Hay and other forage having a total tonnage value of \$1,500,000, cereals and other grains having a total value of \$427,000, fruits and nuts having a value of \$861,000 and other crops valued at \$687,000 made up no inconsiderable portion of the commodities of this county that were billed out in cars and ships. In addition, the twelve hundred factories of the county swelled the total tonnage of freight by the greater portion of the \$55,000,000 worth of goods they turned out last year.

Poultry raising, an industry which has for some years been growing in proportions in the vicinity of Hayward, exceeded all previous records during 1914. No section of California is better suited to that purpose, as in addition to satisfactory land and climatic conditions, accessibility to never-failing markets is afforded. The estimated egg production for last year is somewhat more than 5,000,000 dozen. Within the last few months a number of large poultry yards were added to the colony there, and yet further additions are to be made in the early spring.

The country adjacent to Hayward is increasing in population very rapidly and a like satisfactory condition applies to the city itself. Last year the postoffice at Hayward afforded mailing facilities for approximately 15,000 people. The section is traversed by several of the county's main boulevards, while in Hayward proper more than \$100,000 has been expended in street improvements within the past eighteen months. Substantial increases in deposits were recorded last year by the banks of Hayward and San Leandro, their clientele being largely drawn from the industrious and well-to-do residents of the adjacent farming sections.

#### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP PRODUCTIVE.

A generous portion of the agricultural wealth of Alameda county is derived yearly from Washington township, generally conceded to be one of the most fertile in California. Within the past few years intensive farming has added greatly to the wealth of that section. Apricots do especially well there and are annually sought by the buyers for the canneries at an advance on the price prevailing elsewhere. Strawberries were grown on a fifty-acre field at Niles during nine months

of the year just past. The beet sugar industry at Alvarado prospered during last year, as did likewise the sea water salt industry at Mount Eden. Newark, located at the mainland end of the Dumbarton bridge, shared in the general prosperity of Washington township during 1914 and made a number of substantial additions to its business interests.

Improved transportation facilities added largely last year to the prosperity of the Livermore valley, noted for the superiority of its wine grapes and wines. Unsurpassed climatic conditions make the Livermore section one of the most desirable in the state from a country home standpoint, and now that good roads and adequate train service are afforded, it is yearly finding greater favor with those who farm for pleasure as well as profit. At Pleasanton is located the best winter training track in the United States. The section is famed for its output of blooded horses and cattle and for the superior strength-building qualities of its forage.

During 1914 the system of country boulevards begun in 1913 was completed. The most notable additions are the Dublin Canyon road, which connects Oakland and other east bay cities with the Livermore valley, and the Niles Canyon road, connecting the same sections via a route of more diversified natural beauty. The two roads cost approximately \$125,000. They form two very important links in the state's good roads system and have brought sections of Alameda county hitherto remote from Oakland into direct touch with that city's admirable shipping and marketing facilities.

#### A WORD ABOUT RAILROADS.

The Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and Santa Fe railroad systems, all of which have their western terminus on the Oakland harbor front, added appreciably last year to the improvements begun during 1913, and have yet further improvements in view for the current year. The Southern Pacific and Key Route systems have improved and amplified their ferry service with a view to handling the large crowds in attendance at the fair who will take up their temporary residence on this side of the bay. The first mentioned completed the last unit in a \$10,000,000 electric suburban system last year, and the Key Route completed plans for a direct ferry service from Oakland to the fair grounds.

Many of Oakland's ambitious civic plans reached fruition during 1914, and as at present formulated, will be pushed to completion this year. The new city hall has been completed and occupied, the municipal auditorium is nearing completion, and a number of new units have been added to the playgrounds and park systems. The fourteen new school buildings authorized and erected under the bond plan were occupied last year and several sections of the city's waterfront improvements were finished. W. W. Keith, a man thoroughly versed in traffic matters, has been employed as harbor master and is now engaged in attracting to Oakland that largely increased business to which she is entitled as the gateway to the Pacific. Mr. Keith reports an increasing volume of business to Eastern points via the canal, and states that a number of large steamship companies of the Atlantic coast are arranging for freight and dockage room here.

#### THE BANNER COUNTY.

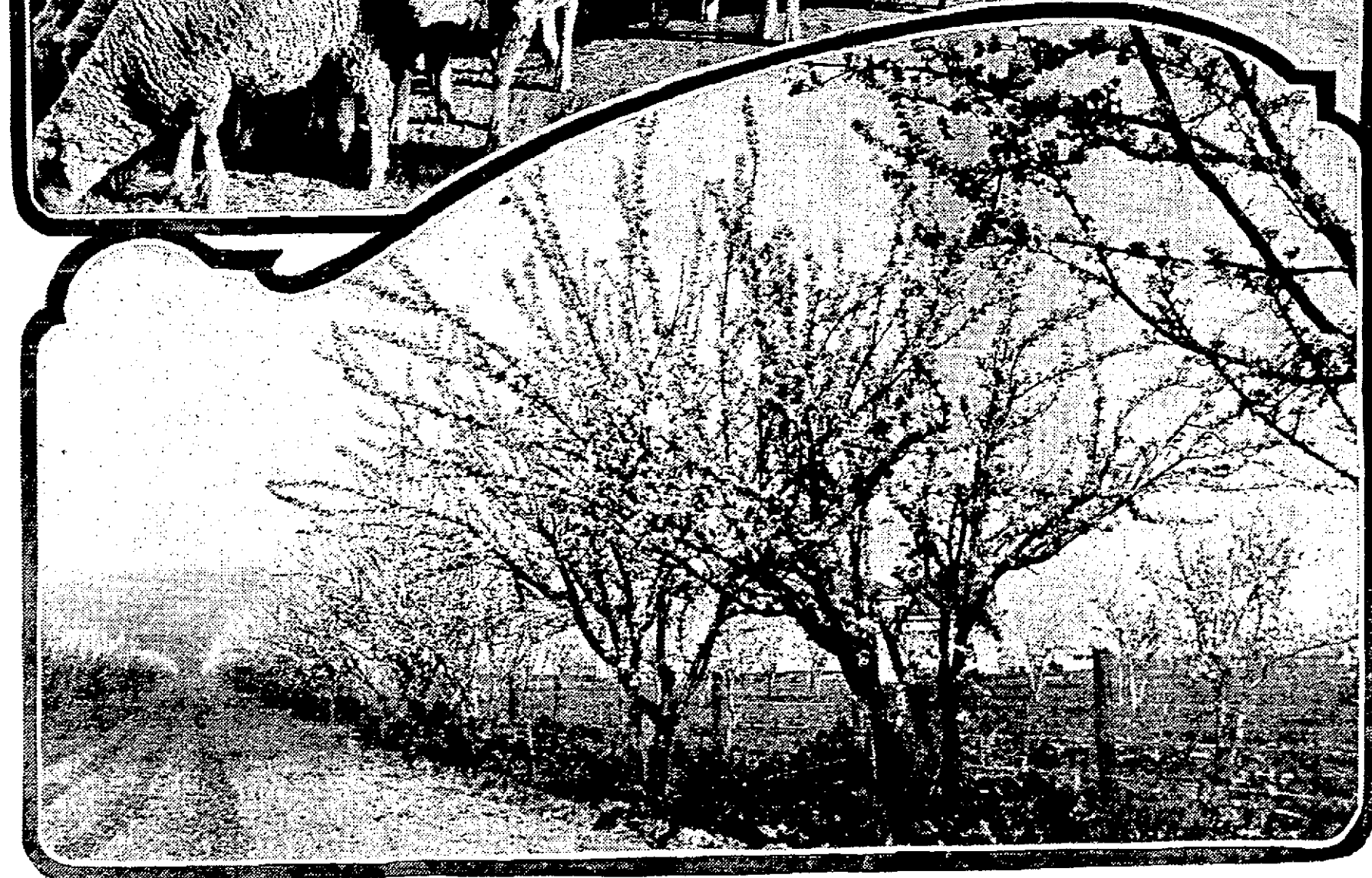
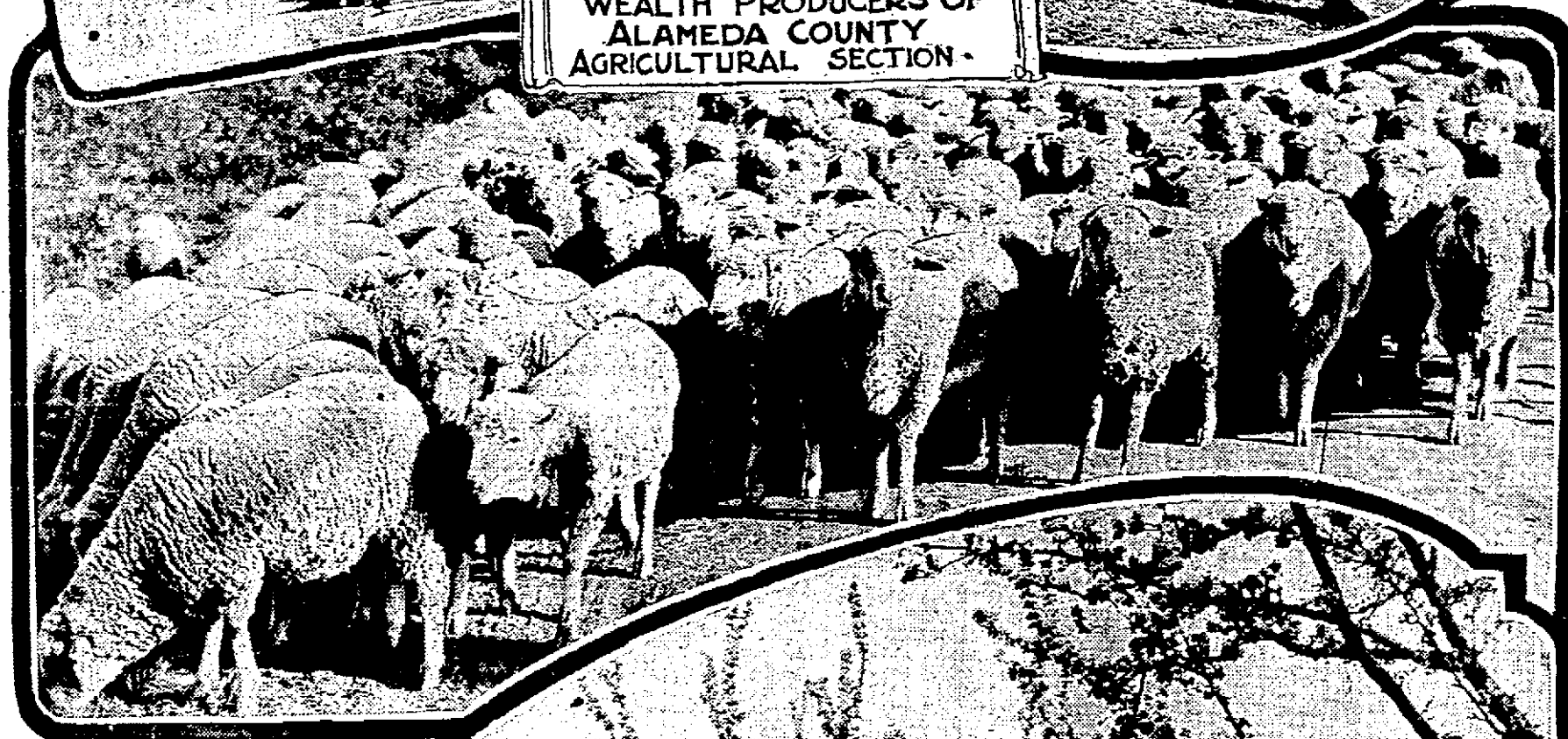
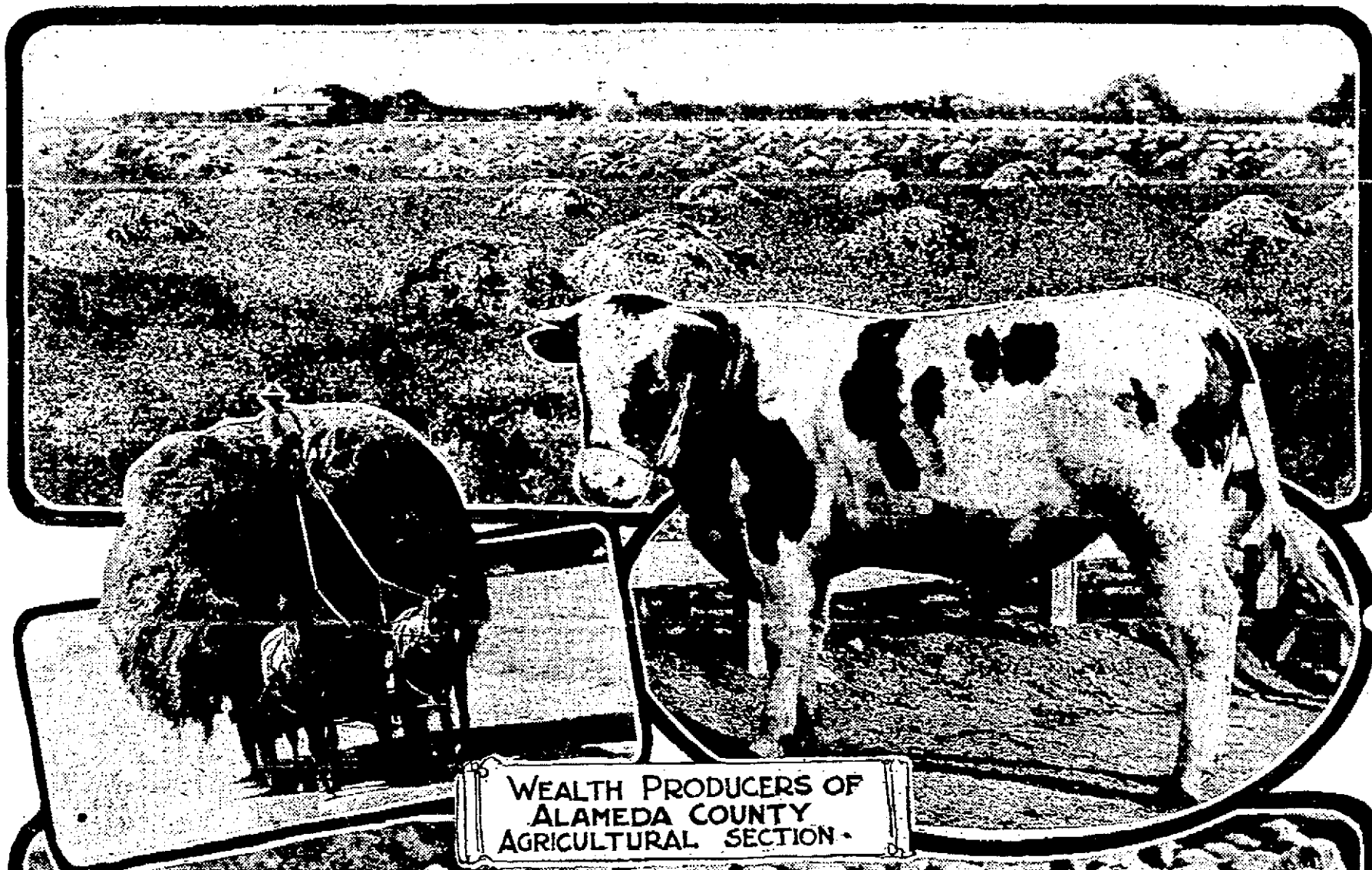
There is no section of California where progress has been made along such diversified lines as in Alameda county, and there is no section of the state where progress and prosperity were more in evidence during 1914. Occupying a position where rail and water meet, Oakland, the capital, commands the shipping of the county's fifty miles of waterfront. Located on the main land side of San Francisco bay, within easy access to San Francisco, Alameda county draws trade from all directions. The county is the center of population of the state and by reason of its unsurpassed transportation facilities is attracting to its waterfront a multiplicity of businesses of magnitude and diversity. Factory sites along the waterfront are in demand and are going up in price. City property in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other cities bordering the east side of the bay is yearly becoming more valuable. The back country, from whence is drawn the food supply for the greater portion of the bay region, is growing in population and land is increasing in value.

#### A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.

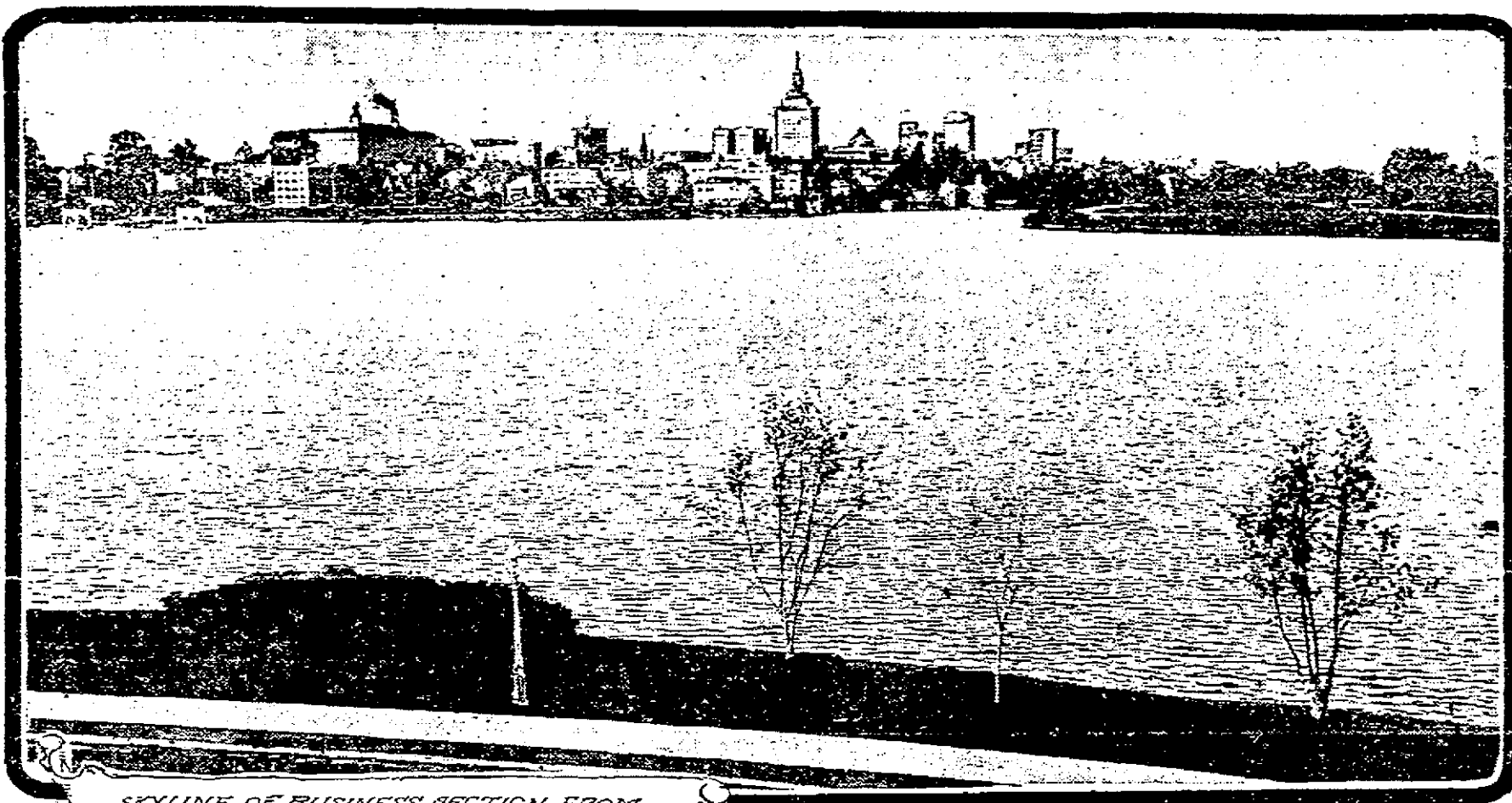
To travel from the harbor front to the rural districts of the Livermore valley is neither lengthy in miles or hours, but the country intervening is one well worth in-

(Continued on Page 67)





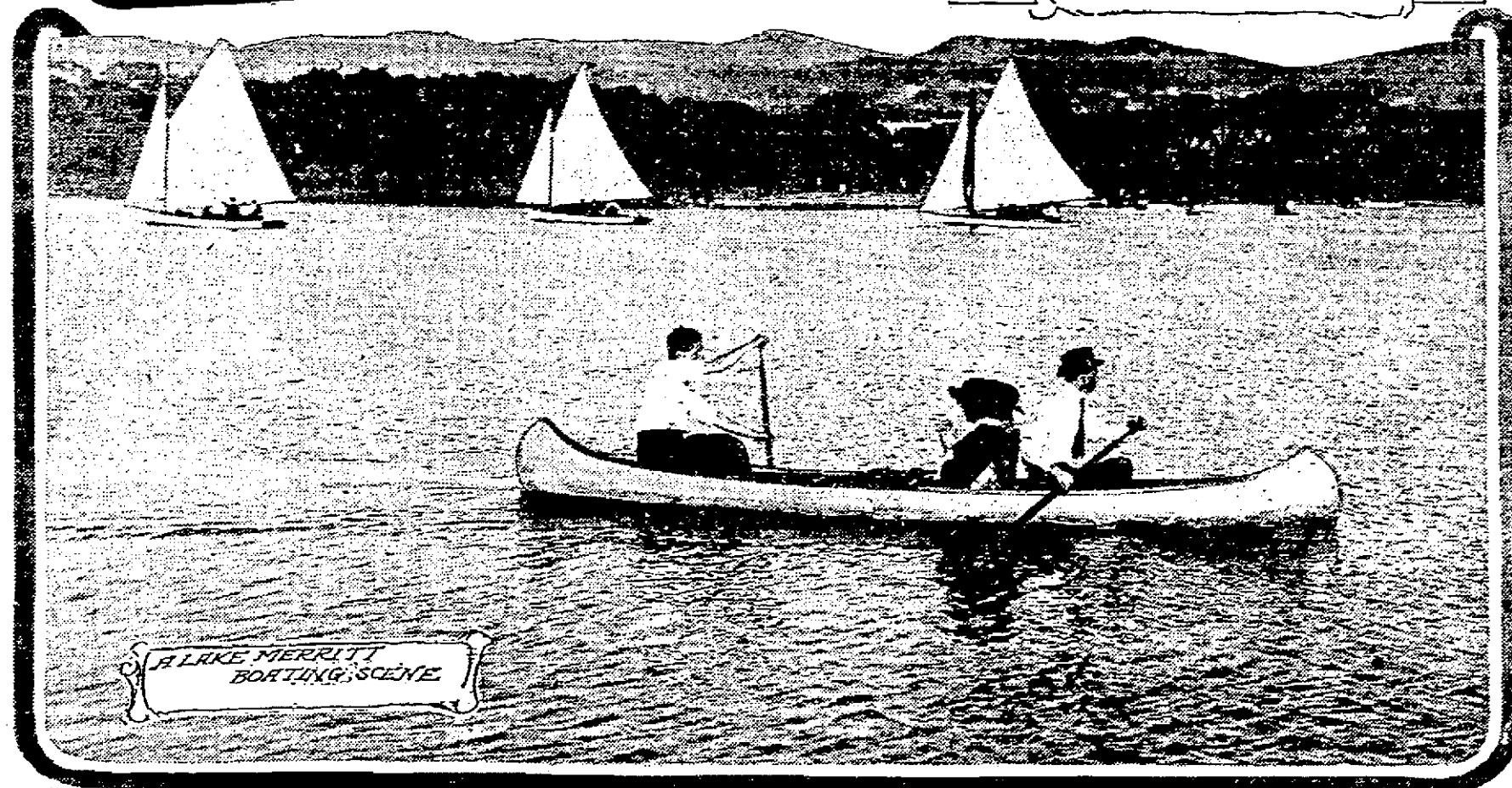




SKYLINE OF BUSINESS SECTION FROM  
LAKE MERRITT



CITY FROM PIEDMONT  
HEIGHTS.



A LAKE MERRITT  
BOATING SCENE

# OAKLAND, THE COMMERCIAL CITY

Advantageous Location Makes It the Natural Transportation Point By Either Rail or Water

(By D. H. BRADLEY, Assistant Secretary, Oakland Chamber of Commerce.)



JUST a little while ago the work of years was brought to a practical finish when ships began to pass through the Panama Canal. Within the month preceding the writing of this, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered an epoch-making decision, defining for the first time, the new rule to govern rate making on railroads of the United States.

The Panama Canal is a long ways from Oakland, and the Supreme Court decision had not this particular city in view, but applied to the entire ninety million people of this country, of which number the residents of Oakland formed but an insignificant part.

Notwithstanding these facts, these two events, the joining of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the enunciation of the principle which is to govern the railroad traffic of the future, each played an important part in determining the future greatness of Oakland as a commercial port.

These facts might be advantageous to any man or woman who is laying a foundation for future fortune. The human being profits most in life who makes the most of opportunities. He who is so located that the trend of great national policies brings to him most opportunities is in the best position to make a great success. Oakland is destined to greatness, and her sons and daughters may share in her glory and her wealth in proportion to their ability, industry and perseverance. The greatness will come to this city because its citizens plan for it, work for it, and believe in it. They believe in it, work and plan great enterprises because they see, as is illustrated in the above, that the nation's plans, the nation's policies and the nation's laws are all in harmony with the plans for Oakland's great growth and commercial advancement.

To us a better and more modest figure: Oakland's citizens are marching in step with the music of the land that leads the world development army.

Cæsar upbraided his boatman when the latter blanched at the prospect of certain death in the storm troubled waters, with the sublimely arrogant, "Why do you fear? You carry Cæsar and his fortunes."

## OAKLAND MOVES ON TO GREATNESS.

As the lordly Roman believed that his destiny was too great to have his life ended in a boat upset, so Oakland citizens know their city's destiny is too closely intertwined with great world movements to ever be interfered with. Like Cæsar, Oakland must go on to greatness.

Oakland is located almost midway between the mouth of the Columbia river and the southern extremity of the continental United States fronting on the Pacific ocean. The Bay of San Francisco itself forms one of the notable land-locked harbors of the world. The inlets around the shores of this bay supplement the advantages and multiply the opportunities of making a commercial port which will give a haven to ocean carriers and new connection with the land transportation lines. Oakland harbor in part is composed of one of these inlets—the estuary of San Antonio.

This inland stretching body of tide water has been improved by the Federal Government, by the municipal government of Oakland, by railroad transportation companies and others holding under grants from the City of Oakland, until there is a doubly land-locked waterway from 500 feet to 2000 feet wide, extending between the cities of Oakland and Alameda for a distance of six and one-half miles, from the deep water in the bay. This estuary, or inner harbor, has a channel 500 feet wide and 30 feet deep for four and one-half miles from the bay, and this channel continues 300 feet wide and 25 feet deep for the remainder of the distance to the head of the estuary.

Oakland's waterfront includes not only this estuary frontage, but a frontage of two miles along the shore of the bay from the north side of the mouth of the estuary to the northern limits of the city itself. This western waterfront, as the latter is sometimes designated, has all of the protection from the swells and storms of the ocean afforded by the physical conditions which make safe the bay itself, and it is further protected from interior swells, tidal currents and wind storms by Yerba Buena Island, which lies at a distance of about three miles from the natural shore line and extending lengthwise nearly parallel with the bulkhead line off this West Oakland shore.

## OAKLAND'S ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATION.

The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco from the sea is through a narrow cut in the Coast Mountain chain known as the Golden Gate. This gate averages about a mile and a half in width and is about four and one-half miles long from outer head to the bay proper.

A glance at the map will show at once the advantageous location of Oakland for commercial development. The Bay of San Francisco, from the strait of the Golden Gate extends southwardly on a line almost parallel with the ocean shore line, forming a peninsula approximately forty miles long and varying in width from twenty-five to one and one-half miles. At the northern end of this peninsula and immediately on the Golden Gate is located the City of San Francisco, the first port of importance to be established on the west coast of America north of the Central American region.

Still following the map of the bay region, the reader will note that from the Golden Gate strait the bay swings almost at right angles to the above described part of itself and extends directly inland for a distance of nearly 40 miles, at its upper extremity receiving the waters of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers which drain the great interior valleys of the same names. The upper portions of the bay, while they are designated as San Pablo bay and Suisun bay, are in reality but a part, and extension of the Bay of San Francisco.

A further detailed description of the portion of the bay immediately related to the Oakland harbor will be given hereafter. The endeavor is made at this point to call the attention of the reader to the general features and geographic position of the City of Oakland.

## A NATURAL TRANSPORTATION POINT.

Oakland is located immediately opposite the mouth of the Golden Gate and on the continental side of this bay which has been described, and occupies the inner

angle formed by the two divisions of the bay as above sketched. The same convulsion of nature which geologists tell us opened the rift in the coast range of mountains giving drainage to the interior sea then covering the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley plains having an area of approximately 40,000 square miles, opened the pass for the railroads and other land transportation avenues from the interior to the sea. This topographical condition, which compels the waters of every navigable river in California to wash the shores of Oakland in their passage to the ocean, has also caused every trans-continental railroad line reaching the California coast for a distance of approximately 800 miles north and south to climb to the easy grades along these water courses and this has made the western deep water terminal for all such railroads at Oakland.

Not only the original trunk lines of these railroads have been built to reach the sea at this port, but the branch lines constructed to meet the wants of commerce as the country developed have all converged at Oakland as the center. The railroad operating and construction departments have been forced to bring this about by the economic law that requires that an object be accomplished and the service given with as small an expenditure of money as is consistent with the obligations of the carrier to the public.

As long as the physical conditions described exist—that is, as long as the Coast Range mountains rear their heads above the plains—the necessity for utilizing the pathway which nature has made, will exist, and Oakland will continue in the future to be the logical deep water terminal of all railroad lines serving the interior of California, the inter-mountain states of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and the western portions of Wyoming and Colorado.

## WATER AVENUES TO BE POPULOUS.

There is no question in the minds of those who look into the future but that there is to be a larger use of the water transportation avenues, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their immediate tributaries, than has ever been attempted so far in California. Just as in Europe and in some portions of the eastern section of the United States, river channels have been deepened and widened, canals have been constructed and boats and barges have penetrated to the local centers of production and distribution and put them in touch with the great seaports, the gateways to the markets of this world, just so in California the men of vision are dreaming and planning for a network of water transportation lines that will supplement the work of the railroads.

As compared with European seaports, Oakland is a mere infant, taking the first tottering steps along the road of life. Problems that have been met and solved generations ago at Hamburg, Bremen, at London and other great European ports, are now confronting the people of Oakland.

The Newer City on the western coast of America has the advantage of the experience and the example of the older communities, and will doubtless profit thereby. Today, among the 215,000 citizens of Oakland, there are not only hundreds but thousands of men and women who are earnestly studying the methods used and the results accomplished by the seaports of the world, in order that they may apply the knowledge thus obtained to the development of their own city and her harbor.

## OAKLAND MISTRESS OF HER PORT.

Oakland was one of the first cities in the United States to get the benefit of the revival about the middle of the last century of the principle in government of seaports which demands that government and management must be in the hands of the citizens of the locality. European cities, as far back as the time when Venice and Genoa were mistresses of the commerce of the Mediterranean and the greater portion of the commercial world of their day, had worked out these problems and had come to this same conclusion. The history of the ports of Germany and the principal ones of England have all illustrated the soundness of this governmental doctrine by adopting it for themselves. In the early American charter grants from the European governments this local control of harbors was carried. It is found in the charter of New Amsterdam.

Under the conditions attending the development of the colonies and afterwards the United States, the importance of local control of the harbors was either lost sight of by the communities, or else the forces brought to bear by interests antagonistic to that principle were too powerful, and gradually the control of the harbors and water fronts of the principal cities of the United States drifted into the hands of private transportation corporations and individuals, or was relinquished to the state government.

In the decade of 1850 to 1860, the citizens of the country, and especially those of the seaports, began to see the error into which they had fallen, and that was the beginning of the attempt to take over again for those localities the rights which had been surrendered or had been taken away from them.

As the country developed and the land transportation corporations became more powerful and aggressive and more conscious of the value of controlling the water side terminals, it was found by the people that it had been easier to surrender and permit the lapse of valuable rights than it was to regain them.

## ACQUISITION OF WATER FRONT.

While the contest was going on in the eastern part of the United States, but before it had assumed such proportions as to attract general public attention, the first settlement of the City of Oakland was made in 1851. This settlement was made by three men—Horace W. Carpenter, Edson Adams, and a companion. They located at a point on the estuary of San Antonio, about midway between the upper end and the bay. The settlement grew slowly as compared with the City of San Francisco across four miles of bay, but in 1852 there were enough settlers to, in their own opinion, justify them in applying for a city charter. Young Carpenter and Adams were credited with the conception of this idea and with the framing of their original grant of rights to the young city. That charter, granted by the Legislature of the State of California in 1852, gave to the City of Oakland all rights held by the state in relation to the waterfront both on the estuary and on the bay.

The history of Oakland's acquisition and, for a long period of years her loss of control, of the waterfront need not be gone into here in detail. Suffice it to say that within a few months this waterfront right was bartered away for a price so small that it compares with the \$24 worth of glass beads with which Manhattan island is said to have been originally purchased. Fortunately for the present and all succeeding generations, no city officials of Oakland could permanently transfer the control of the waterfront to any private individual or corporation; and, after the lapse of fifty-four years, the courts in 1906 decided that all adverse tenure of the waterfront under claims of title derived from the Carpenter grant were without authority, and these tenants occupied merely through the will of the city of Oakland.

From this period the citizens of Oakland began to formulate plans for the improvement of their waterfront and the development of the shipping facilities. The federal government was appealed to and promptly responded by pushing forward the work of improving the channel of the estuary, which had been going on for several years previously.

## RAILROADS GRANTED FRANCHISES.

The city of Oakland granted franchises to the Southern Pacific Company for the use of a terminal site on the west front; to the Western Pacific for a terminal at the mouth of the estuary, and to the Key Route for like purposes on the west front north of the Southern Pacific grant. Leases were made by the city to private firms and corporations that were occupying and using other portions of the waterfront, but in all of these franchises, grants and leases, there was recognition of the sovereign power and authority of the city of Oakland to regulate and control. All of these grantees of the city have been since 1906 making improvements on the waterfront allotted to them.

The city of Oakland voted bonds in the amount of \$2,500,000 and expended the money in the preliminary work of constructing wharves along the estuary and on the west waterfront between the Southern Pacific and the Key Route grants. The completion of the plans will give to the city of Oakland immediately back of the wharves, on the west front, 400 acres of made land, which will be developed and utilized for warehouses and manufactories. The citizens of Oakland are now working out plans for carrying to a completion this work and that along the estuary. The co-operation of the United States government in the general harbor development has been asked for and has been given. As a result of this, the United States army engineer in charge of harbors for this district, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Rees, has worked out a plan for the development of the bay shore from the Southern Pacific terminal northward for nine miles, which is one of the most daring, while perfectly feasible, plans for harbor construction which has been undertaken in the United States.

The present volume of water-carried business handled over the Oakland wharves is approximately four million tons annually. Oakland people are convinced that this is but the beginning and that there is a possibility of a development of a tonnage that will fully justify the magnificent improvements being planned. The improvements being made along the estuary alone, that will be completed within the next few weeks, will add fully 25 per cent to the shipping facilities of Oakland.

The question naturally arises: "Where will the business to justify these large improvements come from?"

## THE MAP IS THE ANSWER.

The answer is to be read on the face of a map of California and the inter-mountain states adjacent.

The natural trend of all transportation lines and waterways of the interior of California to Oakland has been pointed out. Oakland is the natural deep water shipping point for the rich agricultural territory embraced in the great interior valleys which have been described. The soil of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys is capable of producing to an extent that will amply support a population of from seven to ten million people on that area. During the last ten years tremendous strides have been taken toward the proper development of the resources of that great valley. The waters of the Sierras have been brought on to the land and irrigation is enabling the farmer to make more clear profit off a thirty or forty-acre tract than in the old grazing and grain-raising days was returned from ten or a hundred times that acreage. The population is increasing; new lands are being brought under intense cultivation as rapidly as the transportation facilities and the irrigation works can be provided to give them service.

A prosperous population of the size indicated must send to the markets of the world enormous quantities of their products. They will consume corresponding quantities of goods and wares of other sections of the world with which they trade. The logical gateway to the markets in which to exchange their products for these things they need is being opened at Oakland.

Immediately back of this great valley, eastward, are the foothills of the Sierras, which are also capable of producing under proper handling valuable crops of grain, hay, citrus and deciduous fruits and general farm products. The higher reaches of the foothills and the mountains themselves hold the valuable minerals, not the most important of which is the gold which gave California her first impetus along the path of modern progress.

## OAKLAND INTERIOR SECTION'S OUTLET.

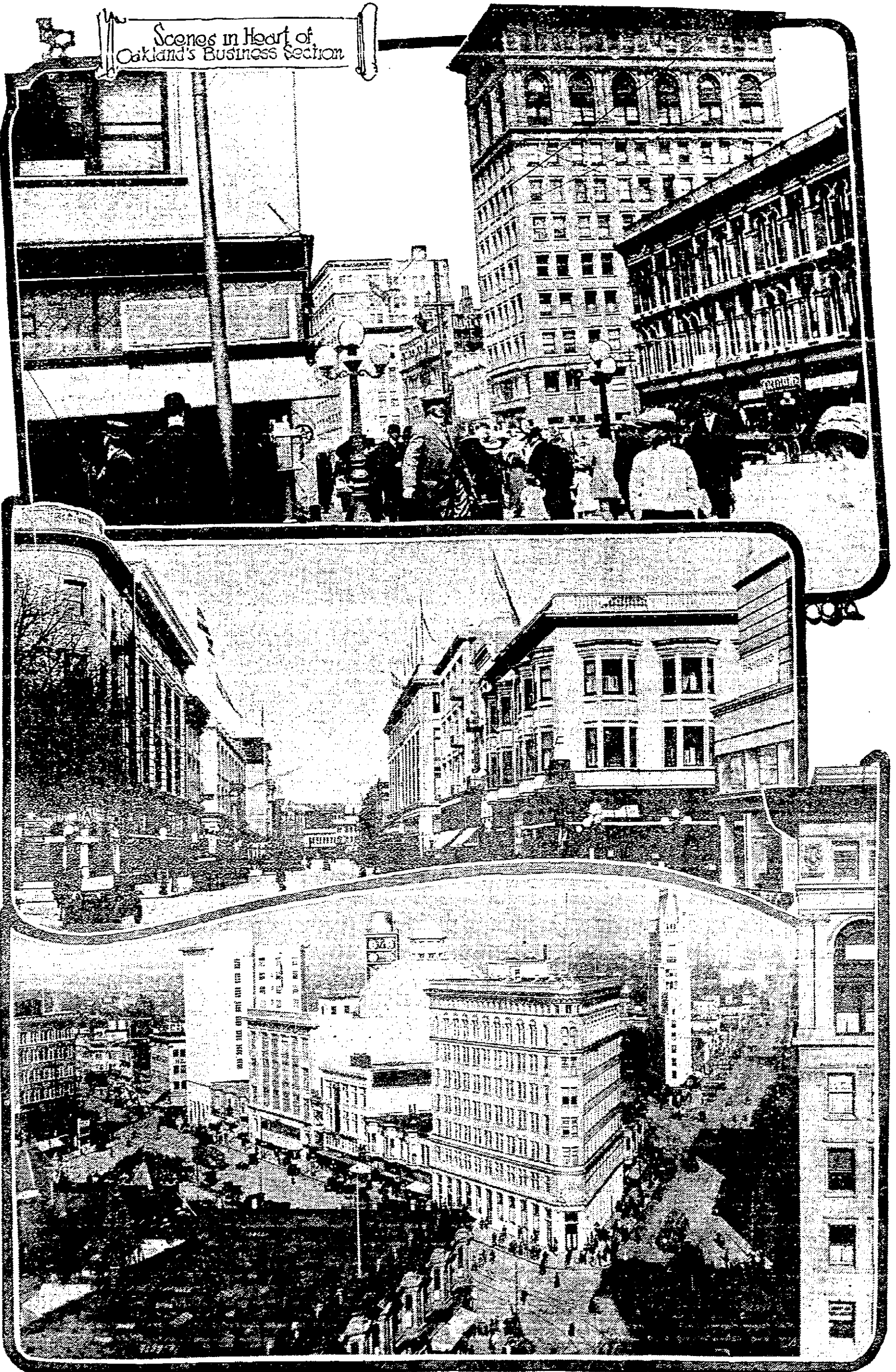
Across the Sierra range is the semi-arid region of Nevada, Utah, southern Idaho and western Colorado and Wyoming. The plains and valleys of this region, under irrigation, are capable of producing wonderful farm crops, and it has been demonstrated that as a fruit-growing region it is surpassed by but few in the world. Between the valley and plains are found mountain ranges rich in minerals, and these, like the agricultural possibilities, are just beginning to be developed. This territory also finds its natural gateway to the markets of the world through the port that is being built at Oakland.

In the beginning of this article the statement was made that the completion of the Panama canal and the decision of the Supreme Court were two events that had a direct bearing on the future development of Oak-

(Continued on Page 58)



Scenes in Heart of  
Oakland's Business Section





# ALAMEDA COUNTY PRODUCTS



**I**NTENSIVE and intelligent tilling of the soil returned a five-million dollar crop to the farmers of Alameda County in 1914—an amount which might well be considered a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor in any man's country. The many-eyed potato, the hipless string bean, the lacrymose onion, the fiery-faced pumpkin and other humble denizens of the field, were coworkers with the aristocratic orange and the bred in the purple grape, in the piling up of these dollars harvested from the soil. Taken by and large they are not very gaudy or displaying, these vegetarians of the back country tributary to Oakland, although like many other things of lowly origin they figure largely in the permanent prosperity of the community. To just what extent they figure in the county's yearly balance on hand is set forth below.

In taking account of stock the fact should not be overlooked that Alameda county has a diversity of crops unequaled elsewhere in California. Soil fertility and nearness to market should also be set down as valuable assets. The range of products includes all or nearly all of the fruits and vegetables indigenous to the temperate and semi-tropical zones, while soil fertility is so supplemented by agreeable climatic conditions that bounteous harvests follow. The proximity of the never-satiated markets of Oakland, San Francisco and other bay municipalities, coupled with cheap rate rapid transit facilities, afford for these products a profitable and unailing outlet. The county's splendid road system is also a factor in hastening them to market cheaply.

## TREES ARE DOLLAR MARKS.

Alameda County fruit trees are dollar marks that stand for the wealth that grows thereon. Many a substantial bank account can be traced back to these same trees. Take the apricot as a case in point. There are about 3000 acres planted to "cots" and the average yield is in the neighborhood of twelve tons per acre, the price range being from \$25 to \$40 per ton. This appetizing fruit attains superior size and flavor under the favorable local climatic conditions and is eagerly sought by the canners. Representatives of the canning companies seek yearly to contract for Alameda county "cots" in advance of the harvesting period and give them preference over those grown elsewhere. About one-half of the crop is disposed of in that manner, a third is dried and the remainder marketed fresh from the trees in Oakland, San Francisco and other bay cities.

Another rare and profitable source of revenue for the Alameda county orchardist is the Bartlett pear. The average yield approximates eight tons to the acre—jumping all sizes and ages of bearing trees—and the average price is about \$35 per ton. There is a large area in bearing, and new orchards are yearly "coming in." In connection with this branch of the fruit industry it is well to state that the pear blight which has infested other sections is here unknown.

The cherries grown in Alameda county are famed all over the world for their size and flavor. Like the apricot and Bartlett pear they find a ready market with the canner. They are likewise growing in popularity

for preserving purposes. The canners and preservers contract for the major portion of the crop well in advance of harvest time and the remainder finds its way fresh and glowing to the tables of East Bay and San Francisco residents. The average yield is about 6000 pounds to the acre. Prices vary from \$200 to \$300.

Other delicious fruits grown profitably in Alameda county are apples, peaches, prunes and plums. The area devoted to prunes and plums is comparatively small, although the fruits find a ready market and yield the grower from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Oranges and lemons are being grown at a profit in the Mission San Jose country and the industry is increasing in magnitude. The fruit matures well, packs equally as well and seems destined to become prominent among the county's orchard products.

## MASQUERADING DOLLARS.

A dollar is a dollar irrespective of the disguise in which it may masquerade. In Alameda county the dollars that spring from the soil are prone to disguise themselves as tomatoes and the like. Dollars thus caparisoned might get by the average city dweller undetected, but they can't fool the Alameda county farmer a minute. He recognizes the undisguisable "E Pluribus Unum" sign at a glance and shouts: "Come out o' that, you! I see you, hiding there!" Here is the way he does it:

A greater area is planted to tomatoes in Alameda county than to any other vegetable and the reason is not hard to find. Alameda county tomatoes are invariably quoted in the open market at top prices. In fact, they command the market over tomatoes grown elsewhere. They bring as high as \$25 per ton at the canneries. The yield per acre varies from ten to twenty tons, most of the product going to the canneries under contracts signed prior to the planting season. So profitable is this branch of the local agricultural industry it is not unusual for a single management to take over the planting and care of as much as five hundred acres.

One hundred cars, four hundred boxes to the car, price from 85 cents to \$1 per box, or from \$200 to \$300 per acre, epitomizes the rhabarb yield of Alameda county. Most of this "pie-plant" went out under express time schedule to supply the early demand in the eastern markets.

Early-March picked peas at 15 cents per pound is another source of revenue for the Alameda county agriculturist. The average yield is about \$200 per acre over a territory extending from Hayward to Niles along the east slope of the foothills. The earliest peas grown in the state come from that section. Planting begins immediately following the first rains and picking starts about March 1. That portion of the crop consigned to the canneries brings an average of \$40 per ton.

Sugar beets grown in the vicinity of Alvarado, where was erected the first sugar beet refinery in the state, bring from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Like prices are received for the sugar beets grown near Pleasanton.

## MR. POTATO IS A PLUTOCRAT.

The many-eyed potato, disrespectfully called "Spud" by ribald persons, is in reality as a producer, a plutocrat of great wealth. Announcement of the fact may lay him open to the suspicion of being a malefactor of like stripe, but the truth must out, nevertheless. In

the section around Alvarado the potato of the Burbank variety is one of Alameda county's steadyest and wealthiest money-makers. The 1914 crop had a value of more than \$350,000, and has been estimated as high as \$400,000. The average yield is probably about seventy-five sacks to the acre, although in exceptional instances a yield of 200 sacks to the acre has been obtained. The crop is sold almost in its entirety in the fields at an average price of \$1.50 per sack.

Growing cucumbers for pickling purposes is increasing in magnitude throughout Alameda county, being stimulated by the demand created since the establishing of the plant of the Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Company at Hayward. The average yield is about six tons to the acre at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250 per acre, according to grade and size.

Celery growing on Bay Farm Island and at other Alameda county points is increasing in proportions and financial returns, and the same is true of garden truck in general. Pumpkins, squashes, string beans, lettuce and the like, add yearly to the bank account of the Alameda county farmer and to the prosperity of the county as a whole.

That section of the county lying between San Leandro and Niles rivals Petaluma in the size, growth and value of its poultry industry. It has the added advantage of a market directly at its door—a market that Oliver Twist-like, always "wants some more." About six million dozen eggs was its 1914 contribution to the state's production of "hen fruit."

Hay and grain raising add about \$1,500,000 to the value of the county's yearly crop yield. The hay grown in the Alameda section is said to be unequalled, and while the yield per acre is not so large as at other points the higher price obtained per ton more than offsets the lack mentioned.

## A WORD ABOUT WINE.

The vineyards of the Livermore valley are famed for their wine-making grapes. The associated vineyards and wine industries of Alameda county represent an investment of many millions of dollars, and add largely to the revenue drawn directly from the soil. Alameda county wines are famed for their bouquet and are found on sideboards in all sections of the United States. Of late a broader market has been afforded them, due to the general European war, and as a result exportation to South America, the Orient and elsewhere is on the increase.

Dairying and stock raising have no small part in Alameda county agricultural affairs, as is evidenced by the annual value of milk and butter which is estimated to be in excess of \$2,000,000, to say nothing of the yearly value of calves, hogs, chickens, etc., estimated to have a value of about \$1,000,000. Horses and cattle thrive wonderfully on Alameda county ranches, owing to the unexcelled feed and the favorable climatic conditions.

The rodeo for 1914 shows more and better stock than ever before, and presages an even more successful 1915. The same can be truthfully said for the 1914 roundup of all the agrarian industries of Alameda county, and may as truthfully be predicted for the current year. Yes, and for all future years. For here stands Opportunity and where Opportunity is, there also is Prosperity.

# ALAMEDA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Corps of Instructors of Highest Educational Training Impart Knowledge to Pupils of Forty-six Districts Outside of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley

(By GEO. W. FRICK, County Supt. of Schools.)



**O**UTSIDE of the cities of Alameda, Berkeley and Oakland, where at the present time millions of dollars are being expended in the building and equipping of new schools, there are forty-three separate grammar school and three union high school districts, practically all of which contain modern school buildings, thoroughly up to date in every particular. The corps of instructors include men and women of the highest educational training secured by reason of the many advantages offered in such a centrally located community and induced by the high scale of salaries paid in every department of the work. The average annual salary for the men teachers as shown by the annual report in my office for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, was \$1582.99. The average annual salary for women teachers engaged in the grammar school work for the same period was \$1082.19. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, shows that the men engaged in high school teaching received an average annual salary of \$1750.40, while that of the women high school teachers was \$1091.55.

Alameda County has long been known for its generosity in the matter of providing for the education of its children and youth. During the past year the sum of \$1,735,550.40 passed through the office of the County Superintendent of Schools in warrants for school supplies and salaries. After deducting this vast expenditure of school money we find the County beginning the new fiscal year with a balance on hand of \$150,766.55. The annual report in my office shows that during the last year there were 1297 teachers employed in the schools of Alameda county. Of this number 220 were assigned to high schools, 1950 to the Grammar schools and 17 to the kindergartens. In the high schools there were enrolled 5473 pupils with an average daily attendance of 4762. In the grammar schools the enrollment was 38,987 and the average daily attendance was 30,492.

## AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.

The average cost per pupil for the past school year in the grammar department was \$38.16 and in the high school department \$79.43. The difference being due to the greater number of pupils enrolled in the grammar grades and the difference in the salaries paid the instructors. There were graduated from the grammar schools of the county during the past year 2134 pupils and from the high schools 722.

During the year there has been a steady growth in all of the school districts. Among the new buildings constructed during the incumbent's term of office may be mentioned the Hayward Union High School, the Centerville, Niles, Mission San Jose, San Leandro, Alviso and Pleasanton grammar schools. Bonds have recently been voted by the Newark district for the construction of a new grammar school building to consist of six classrooms and an assembly hall which may be used for civic purposes. In addition, two extra rooms are to be equipped, one for domestic science and the other for manual training. During the writer's incumbency of the office of County Superintendent of Schools for the past eight years, many notable changes have been made in the school system of the county—the course of study has been simplified, examinations for graduation from the grammar schools largely eliminated, a system of accrediting schools established; and opportunity afforded for the teaching of industrial subjects, such as sewing and cooking for the girls and manual training for the boys.

A course in agriculture has been provided for those districts desiring to teach that subject. A thorough course in agriculture has been established in the Union High School at Centerville, which is located in the center of a rich agricultural section. The course includes dairying, horticulture and general agriculture. Laboratories have been established at the school for soil analysis and milk testing, and both stations are so used as to be of practical value to the community. In addition to the agricultural course the school offers a very complete course in the manual and domestic arts as well as in the

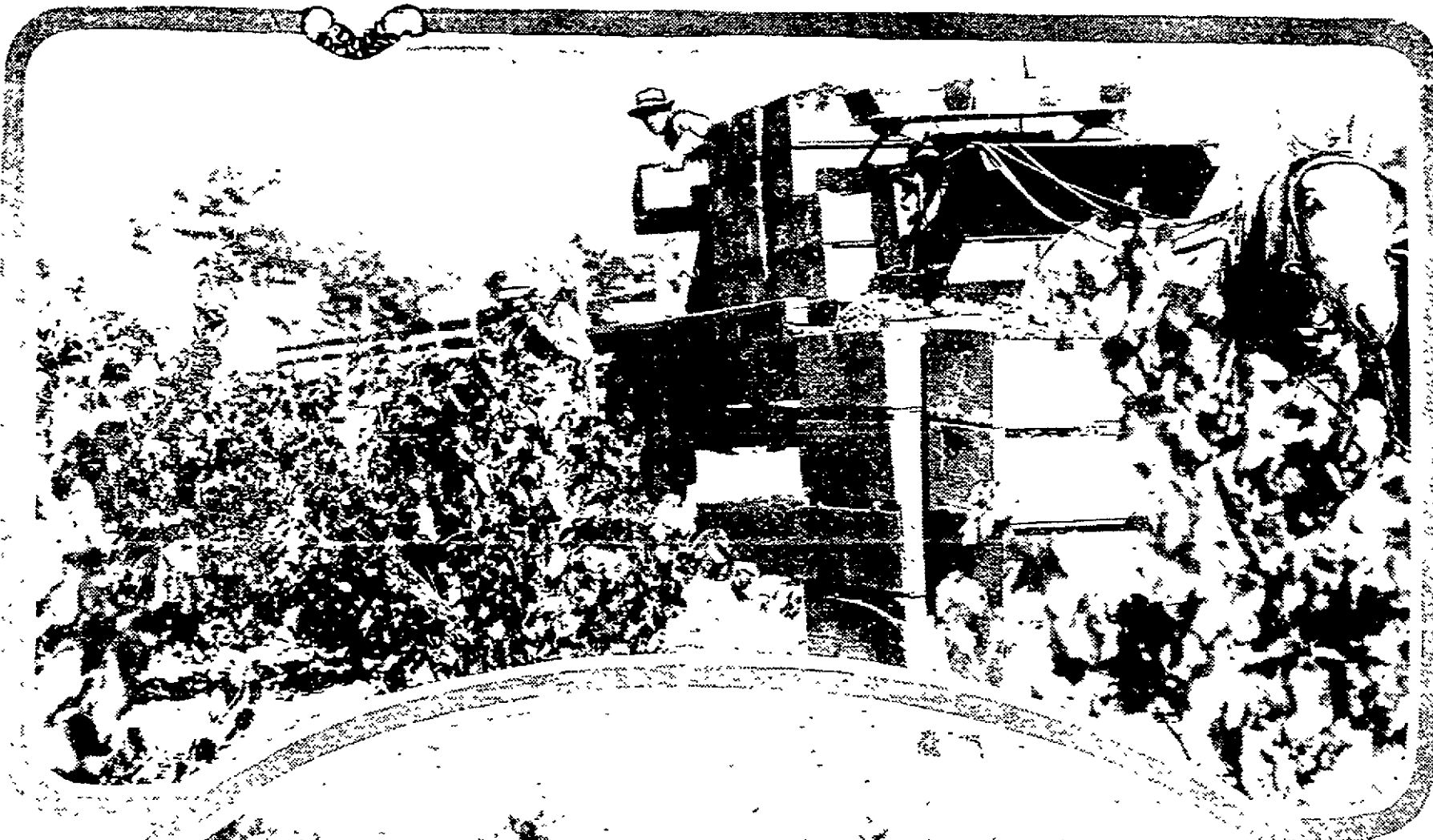
regular high school branches.

## CONDITIONS ARE VARIED.

The Superintendent has to cope with varying conditions in his supervision of the rural schools of the county, both extremes in school conditions being represented, from the remote single teacher school of six pupils at Mt. House to the modern, graded and accredited grammar schools at Hayward and San Leandro with an average daily attendance of 600 to 800 pupils. In order to be of material assistance to the rural schools of the county the writer has endeavored to make frequent and helpful visits of the country schools a feature of his administration. With that object in view the vast amount of professional, administrative and clerical work of the office has been systematized into three departments, each department presided over by a deputy experienced and proficient in his particular line of work.

In each of the outside districts the grammar schools are governed by a board of three trustees and the high schools by a board of five trustees, under the supervision of the Superintendent's office. Close supervision is given to the district schools, particularly where new teachers are starting in their work and the system is considered one of the best in the country. The standards are high and pupils who successfully graduate from the high schools of this county are admitted to the University without examination, all of the high schools in this county being on the accredited list at both universities.

The public schools of Alameda county rank with the best in the United States. The school buildings are roomy, well ventilated and built on classic lines. An \$80,000.00 high school building has been erected in Hayward, and there is in the treasury \$120,000.00 for its amplification as the need arises. The Hayward building is typical of those throughout the county.



Grape Picking in the  
Livermore Valley





# OAKLAND

## The Home City

(By FRED P. JOHNSON.)



**TRADITIONALLY** a city of homes, Oakland has become known also in recent years as a city of the extensive type of home—large enough to be the home of a family, and small enough to be the home of a city.

The city of homes, however, has been the most notable and extensive phase of Oakland's recent residential development.

It is a city of homes, and even the homes of the future are being planned with the same idea in mind.

After the war, the city of homes will be a city of homes, and even the homes of the future are being planned with the same idea in mind.

The city of homes, however, has been the most notable and extensive phase of Oakland's recent residential development.

It is a city of homes, and even the homes of the future are being planned with the same idea in mind.

### PEOPLE HAD TO BE SHOWN.

Perhaps the suddenness and extent of the movement outward is not as surprising as the fact that it did not begin sooner. Ten years ago the owners of outlying property were usually ignorant of the wealth concealed in their hill lands. They had to be shown that wealth could come to them in many ways.

But the present condition affords a better opportunity for the people to see the wealth of their hill lands. They have been shown that wealth can come to them in many ways.

Berkeley impresses the Easterner to the point of amazement and the Westerner to the point of envy. Such hills within easy reach of the city's center are possessed of few metropolises. The highlands to be seen would seem to be a satisfying gift from nature's bounty, but it is what one sees from the hills that affords the surprise of contrast.

The city of homes, however, has been the most notable and extensive phase of Oakland's recent residential development.

### BRIGHT RIBBON TO THE BAY.

From Lake Merritt the inner harbor forms a bright ribbon to the bay, bordering hundreds of manufacturing plants, whose smoke never reaches the hill regions. The city travels on to the bay, pierced by the huge moles of transcontinental railroads, which have their termini in Oakland.

Oakland's boulevard improvements have gone hand in hand with public park making and residence building. Artistic curved roadways wind around the Lake Merritt system of parks and on to the hilltops.

Development of the Oakland hillsides as a home region is a recent and interesting phase, but should not be overlooked to the broader consideration of Oakland as a home city on account of its location and other advantages. It has long been the favorite dwelling place of thousands of San Francisco business men and women who find transportation facilities so rapid and convenient that they are enabled to cross the bay in the same length of time required to travel from the outskirts of San Francisco.

accommodations for pupils in the public schools has indicated the rapid growth of Oakland as a home city.

### NEW DWELLINGS ARE MANY.

Considered in the number of new dwellings in the city during the year has been the rapid growth of Oakland as a home city.

Children may play in the open almost every day in the year in Oakland's climate and surroundings, sanitary surroundings. With these advantages, and with the best of all, a park and playground, the average family finds the standard of living in this community falling little short of perfection.

Each year the municipality, by improving its schools, libraries, parks and playgrounds, is adding to the joys of life among children and grown-ups. The Sunday band concerts in Lakeside Park form one source of enjoyment for the Oakland family, which meets appreciation in enormous attendance.

### STORES ARE MODERN.

Oakland residents' demands in the shopping line are met by the most modern department stores and shops. There is no need of crossing the bay for necessities or luxuries any more than for amusement.

The best indication of Oakland's residence growth and advantages lies in the number of homes of the one-story type erected in a year. During the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 857 such dwellings were built. They form the abodes of the great masses of wage and salary-earners and business and professional men of moderate incomes.

During the last fiscal year permits were issued in Oakland for 1044 dwellings and flats, the total cost of which was \$2,000,000.

All of the unimproved areas of the city have been the scene of interesting activity during 1914 and a large amount of new building is being done.

## CHABOT OBSERVATORY FAMOUS INSTITUTION

(By CHARLES BURKHALLER, Director.)



**T**he Chabot Observatory, located on Mount Hamilton, is a famous institution. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

When the observatory was first built, it was a simple structure. But over the years, it has grown into a complex of buildings and instruments.

### TOO MUCH LIGHT.

The Chabot Observatory is a famous institution. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

The Chabot Observatory is a famous institution. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

and it has during more than a century of a century. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

The new telescope will be a refractor, and will rank as the fourth in power in the United States. It will not be exceeded by more than half a dozen in the world.

The following descriptive account of the instrument has been given by the makers.

The powerful instrument has been made expressly for the new Chabot Observatory, in the city of Oakland, where it will be permanently located at the close of the expedition in 1915.

The tube which carries the object glass of twenty inches diameter, at the upper end, and the little eyepiece at the lower end is thirty-one feet long, and when the telescope is pointed to the zenith the object glass or upper end of the tube is thirty-five feet and eight inches above the floor.

### MOVIES IN STAR TIME.

The Chabot Observatory is a famous institution. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

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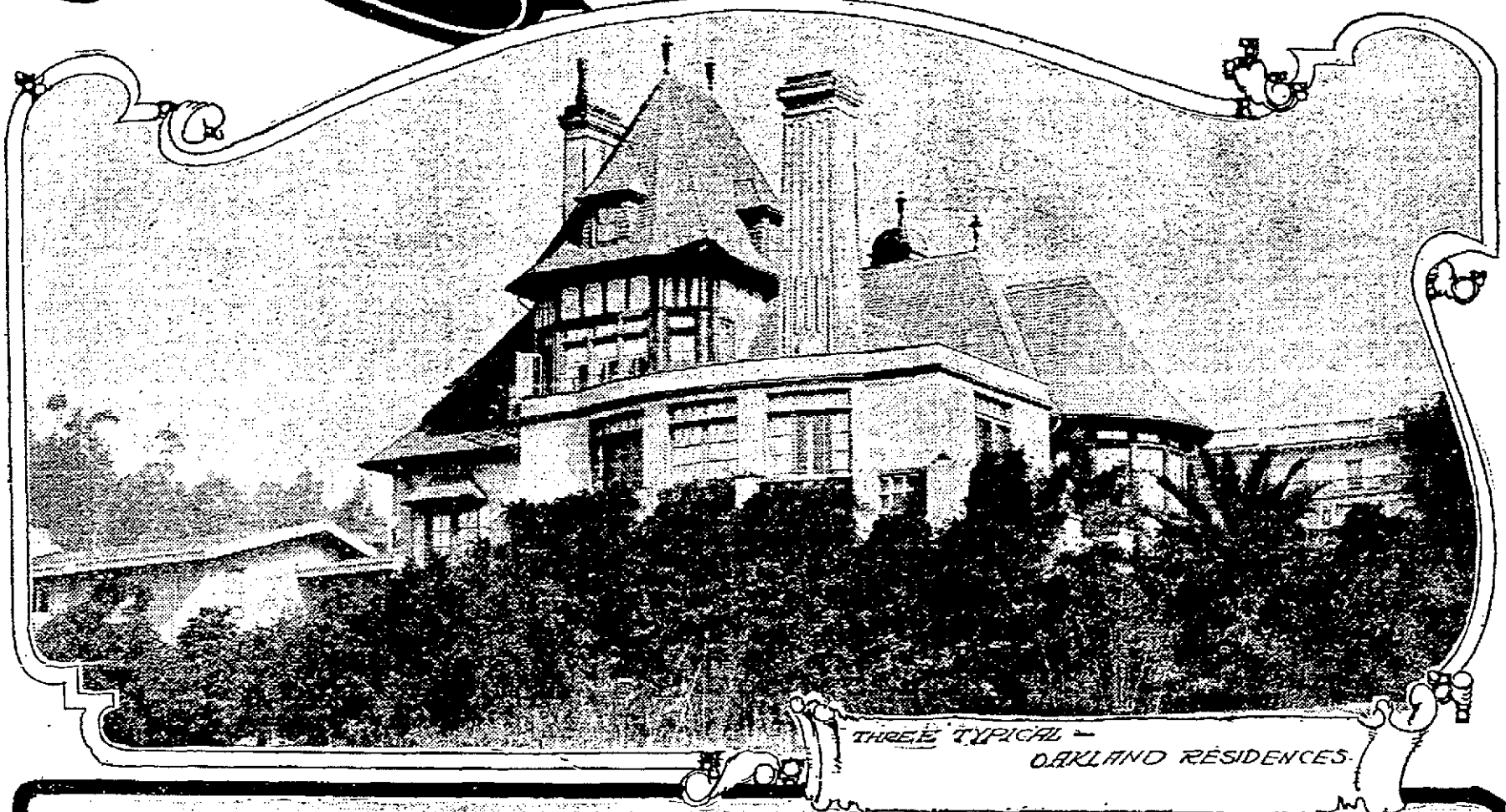
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The Chabot Observatory is a famous institution. It is a place where the most advanced astronomical instruments are used to study the stars and planets.

### A FINE SITE.

Of greater importance than even the new telescope, or of all the equipment, was to secure a suitable site for the new observatory. It goes without saying that it must be located within the city, and this, at once, imposed four conditions, all of which are of paramount importance—absolute freedom from cloud and fog, protection from city lights, accessibility, and, what I would not explain here, good air drainage.

The new site is in the Leona Heights district, with a street car line with 20-minute service and a recent fare, that takes the visitor within a hundred feet of the site. There is a ridge to the west that cuts off the city lights, and the site is surrounded by canyons, on all sides, from 75 to 175 feet deep, giving splendid air drainage. With the exception of certain mountain observatories, I doubt if, within the United States, any observatory has an equally desirable location.



THREE TYPICAL —  
OAKLAND RESIDENCES.





# FREE LIBRARY MAKES MARKED PROGRESS

Striking Event of 1914 Was Offer of \$140,000 From Carnegie Corporation for Branch Buildings

By CHARLES S. GREENE, Librarian.

**N**O department of the Oakland Free Library has failed to make good progress in the year just closed. A general advance of approximately 10 per cent has been made in all the activities that can be shown by statistics, and at least an equal gain in those more important values of library work that cannot be cast up in terms of the Arabic nine. As an example of these intangible gains, I would put the added spirit of resourceful helpfulness on the part of the average library attendant in meeting the average library visitor. Fewer and fewer grow the listless replies, "Book is not in," or "We haven't that," and more and more common the interested determination to find out exactly what the inquirer wants and to meet the need at the cost of whatever trouble it may take. The improvement in our catalogue, the systematic development of our document collection, the continual growth in co-operation between library workers, library departments, neighboring libraries, all have fostered this spirit by making it possible to answer, by taking a little time and trouble, any serious demand that may come.

That this spirit is appreciated by the public is shown by the great increase of reference calls at the Carnegie Building, at each of the branches, and over the telephone.

To show the wide range of such calls I quote a few: "Does the Library keep open all night?" "How to cook asparagus." "What time the sun set on November 8, 1913?" "Give form of letter recommending young girl for housework." "Apportionment of Common school fund from 1902 to present." "How to make an aviary." "What was formation of the earth before civilization?" "What is Gary educational system?" "What is Legend of Tamalpais?" "Picture of cross section of a battleship." "On what dates of the month did the Fridays of May, 1885, come?"

## USE OF LIBRARY DOUBLES.

Statistics have, nevertheless, a value, when it is certain that growth in them has not been attained by lowering standards, and it means something to say that the home use of bound volumes in the year ending September 30, 1914, was 609,796 beside 93,863 unbound magazines and 18,202 pictures loaned and 5239 copies of church music. This is to say that in the past six years the use of the institution has doubled. That this growth is accelerating, showing most decidedly in the last few months, makes the forecast for the years to come decidedly interesting. A million circulation a year is a matter of but three or four years more, with any fairly liberal treatment of the library in the matter of funds.

The growth of the institution has been largely the result of the policy, now universal in American city libraries, of taking the books and other facilities out to the people by means of extensive branch systems. The ten city branches afford well over half of the circulation of the whole system, and four deposits—not to mention the school use of our books—afford still other thousands of book opportunities in Oakland, while in Alameda county outside of the urban district a system of county branches, undertaken by contract with the Supervisors, gives the people of eighteen communities library and reading room privileges, and spreads the usefulness of the Oakland Free Library from Albany to Altamont—which are a good deal further apart on the map than they are in the alphabet.

The Oakland Public Museum, too, which will doubtless be given treatment elsewhere in this issue, is controlled by the Library Directors and has been doing great work under its able Curator, Mr. C. P. Wilcomb, who as the head of another very large museum told me, is "the best museum man in California."

## CONTEMPLATED CHANGES.

Two changes are just about to be made at this writing. One is the moving of the Newspaper room from the corner of Thirteenth and Grove streets to a much more commodious room on Fourteenth street, just across the way from the Carnegie building. This move has been desirable for a long time and the expiration of the lease in the old place made it possible. The new room is double the size, better ventilated and

lighted, and the new five-year lease carries but a trifling increase of expense.

This outside reading room has been necessary for three years now, because of the pressure on the Carnegie Building by the growing activities. Possibly more than just the newspapers may be housed in the new room.

The second change is the moving of the Municipal Reference Department to its new quarters in the New City Hall, which will take place very soon. The usefulness of this work, even as carried on under great difficulties in cramped quarters up three flights of stairs in the Carnegie Building, has been most enthusiastically acknowledged by the city departments and by the persons most likely to object to a useless expenditure, namely, the representatives of the Taxpayers' Association.

These last have used our material on civics freely in their researches. The applicants for Civil Service examinations have found in this department a great resource, and it is no uncommon thing to see burly policemen and firemen "going to school" in this way. In the new quarters, a great expansion of this usefulness will surely follow. For one thing, all the medical books and periodicals are to be brought together there, convenient to the health department and for physicians, and away from the children and young people that frequent the library. The Alameda County Medical Society has voted \$200 to the library to buy more periodicals for this collection.

It is not ideal, of course, to have departments of the Library housed in separate buildings, but a great deal more of this will have to be done, I fancy, before a library building of suitable size can be built in Oakland.

## \$140,000 GIFT TO LIBRARY.

This brings me to the most striking event of the year in the material progress of the library. On May 21 I had an interview in New York with Mr. James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, regarding an appropriation by the corporation of money for branch buildings, similar to those that have been given Seattle, Spokane, Los Angeles and other cities. As a result of this interview and a letter written by Mayor Mott in accordance with it, on August 1, the Carnegie Corporation offered the City of Oakland \$140,000.00 for four \$35,000.00 branch library buildings. The only requirements made by the corporation are: (1) That the city, by resolution of its Council, should guarantee that 10 per cent of the gift, or \$3500 each would be allowed annually for the support of each branch. (2) That the city should furnish the sites. (3) That the plans should be submitted for approval of the corporation before contracts were let.

The first condition was easily met. The cost of the larger branches, as now run, exceeds the \$3500 a year, and the Council passed the required resolution on the day after the receipt of the award. Sites offer more perplexity, because no money was allowed in the budget of the current year for them, or indeed for any expansion. There are ten city branches and the districts covered by at least eight of these were active applicants for one of the new buildings. Most of them offered sites—to be obtained by private gift, by general subscription in the district, by use of land already owned by the city, or by creating an assessment district to buy land whether at an agreed price or by condemnation. The Library Directors have taken their duty in this matter very seriously and have set themselves actively to the task of determining which four sites shall be chosen, the city over, where these four buildings will best serve the people, looking as far into the future as can be clearly seen. Hearings have been held, petitions and offers considered, and still it will require time to weigh out carefully the conflicting claims of all the sections. There is no question, however, that the directors will be able to get a site in whatever spot they fix their choice.

## ADVICE OF CORPORATION VALUABLE.

The fact that no money was allowed for new branches this year cut out the possibility of putting these Carnegie buildings in any district where they would not serve to replace an existing branch.

The third condition is a most reasonable one. The corporation has had so much experience in library

building that its advice is of great practical value, and I fancy, it has found many cases where it has been able by this requirement to prevent the waste of Mr. Carnegie's money in freak or over ornamented buildings, or in the endeavor to build a \$50,000.00 building on a \$25,000.00 appropriation.

The corporation follows out closely Mr. Carnegie's intent in his gifts. What that is can readily be seen, when it is remembered that his choice of the public library as his means of returning to the world some of its gifts to him was made out of gratitude for the benefits he himself had gained from the public library when he was a young workman deprived of the formal education of the schools. His intent, then, runs all to utility, to the furnishing the means of self education to those who otherwise would not get it and so the branch libraries, which take the books out to the people where they live, appeal to him more than building large central buildings, where scholars go to find the book rarities they delight in. This root notion would interfere also, I take it, with the making these libraries primarily an adjunct to a school system, useful and important as school libraries are.

It is a pity that all the requests made on the Board for new branches, and for suitable buildings for branches, new and old, cannot be granted. Nobody would be more delighted than the Library Board and the librarian to be able to accede to every demand on the library system. The only course possible, however, is to do the best we can with what is provided, and to feel that it is a great gain when the library service has so commended itself to the public that the demand for more exceeds the possibility of present supply.

## FORECAST OF LIBRARIAN.

I say present supply, because I truly believe that in a few years all the branches that have been asked for will be granted and that they and the six present branches unprovided for in this gift will be housed in suitable buildings belonging to the city. Not that any further donation is to be expected from outside our borders—it would be shameful to ask it—but that there are citizens of Oakland who have public spirit enough to follow the example thus set and give to the neighborhood of their choice this finest of memorials. I believe, too, that when the proper time comes—of course it is not now—the citizens of Oakland will be ready to vote a bond issue to supply a suitable central library building—making the present one a branch—and to build branch libraries for all those housed in rented stores. The districts unsupplied would of course vote for them, and it is unthinkable that the districts covered by the service of these gift libraries should not be willing to vote bonds to give the same privileges to their fellow citizens.

This demand for new branches, for fuller service, for more books, for suitable buildings, is all a triumph for those who have worked and planned to develop the system of library branches, and it means that the days of such working and planning on the part of a few are past. The public has learned the value of library service and from now on will see to it that the library authorities are provided with the means to give it to them.

And nobody will be more willing and ready to supply the means than the city fathers once they know that the people will sustain them in it and will not protest against the taxation necessary to it.

The coming year is to be a great one for the library. There will be the building of these four fine branch buildings, there will be the undertaking of an art gallery in space provided for it in the auditorium. There will be the helping to prepare and sustain a library exhibit in the Panama-Pacific exposition. There will be the receiving and entertaining of a thousand Eastern librarians, who will come to the annual conference of the American Library Association in Berkeley next June. And when the budget of next July is made up and passed there will be the great joy, I hope, of giving to the four or more districts that have asked and waited for them the branches they ought to have.

It is impossible in so rapid a review to give details and to mention all the improvements of the year past and the projects of the year to come. The annual report of the library has much of these and can be seen by anybody interested to know more about them.

## MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM NEARING COMPLETION

Structure Devoted to Convention, Theatrical and Other Uses

**T**HIS year of grace and the Panama-Pacific Exposition is Convention Year in the East Bay section, there being more than one hundred conventions of international, national, or local proportions, scheduled for Oakland and other Alameda county municipalities. All, or nearly all, of these representative gatherings have been induced to assemble here through the splendid campaigning done by the Oakland Commercial Club during 1914. In fact, the Oakland Commercial Club is the clearing house for conventions on the mainland side of San Francisco bay. Being such, it is very much interested in the early completion of Oakland's \$1,000,000 Municipal Auditorium, in which the larger number of these conventions are scheduled to be held.

At the outset of 1914 the Auditorium was nothing more than the steel skeleton of a building—a spider-web framework, standing gaunt and stark in the middle of Peralta Park. At the outset of 1915 it is partially garbed in its outer covering of cement and granite, and the fashioning of the interior is well advanced. The granite face of its Twelfth-street frontage is nearly completed and the work of facing its east, west and south walls will soon begin. The structure has a length of 400 feet, a width of 138 feet and occupies a parked site overlooking Lake Merritt and Lakeside Park. It is within easy walking distance of Oakland's business section, is but a few blocks distant from the Hotel Oakland, where most of the dele-

gates to the various conventions will be quartered, and is passed by an electric car every half minute.

## BUILDING'S INTERIOR PLAN.

Two main halls, an arena and an auditorium, with an aggregate seating capacity of 13,000, divide the interior of the building and are in turn divided from each other by a stage. Asbestos curtains cut off the latter from either the arena or the auditorium as requirements may dictate. The arena, having a floor space 214 by 90 feet, has seating capacity for 10,000 people and will be utilized chiefly for convention purposes and mass meetings. The auditorium has seating capacity for approximately 3000 people and will be devoted chiefly to theatrical and operatic purposes. In fact, City Supervising Architect John J. Donovan, who designed the structure, has drawn the plans of the Auditorium in accord with the acoustic requirements of grand opera.

Although primarily constructed with a view to housing large deliberative assemblages, the arena will likewise be utilized from time to time for festive purposes, such as dances, horse shows and the like. To that end a double floor has been provided. The upper, of pine, will be called into play at conventions, bazaars, horse shows, etc., and being movable, will disappear to reveal an under floor of polished maple at such times as dancing is to be the evening's pleasure. The horse-shoe-shaped gallery that extends the full length of each side and along the east end of the arena is reached via four inclined planes instead of staircases, as is likewise the balcony of the auditorium. For that matter, the only staircases in the building are those giving access to the gallery of the auditorium from the floor of the balcony.

## FEATURES OF AUDITORIUM.

The auditorium occupies the west end of the mammoth structure. Between it and the arena, and level with the floor of the latter is a stage 40x100 feet. The stage has, of course, the customary equipment of dressing rooms and other appurtenances. In connection

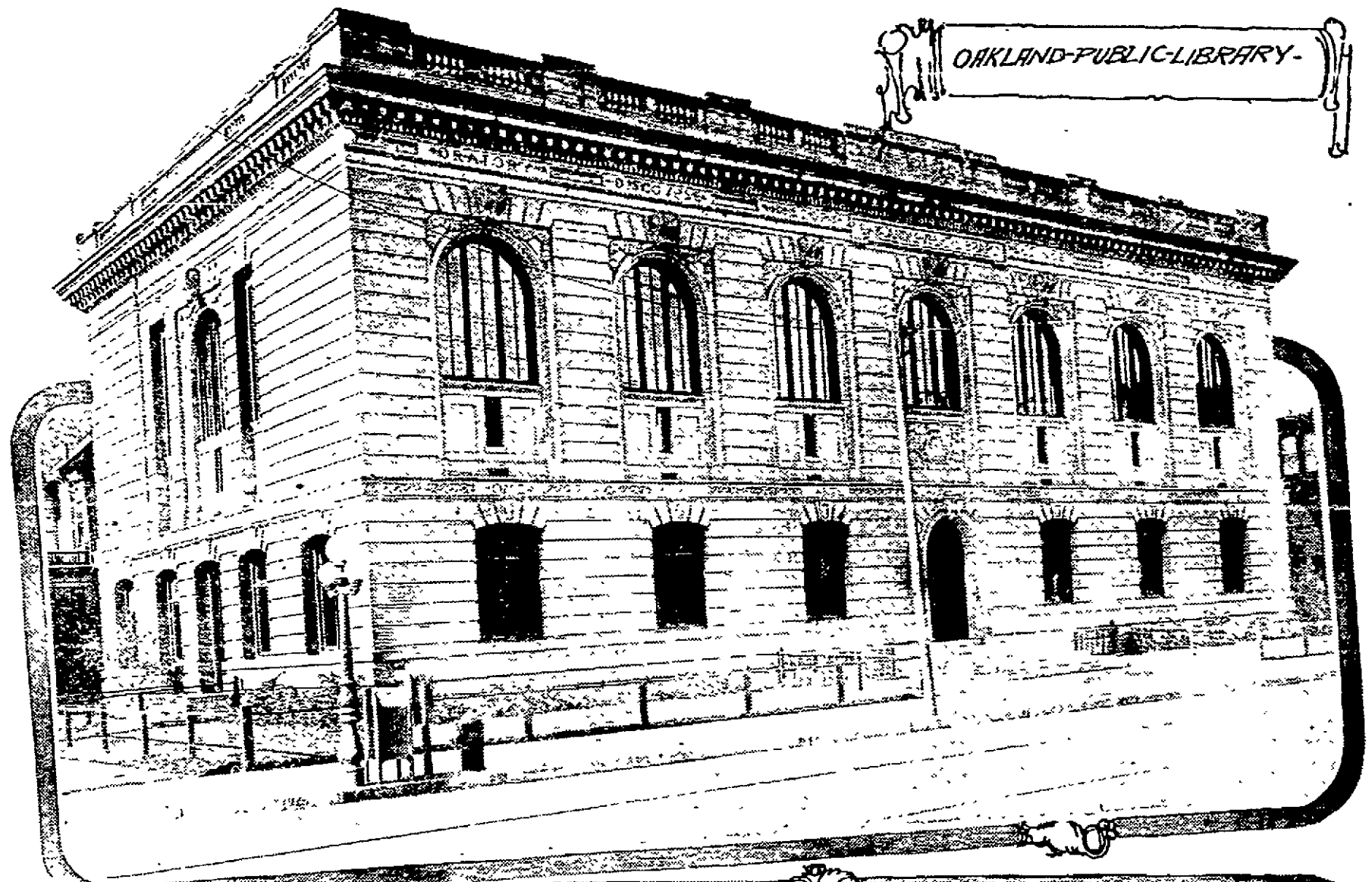
with the auditorium there is also an art gallery, where will be hung celebrated canvases by California and other artists. Likewise there are audience rooms which may be used for minor gatherings and a banquet hall.

From the floor of the auditorium to the apex of the arched roof of the building the distance is 90 feet in the clear. As the roof is supported by massive trusses, there will be no supporting columns to obstruct the view in either the auditorium or the arena. A skylight extending the entire length of the building admits the light of day and obviates the necessity for artificial light until after nightfall. The interior finishing of the auditorium and arena is to be in keeping with the proposed furnishings.

## OTHER FEATURES OF STRUCTURE.

In the rear of the building will soon be installed showers and bath rooms for the use of those participating in athletic sports on the playgrounds in Peralta Park. Dressing rooms and a smoking room are a part of the main floor plan, and on both floors are lavatories for men and women. It is expected that the showers and bathrooms will be among the most thoroughly patronized and appreciated features of the building, as it is the purpose to establish nearby an athletic field under municipal supervision where all kinds of outdoor sports may be enjoyed.

The verdant turf, trees and flowers of Peralta Park will make a magnificent setting for the finished structure and will add much to its classic beauty of design. The approaches to the main entrances at the east and west ends are to be gems of landscape gardening, although the court of the Twelfth street facade will be the most attractive. There the north wall of the building is pierced by seven richly decorated niches backed by massive metal doors that in times of stress will open outward on this court under the leverage of bars that work automatically beneath pressure from within. Each niche is to have a separate decorative design and between each pair will be placed either statuary or fountains.





# ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

Facilities for Handling Freight and Passenger Traffic Have Been Improved to Meet Growing Demand

(By HENRY ANDERSON LAFLER.)



IT CAN not be too frequently emphasized that Alameda county is the greatest railroad terminal in the entire stretch of the North American continent from Cape Barrow to the Panama Canal.

At no other point on the coast line of the Pacific do so many lines of railway reach deep water. And Alameda county has therefore a transportation system unequalled in California.

From the north two lines of railway enter the county. One is the Santa Fe with its immense system embracing a large section in the southern half of the United States. The other is the main line of the Southern Pacific, the direct route via Sacramento to Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago. From the north-east, the newly built electric line, the Oakland Antioch and Eastern, enters Alameda county through one of the longest tunnels in the State, bored through the mid-riff of the Contra Costa hills. This line with its traffic agreement with the Northern Electric permits of the longest continuous passenger ride on an electric railway in the United States. You can board a luxurious car in the City of Oakland and wake up the next morning at Chico, the terminus of the Northern Electric.

From the east, two lines of railways enter Alameda county. These are one line of the Southern Pacific affording the shortest route between Oakland and Stockton, and the main line of the Western Pacific. Both these lines traverse the rich and fertile Livermore Valley serving the towns of Pleasanton, Livermore and Sunol, and traversing the scenic Niles canyon they reach Oakland and deep water by a course which closely follows the level land at the base of the Contra Costa range.

From the south two lines of railway enter Alameda county. One is the coast line of the Southern Pacific which reaches Los Angeles via San Jose, Gilroy, Salinas, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara and the other is the branch line of the Southern Pacific from San Jose via Alvarado and Newark, and connecting Alameda county directly with San Francisco and the peninsula generally by the Dumbarton bridge across the bay of San Francisco.

## FURTHER EXTENSIONS REQUIRED.

These steam lines of railway entering Alameda county with their immense terminal facilities on the Oakland waterfront, vast as they are, require still further extension and improvement in the opinion of the respective railways in order to care for the ever vaster volume of traffic that is to come.

Two of the three independent lines entering Alameda county are, at the present moment, prosecuting immense and farsighted plans of improvement within the borders of the county. The third, the Western Pacific, also has large plans for the improvement of its terminal facilities but these plans are at present in abeyance owing to inability to raise sufficient funds.

The Santa Fe Railway with a station at Fortieth street, Oakland, and its freight terminus at Twenty-first and Adeline streets, has, during the past year, been creating a 30-acre terminal upon Oakland harbor. This immense piece of land in the heart of the jobbing district is not reached by any line of the Santa Fe, but will handle freight back and forth from its Richmond ferry slips by barge. During the year, the Santa Fe on this 30-acre industrial terminal has built freight slips for car floats, erected warehouses and provided a system of tracks preparatory to the commerce that is believed, by President Ripley and his conferees, to be at hand. The cost of this site was approximately one million dollars and it is anticipated that sooner or later another million will be spent for its improvement. This indicates clearly the relation to the commerce of the world that the Santa Fe believes Oakland and Alameda county enjoy.

While the Santa Fe has been going ahead with its comprehensive plans, the Southern Pacific has been conducting a similar series of improvements.

The freight terminal of its line, known as Long Wharf, at present handles over 600,000 tons of freight annually, or one-tenth as much as the wharves of San Francisco. It has long been recognized, however, that this freight wharf was becoming inadequate and in accordance with an agreement with the city of Oakland it will be completely removed by November 1913. The Southern Pacific is therefore constructing, also in accordance with an agreement with the City of Oakland, a freight terminal just south of the present broad gauge mole, which, undoubtedly, is one of the finest of its kind in the world.

## SCOPE OF RECLAMATION WORK.

Nearly 200 acres of land have been filled in by suction dredging from the bay. In this dredging a channel has been created nearly one mile long and 300 feet wide. Parallel with this channel will be built an apron wharf 65 feet wide and nearly one mile in length, where fifteen of the biggest freighters that ply the waters of the Pacific can lie at one time and take on or discharge cargo either directly from and to the car or into warehouses for storage.

It is confidently believed in many quarters that when this magnificent terminal is complete the Pacific Mail steamers, controlled by the Southern Pacific Railway, will dock on the Oakland side of the bay in order to avoid the necessity of rebarging vast quantities of freight destined for Oakland and interior California points and the East, as is now necessary with the docking of these vessels at San Francisco.

Turning now to the electric systems, serving the enormous passenger travel within the borders of Alameda County and between the two sides of the bay, we find that once again the situation of Alameda County, both in respect to service and rates, is unquestionably superior to that of any similar area in any other part of the United States.

Some figures recently published by the Southern Pacific Company comparing the commutation rates in other cities with those in the East Bay Cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, show that while between San Francisco and Thousand Oaks, Berkeley, the distance is 11.8 miles, the monthly commutation fare is \$3.00; between San Francisco and Seminary avenue, Oakland, a distance of 12.2 miles, the commutation fare is \$3.00; for a much shorter distance in other cities the fare is much greater. Scores of instances are cited, but two or three will suffice in this article. For example, between New York and Forrest Hills, the distance is 9.2 miles and the monthly commutation fare \$6.80; between Philadelphia and Wrenonah, the distance is 12.7 miles and the monthly commutation fare \$6.60; between New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey, the distance is 12.5 miles and the monthly commutation fare \$6.00; between Chicago and Avalon Park the distance is 10 miles and the monthly commutation fare is \$5.25.

The Southern Pacific electric system in Alameda County represents an investment of twenty-six millions of dollars plus, and the electric service embraces the three cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Between points in these cities the fare is 5c and between San Francisco and all points in these cities except Havenscourt and beyond the single fare is 10c. These trains are operated from two ferry terminals, one known as the Alameda mole and the other as the Oakland mole. From the Oakland mole are also operated the steam trains of the entire Southern Pacific system having its terminus in Alameda County. The enormous number of 753 trains enter and leave this wonderful terminal every twenty-four hours.

## ELECTRIC SYSTEM IMPROVED.

The electric system of the Southern Pacific has been remarkably improved during the past year. During the year an interurban system between Oakland and Alameda has been established and between 14th and Franklin streets, Oakland, and a new service via the 16th street station to Oakland Mole has been put in operation. This service, with that of Berkeley to the Oakland Mole, makes use of the elevated which is about a mile in length, between 9th and 20th streets. This is the only piece of elevated railway in California and was designed to completely separate the steam lines of the Southern Pacific from the electric service in the vicinity of the 16th street station. It cost approximately \$500,000.

The competing line of the Southern Pacific, the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway, has also made and is making large and costly improvements in its terminal facilities, its equipment and service.

This corporation line operates two independent systems, one familiarly known as the "Key Route" is an interurban electric railway operating ferries and trains between San Francisco and Oakland and Berkeley. The other, known as the Traction Company, operates a street car service in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Hayward, San Leandro and Richmond, the last named city being in Contra Costa county.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION.

The immense volume of passenger traffic between San Francisco and the east bay cities is shown by a table compiled by Newton S. Farley, deputy collector of the Port, showing the totals carried by each line during a series of years. The table follows:

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (Oakland and Alameda County.)

1913	19,716,931
1912	19,212,476
1911	18,133,393
1910	18,645,456

### KEY ROUTE (Oakland)

1913	14,915,372
1912	13,776,862
1911	13,383,656
1910	12,252,649

### WESTERN PACIFIC (Oakland).

1913	99,615
1912	113,555
1911	88,165
1910	18,485

From this table it will be seen that the total passenger traffic across the bay is practically 35,000,000 souls, or nearly 100,000 daily.

## WILL BUILD EARTHEN MOLE.

The improvements now under way in the Key Route Terminal amount to a complete removal of the present

trestle, said to be the longest in the world, and its replacement of a solid earthen mole. The work involves the dredging of two million cubic yards of earth at a cost of 8½¢ per cubic yard and the disposition of approximately five hundred thousand cubic yards of rock at 8½¢ per cubic yard. At the ferry terminal, the present arrangement involves the crossing of tracks by passengers. The new arrangement contemplates the standing of all trains head-on to an immense concourse and the discharge and boarding of passengers without the dangers incident to the present plan. Complete specifications have been drawn and bids have been received for two new ferries for the Key Route system, the total cost of the new terminal, ferries, etc., reaching approximately one and a half million dollars. The work on the new terminal is expected to be completed before the opening of the Panama Pacific International Exposition so that the Key Route may adequately serve the enormous passenger traffic between the Exposition and the east shore cities where so large a number of the Exposition visitors will sojourn during their stay in the bay region.

The Key Route has an exclusive contract for Alameda county with the Exposition Company. Under the terms of this contract no other passenger service may operate between the ferry slips in the Exposition grounds and any part of Alameda county.

Visitors to the Exposition will be able to board a ferryboat on the north esplanade and after a trip in the large, spacious boats of this system across the blue waters of San Francisco bay, with interesting views of warships at anchor and the busy shipping of the harbor, will land in 20 minutes at the ferry terminal of the system and in 15 or 20 minutes more be landed at their hotel or apartment or private dwelling in any part of the east bay cities.

So adequate are the arrangements for handling the Exposition crowds in the east bay cities that it is anticipated that thousands will prefer to avoid strapping and the confusion incident to immense numbers of people in San Francisco, by staying on the east shore of the bay. The Key Route ferries hold 1200 persons in comfort, and as they run at short intervals, it is doubtful if there will ever be that crowding and confusion incident to getting a street car from the Exposition during the rush hours. One ferryboat, it should be noted, is capable of containing the same number of passengers as 30 street cars, and on the arrival of the boat at the Key Route terminal a score of trains, all composed of large, standard electric railway cars, will be in readiness.

## PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS.

Not only will the Key Route handle traffic directly from the Exposition to the East Bay cities, but its traffic agreement with the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern will make it possible for the people of the entire Sacramento valley, comprising the cities of Chico, Marysville and Sacramento to buy a ticket in their home town and be landed within the Exposition grounds by boat without the necessity of encountering crowds on the street cars in San Francisco.

Turning to the question of future transportation facilities in Alameda county, it is highly probable that not many years will elapse before the east bay cities are connected by an electric railway with San Jose. Wm. S. Tevis and W. G. Hanford have projected such a railway reaching Hayward from San Jose by way of Newark and Alvarado, thence in almost a straight line passing across Bay Farm Island and crowding out toward San Francisco as far as possible via a five-mile trestle across the extremely shallow water of the south bay. The difficulties of financing during war times have placed these plans in abeyance, but there is full assurance that either this or some other project will, within a few years, connect San Jose with the bay cities.

Another project of immense importance to Alameda county is the plan now practically assured of connecting Oakland with Eureka and the Northwest Empire by rail. This plan involves a spur four miles in length from a point on the Northwestern Pacific near Ignacio to McNear's Point, a ferry system between McNear's Point and Point San Pablo, the two nearest points on opposite sides of the bay, being only one and a quarter miles apart; the use of the Richmond Belt Railway, which extends from Point San Pablo to a connection with the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe at Richmond and the use of these two lines which come directly into Oakland from Richmond. In this manner it will be possible to take a train at Oakland directly to Eureka, Fort Seward, Willets, Healdsburg, and all points in the Northwest. The great advantage of such a line will be in eliminating the expensive barging of merchandise as at present from Tiburon to San Francisco and from San Francisco to Oakland. All merchandise from eastern and central California points for Eureka and the Northwest and from Eureka and the Northwest for central California and eastern points must undergo a tax imposed by this expensive method of operation. It is a foregone conclusion that the interests of Oakland and Alameda County in this extension of the Northwestern Pacific are so great that this project will be realized within another twelve months, and Alameda County will become a still greater railroad terminal than it is at present.

# OAKLAND'S MAGNIFICENT CITY HALL HAS BEEN COMPLETED

By HARRY SULLY.

THE Oakland City Hall was completed in 1914 and occupied by the municipal departments. The building furnished and ready for use cost the taxpayers \$2,000,000.

No municipal structure of its kind in the United States has aroused so much interest. Photographs of the structure have been sent around the world, and have found their way into architectural magazines in Europe and in Australia. Unusual engineering problems met and solved in the erection of the building have been the subject of numerous special articles in technical magazines.

The city hall is one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in America. It has been conceded by architects and artists to be a remarkable edifice, both for the beauty of its lines and the manner in which usefulness has been co-ordinated with artistic excellence.

In the monumental base is housed the administrative departments, the offices of the mayor and the commis-

sioners, the city clerk's office and the council chambers. In the office building towering above are the various city departments, each department having a floor devoted to its use. The city jail is at the top of the building, but the architectural design of the building is such that this fact would not be observed from the outside.

The City Hall actually contains two buildings in one, and as the functions of these are different, they are kept separate in the administration of the building. The main building is for strictly municipal purposes, housing the city government and all its departments. Included in the same architectural unit, however, are departments usually consigned to a Hall of Justice. These are the police courts, the police department and the city jail.

Entrance to the municipal departments is from Washington street, a superb domed rotunda forming the central portion of the building and the vestibule to the council chamber and the chambers of the commissioners.

The portion of the building used for the police department, the police courts and the jail can be reached from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth street entrances to the building only. The class of delinquents and those in conflict with the law is thus kept to a distinct portion of the building.

The domed rotunda is perhaps the most superb architectural feature of the building. An impressive stairway leads from the first to the third floor of the building within this rotunda. All the work is in marble and architectural stone. The great dome is ornamented with a wonderful special lighting fixture, consisting of a central ball, containing 2400 lights and representing the sun; surrounded by an annular bronze ring displaying the planets and representing the solar system.

The council chamber is fitted and furnished in a suitable manner, special furniture and lighting fixtures being provided. Galleries are provided for the lobby, the council chamber proper being used for the commissioners and city officials and the press representatives.



A GROUP OF OAKLAND  
BUSINESS BLOCKS  
ERECTED DURING  
- 1914 -



# ALAMEDA COUNTY'S VARIOUS CLUBS

## Organizations Potent Factors in Advancing Social, Civic and Fraternal Life of the Commonwealth

(By GENE BAKER.)



ACTING as first aids in entertaining to the East Bay municipalities during 1915, the various clubs of Alameda county will be hosts to a very large number of the visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is their purpose to co-operate in every way with the civil authorities in the courtesies extended to prominent persons from outside points who will visit this section the current year, and in addition to keep open house for the many guests of the members. The latter will be legion in themselves, but to each the latchstring hangs ready to the hand and the door swings wide to the touch.

All of the local social, fraternal and civic clubs will be identified with the courtesies extended to the stranger within our gates, but none more so than the several organizations of women. Their club buildings will be havens of hospitality for the members of kindred organizations from abroad, and in addition will be the scenes of elaborate functions given in honor of a number of the world's most noted women who have announced their intention to attend the fair. These receptions, with the good fellowship they engender, will add largely to the pleasure of East Bay visitors, and will in no small measure supplement the hospitalities extended by the several municipal governments and the various organizations of men. Civic and social clubs, mothers' and culture circles, welfare guilds and improvement and charitable associations will each do their part of the pleasant task, that Alameda county's splendid record for hospitality may be sustained and augmented.

### A WORD ABOUT SOCIAL CLUBS.

Ebell club of Oakland, the first woman's club in California and the second in the United States, will entertain extensively the current year in honor of prominent women from abroad and for the guests of members. The latter will be representative of kindred organizations in all sections of the United States and will add much to the charm already attaching to Ebell and its programs. The management of Ebell's affairs devolves at this time upon Mrs. Edwin Owen, president, and is ably seconded by each of the 400 members.

Established in 1876, a period when it was considered most reprehensible, to say the least, for a woman to join a club, Ebell is nevertheless the most conservative woman's club in Alameda county. Organized to promote culture, it has not changed its point of view with the lapse of years, and is today as firmly entrenched against participating in political or other radical movements as on the date of its founding nearly forty years ago. Lectures and concerts of more than usual interest are frequent events in the handsome clubhouse, and with an occasional dance or reception, afford entertainment throughout each twelve-month.

### WILL ENTERTAIN EXTENSIVELY.

The picturesquely located building of the Home Club will be the setting this year for many elaborate social functions in honor of fair visitors—the word "fair" being used advisedly as indicating the attractiveness of the visitor and the attraction which drew her hither. Luncheons, dinner dances, card and concert parties make up the program for 1915 as outlined by Mrs. Daniel Easterbrook, president. The Home Club was founded ten years ago, has a membership of five hundred and occupies very attractive quarters on an East Oakland hill top, achieved by climbing many winding stairs under vine-hang pergolas.

Another organization of influence and long standing is the Oakland Club Mrs. George Harrison president. More than 170 names are on its roster, representing for the most part ladies who are alertly interested in current events. The club will be prominently identified with local affairs during 1915 and will entertain extensively. Before the year rounds out the members hope to see the foundations for a club building laid.

### BERKELEY AND ITS CLUBS.

Berkeley, the University City, is dotted with women's clubhouses of artistic design. The largest, Twentieth Century, has a membership of 260, and recently completed one of the most attractive buildings, architecturally, owned by a California woman's organization. Under the guidance of Mrs. Wallace Pond, president, members of the Twentieth Century will entertain many visitors to Berkeley the current year.

Three other clubs in Berkeley—the Town and Gown, Mrs. Walter Seaver, president, the Casa Gudi, Mrs. Ora Perkins, president, and the Hillside—will have somewhat more extended programs than usual this year, with a view to enhancing the pleasure of visitors to the Exposition who will likewise visit Berkeley and the University of California. The Casa Gudi, a study club composed of cultured Oakland and Berkeley ladies, will continue its work in ideal literature the current twelve-month, and will be assisted in its research by interesting talks delivered by persons of kindred thoughts residing at other points. Hillside's annual exhibition of canvases by California painters will this year be exceptionally fine.

### THE ADELPHIANS AND OTHERS.

The Adelphean Club of Alameda, long established and quite as long a dominant factor in that municipality's intellectual and social life, will carry out its 1915 program of entertainment under the guidance of Mrs. Augustus Burgner, president. The Adelphean Club is similar in its general scope to Ebell of Oakland and Twentieth Century of Berkeley, although, like the Berkeley organization, its programs are rather more elastic and diversified than are those of Ebell. The Adelpheans have many pleasant social events, in addition to the regular yearly study courses, in store for visitors to the Exposition.

Alta Mira, San Leandro's prominent club, has arranged a very interesting and instructive study program for 1915, and in addition, hopes to have its building fund completed this year. The club will figure prominently in the very elaborate plans being made to entertain visitors to the approaching Cherry Carnival, San Leandro's annual fête day, and one might almost say, saint day.

The Hill and Valley Club of Hayward, Mrs. F. F. Allen president, has outlined an interesting program of study and entertainment for the Fair year and will ably assist the town authorities in extending hospitality to visitors. The Claremont Club, devoted to amateur plays, dances and edifying lectures, has much pleasure in store for its guests this year. Inspired by the memory of the poet of the Sierras, the Joaquin Miller Club exists, expands and increases in membership. It recently acquired clubrooms where will be given the current year many instructive lectures. Dr. Minora Kibbe is president.

### CIVIC CENTERS A STRENUOUS GROUP.

More than \$25 women belong to the Oakland Center of the California Civic League, which meets twice a month at the Hotel Oakland. This sounds alarming in an enfranchised state—for \$25 women together form the nucleus for a powerful political machine. Yet so far the Center is non-partisan. It merely maintains an open forum, where questions of public interest are thrashed out.

Fervent Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Educators, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Dreamers and Distinguished Travelers mount the platform to educate the audience and improve community conditions. Usually the meetings wax so electrical and stimulating that the floor interrupts with irrepressible questions and theories. This is found highly entertaining.

These Civic Centers are the most efficacious agents in awakening the civic consciousness and the brain of domestic women in California. Berkeley has one guided by Mrs. Jane Coolidge, ex-professor of sociology at Stanford. Mrs. E. C. Robinson is head of the Oakland Center. Alameda Center has for its president Mrs. Philip Teller. Piedmont has a Civic Club, holding intense monthly meetings in the Piedmont-avenue schoolhouse. Hayward also has a growing Civic Club.

East of Lake Merritt there is a federation of a dozen or more Mothers' Clubs and Improvement Clubs, called the Council of Women. The Council of Women assembling monthly in Fruitvale, hears debates on all burning questions, and co-operates with the United Improvement Clubs of man to bring about many changes thought necessary in the landscape. Another organization east of the lake in Oakland, non-partisan, stirred by a social and literary impulse, is the new Lakeview Woman's Club. The Lakeview members assemble every first Monday in the Lakeview school assembly hall.

### CHILD WELFARE MATTERS.

The Child's Welfare League is not only a forum but a working organization ceaselessly busy in securing that adverse conditions, affecting children in particular, but the general public as well, are eliminated. Protective bureaus, sanitation, vocational schools, domestic rela-

tions courts, tenements, city penal farms, are listed as being some of the topics interesting them actively. And they are so active that they send themselves to Sacramento occasionally to talk it over with members of the Legislature.

As earnest as any group industriously concerned with municipal affairs is the Federation of Mothers' Clubs. Every school has a Mothers' Club and representatives of these clubs belong to federations. The federations belong to districts, and the districts belong to the State Congress. The whole presents solidarity as a working body and in spirit. The members of these Mothers' clubs somehow see that gymnasiums, tennis courts, cafeterias, gardens and a patriotic tone arrive in the schools. They go so far as to endorse measures and persons who may assist those measures.

As for charitable organizations, consider. The West Oakland Home, where children are housed out of funds raised by yearly charity events, the New Century Club, where kindergartens and classes for the children near Fifth and Peralta streets are conducted; the Associated Charities, to which go the cases of the acutely poor and neglected. In addition, there is the newly formed Alameda County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, whose officer is a man, but whose members are women. In the past San Francisco has had to care for the cases in this county, but to adequately attend to the situation it was decided to organize an efficient local body. Already a surprising number of cases have been reported and attended to.

In Oakland, as in every other American city, the Young Women's Christian Association, is a busy affair. But the local Y. W. C. A. has erected a building so effective, of cream and brick terra cotta tiles and delightfully placed windows, that it, too, will be of especial service to visitors this year. For the new building is designed as a place where transient women arrivals will be installed in safety from the "agents of vice."

The Alameda County Woman's Auxiliary may not be a club, but it is an enthusiastic and closely united organization, for this year at least. As with the auxiliaries of all the other counties in the state, its aim last year was to assist in equipping the California host building for the Exposition and to participate in their dispensing hospitality and tea to the visiting universe. Practically every woman of prominence in the county belongs to the Alameda county branch.

Among those in charge of the women's civic organizations the current year are:

Oakland Center, Mrs. E. C. Robinson; Berkeley Center, Mrs. Jane Coolidge; Alameda Center, Mrs. Philip Teller, Child's Welfare League, Dr. Susan Fenton; New Century Club, Mrs. Robert Watt, Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. A. C. Posey, Council of Women, Mrs. Camilla Burgermeister; Piedmont Civic Club, Mrs. E. S. Fenton; Oakland Federation of Mothers, Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Lakeview Woman's Club, Mrs. Frank M. Ball.

### A WORD ABOUT MEN'S CLUBS.

The various commercial, social and fraternal clubs in Alameda county in which men alone rule and congregate will assist very materially in welcoming visitors to this section during 1915. Heading the list in point of numbers and importance is the Oakland Commercial Club, with its membership of nearly 3000. Recently amalgamated with the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, it will officiate at many public functions this year and will extend the hospitality of its splendid clubrooms in the Hotel Oakland to business and professional men from all parts of the world. Not the least important of its multifarious plans is the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the many conventions scheduled for Oakland and vicinity the current twelve-month.

Among the purely social organizations the Athenian, Nile, Claremont Country and Sequoia Country Clubs of Oakland will figure prominently in extending the glad hand of hospitality to many thousands of Exposition visitors. The members are working enthusiastically to that end, and are prepared to supplement in a social way any courtesies extended by East Bay municipalities to visiting celebrities. So also with the fraternal clubs. The Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley Elks will entertain extensively for visiting members this year, and particularly for the delegates and others who will make this section a part of their itinerary to the Grand Lodge session in Los Angeles. The Shriners, Moose, Eagles and other of the fraternal clubs will likewise keep open house on many festive occasions this year.

## CITY CLERK'S RESUME

### 1914 Recorded Occupation of New Quarters and Increased Business

One of the most convenient and practically arranged offices in the new City Hall is that of the City Clerk, situated on the third floor.

In the main office only current records and documents are stored, as is used almost entirely by the deputies in their relations with the public.

There is also a private office for the City Clerk.

Leading from the main office is the stenographer's work-room and filing room. Here are to be found specially constructed cases for holding maps, street proceedings, stationery, loose leaf pages, etc., all of which were specially constructed from suggestions made by the present City Clerk, Frank M. Smith. Leading off from this room is a fire and burglar-proof vault, 10x12 feet, 21 feet high. This vault contains all the ordinances, resolutions, record books, deeds, contracts, bond proceedings, election records, etc. In the basement is also a room at the disposal of this department, wherein are stored old documents and election returns.

The entire office has been fitted up on practical and convenient lines. The office of City Clerk and clerk of the council is one that involves a multitude of duties and an immense amount of labor. The Council meets at 11 o'clock a. m. daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The mornings up to that hour are spent in getting ready for the meetings, consequently the actual routine work of the office is not begun until the afternoon. More than 500 subjects are acted upon by the

Council. As under a provision of the Charter, the Council must act only by resolution or ordinance, it becomes necessary to keep all records fully indexed up to date.

### CITY CLERK, CUSTODIAN.

Each ordinance and resolution is typed in full in loose leaf record books and attested by the Clerk.

The City Clerk is custodian of all filed documents, such as maps, franchises, deeds, contracts, petitions, communications, official bonds, street proceedings, change of names of streets, oaths of office and reports of various department officials, all of which must be thoroughly indexed. All official advertising, printing of pamphlets, etc., is handled by this department, the reading of the proof of which is an immense task in itself.

Certified copies of all resolutions and ordinances must be sent to the various departments and all persons interested, also all legal notices required to be posted in poolrooms and saloons. The handling of all bids and contracts and official bonds must be done by this office.

The office must of necessity be an information bureau for the public as well as for the various departments.

To keep these records up to date and have them in such condition that anything in the office may be located with least possible delay, requires a complete, accurate and methodical index system.

### LOOSE LEAF INDEX.

The loose leaf method of indexing has been adopted and all entries therein are typewritten. In addition to the daily work of the office, the City Clerk also has charge of the redemption of sanitary district taxes, is secretary of the various relief and pension boards and of the Board of Equalization; must keep a daily record of all expenditures incurred by the Council and by his office and has charge of all city elections.

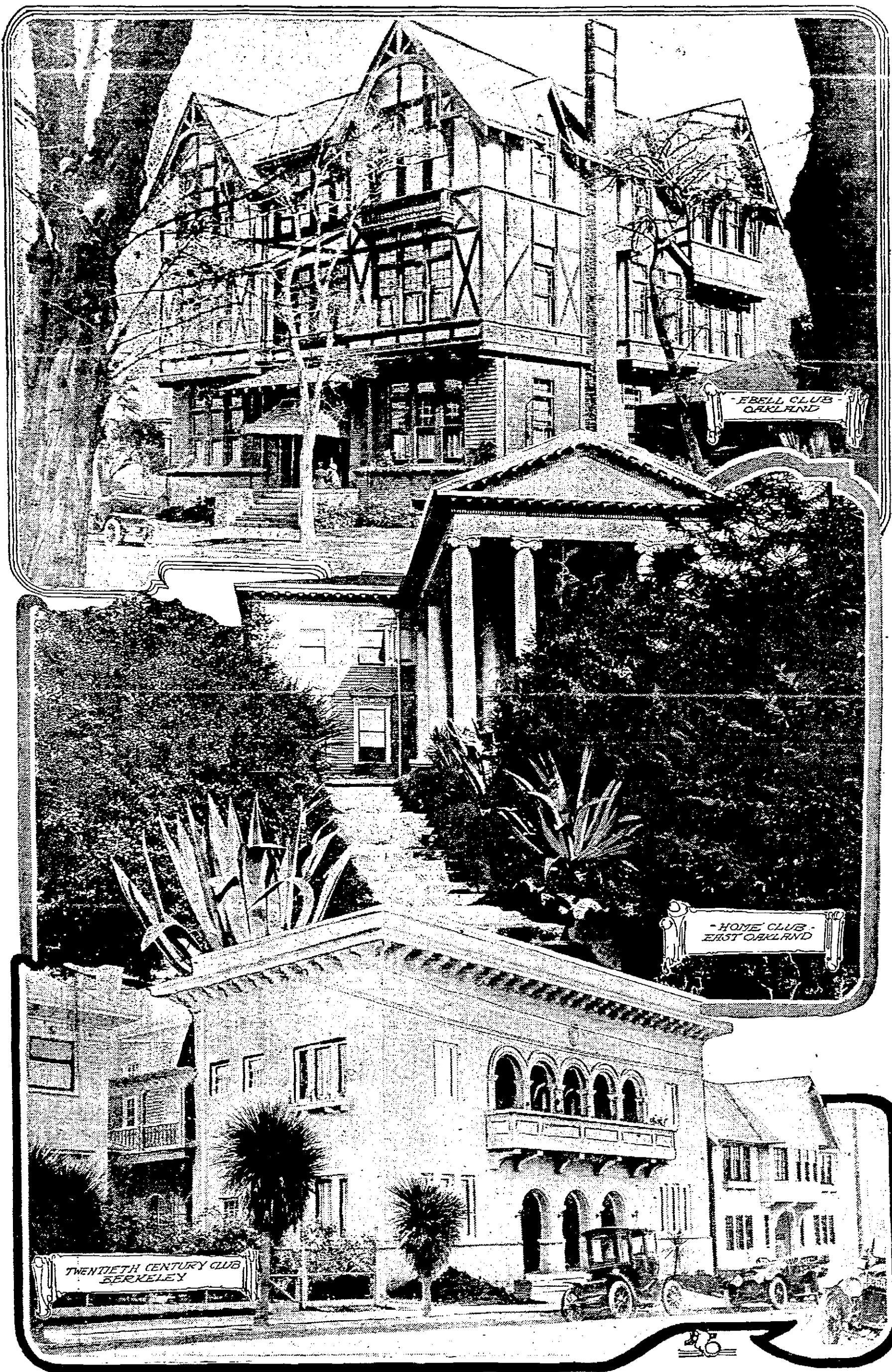
The greatest care must be exercised at all times in checking up any errors, as very frequently documents and records are invalidated, because of carelessness or mistakes in their preparation.

Taken by and large, the office of City Clerk and Clerk of the Council, in a growing city like Oakland, is a big job, and one that requires patience, perseverance, practicability, courtesy, accuracy and much steady application.

The aim of the present City Clerk, aided by his very efficient corps of deputies, is that the office shall be conducted on such lines.

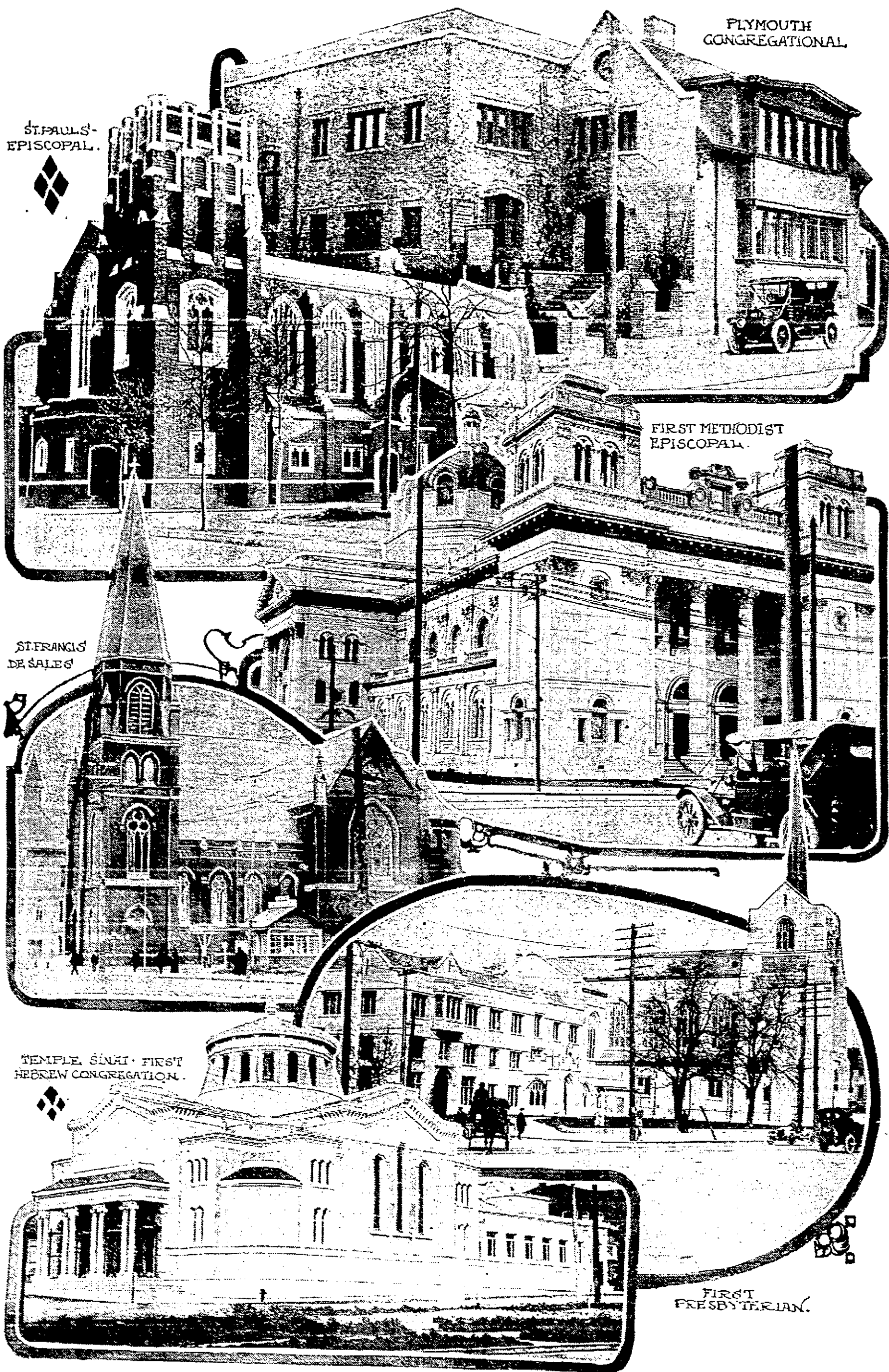
"The growth of factories and plants in Oakland is due largely to the big place the San Francisco bay region is taking in the export world," says Bradstreet, in reporting on local conditions. Continuing, the report reads: "Since the opening of the Panama canal and the commencement of European disturbances, Oakland, being the rail city of the coast, has received a good share of the export business. This is marked by the recent departure of two large ships for Europe, via the canal, carrying products from the eastern side of the bay. These shipments consisted of foodstuffs, canned goods and general merchandise. Other vessels are preparing to take on cargoes from Oakland harbor."

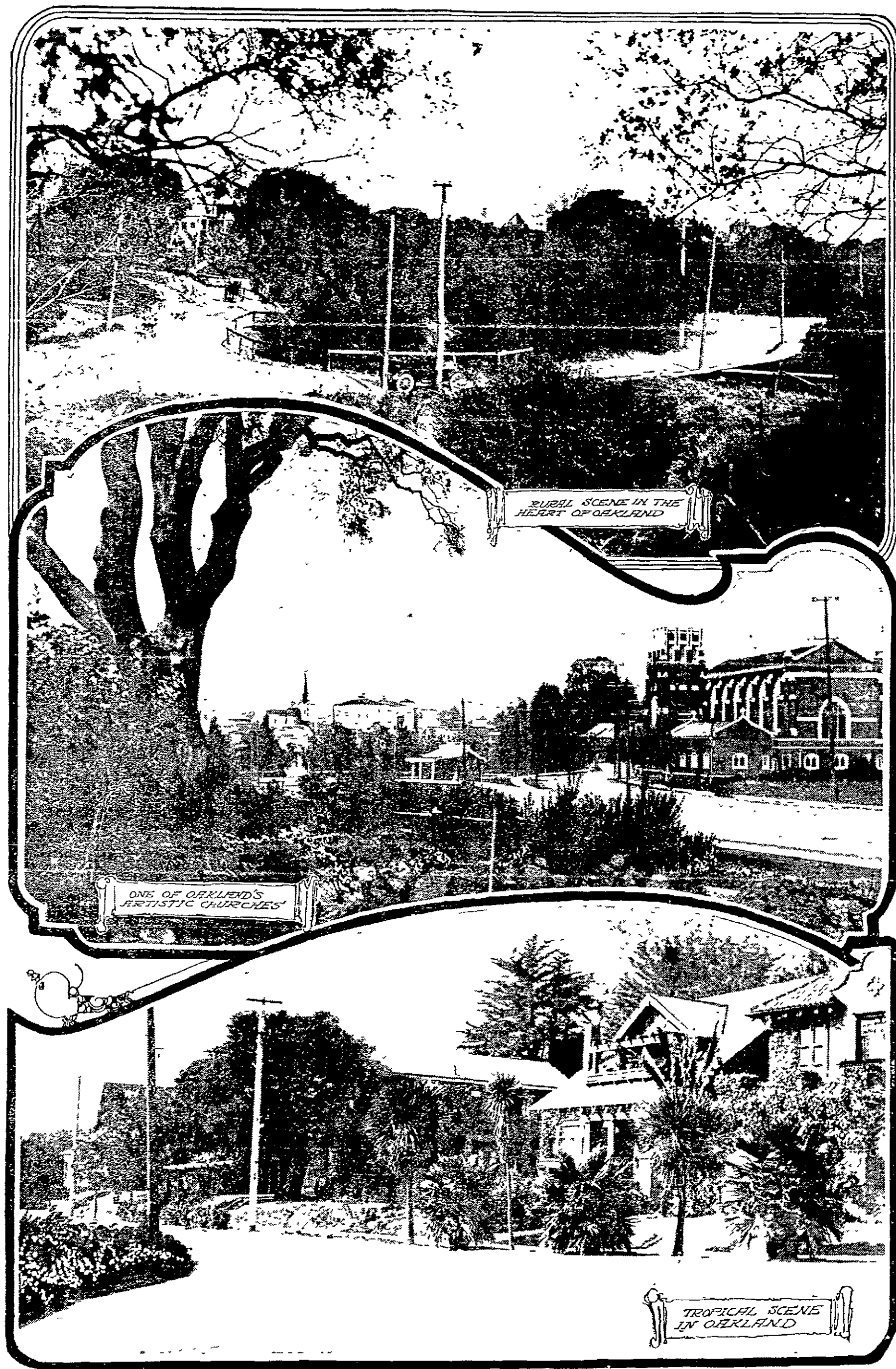
Bradstreet's report of recent date has the following to say relative to Oakland commercial affairs: "Heavy buying of coke is noted locally, the war having cut off the supply, and this is in big demand. For the same reason the available supply of rattan is limited, war rates preventing the ship lines from carrying any but the higher-priced articles, such as silks and cloths from the Orient. It is noted a firm in the production of sulphuric acid has lately recommenced operations, the disturbance in the copper market having temporarily caused them to close down."



THREE TYPICAL WOMEN'S CLUB BUILDINGS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.







RURAL SCENE IN THE  
HEART OF OAKLAND

ONE OF OAKLAND'S  
ARTISTIC CHURCHES

TROPICAL SCENE  
IN OAKLAND



# ALAMEDA COUNTY EXHIBITS AT THE FAIRS

## Exposition Commission Will Have Exceptional Displays at San Francisco and San Diego

(By PAUL GOLDSMITH, Secretary Alameda County Exposition Commission.)



ALAMEDA COUNTY is prepared to take the greatest possible advantage of the exposition year of 1915.

The Alameda County Exposition Commission has perfected and is carrying out plans that will benefit every portion of the county from classic Berkeley and industrial Albany on the north, through beautiful Piedmont and industrial Emeryville, and the great city of Oakland, and on to Alameda with its beaches and homes, and through every portion of the rural section of the county, Eden Township, Washington Township, and the beautiful Livermore Valley. Not one section has been neglected, and the wonderful range of resources of Alameda county will be properly displayed to visitors from all parts of the world.

The plans of the Exposition Commission have been supported by the Board of Supervisors most lavishly. Every member of the Board of Supervisors has given his earnest support to the work of the Commission, and the active interest of both organizations has been that Alameda county shall be fully represented at all expositions and exhibit points during the year when California will be the Mecca of the tourists of the world. No section of the county has been overlooked, no industry has been neglected, and no effective scheme for advertising has been passed by.

The Exposition Commission has had more than the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco to prepare for. There is also the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, which is as elaborate as the expositions which have been held at Seattle and Portland. There are also various exhibit points that have had to be cared for, such as the regular exhibit maintained by the Commission in the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, and the exhibit in the rooms of the California Development Board in the Ferry building in San Francisco. In addition to these an entirely new exhibit has been installed in the State Exposition building in Exposition park in Los Angeles.

Temporary exhibits have been made during the year at the State Fair at Sacramento, at the Alameda County Fair at Pleasanton, and at the Alameda County Carnival at Idora Park.

### TOURISTS' RALLYING POINT.

The exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce has been kept up and built up, and the Commission has on foot plans for increasing this exhibit during 1915 and making it a great central rallying point for tourists in Oakland, and possibly another exhibit will be located at some other convenient point in this city.

It can be seen that the work of the Exposition Commission is of considerable magnitude, and is carried on over a wide range of territory. No place where Alameda county can be advertised has been neglected.

The greatest interest centers around the great exposition in San Francisco. At our very doors, the Commission has given the most of its time to this event.

At the outset it was found that, while Alameda county would retain its individuality, that conditions made a combination of counties almost necessary, and so the Central California Counties was organized, including the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Mateo, San Luis Obispo and as far south as Santa Barbara. To this central organization representatives were chosen by the various local commissions, and Frank A. Leach Jr., chairman of the Alameda County Commission, has represented this county in all plans involving the combination. Mr. Leach has been one of the most active representatives, and with A. C. Hahn of San Mateo, and Victor Hancock of Santa Clara, has been a member of an executive committee having in charge much of the detailed work for the combination. These gentlemen, being near the center of operations, have been better able to attend to such work than those from other counties.

### FACADE PLAN OF DECORATION.

By such a combination of representatives working in harmony a scheme of decoration was developed for the section occupied by this group of counties that was harmonious and effective. A facade plan was adopted that met with the approval of all, and each county paid its exact proportion. In no other way could perfect harmony of facade architecture, color scheme and decoration have been obtained, and the results have shown the wisdom of the plan.

The general plan of decoration will be largely floral, the idea being to show the visitor the wealth of garden products that bless this particular section of California at all times of the year. A facade design has been adopted that permits of such a floral display. Growing plants will be kept in lined boxes at the floor level around the entire section, and overhead will be another line of boxes that will be kept filled with growing vines which will fall over the side in graceful sways. Wherever possible on the pillars and portals of the facade vases will hold out flowers. These flowers will be brought from the gardens of Oakland, Berkeley, Piedmont and Alameda and from San Mateo county, which has agreed to care for much of this floral decoration.

Each county in the group has been awarded its proper amount of space in the section, and each county will be permitted to install its own exhibit in its own way provided harmony is maintained with the general scheme of color and decoration.

Alameda county is working out its plans for its own exhibit in the Alameda County Commission, realizing that it has the choice position, not only in the general California section, but in the entire California building, and in securing this position, its publicity or money was not set on any other county, such has been the Alameda work of the Alameda county representative.

### COMMISSION'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Exposition Commission was organized with one great object in view, to get the best work for 1915. The Alameda county exhibit in the California building ranks in exposition classification as a "display." A "display" is merely a show window or show case for exhibiting a small amount of such objects as the exhibitors desire arranged as artistically as possible, and for

which no prize or award is made. An "exhibit" is entered for prize and award, and must be entered in the proper exhibit palace and in accordance with standard rules that permit of competition with other articles of similar nature so that a jury of awards can determine merit. Up to a few months ago the Alameda County Exposition Commission had control only of a "display" in the California building, and in no way could it assist the manufacturers or growers of Alameda county in entering their products for award. This caused a great deal of confusion and not a little trouble to all concerned.

When the confusion was at its height, W. D. Egilbert was appointed by Governor Johnson as Commissioner-General for the State of California to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and began at once to arrange for a state exhibit in each exhibit palace. That was the opportunity for the Alameda County Exposition Commission to be able to take care of the manufacturers and producers of Alameda county without cost to the individuals. The Commission held a meeting and invited Mr. Egilbert to confer with them, and the result of the meeting was that Mr. Egilbert agreed to install individual exhibits for Alameda county producers in eight of the eleven exhibit palaces, enter all exhibits for award, and remove from the shoulders of the exhibitors all troublesome details for the sum of \$15,000.

The Commission at once recommended to the Board of Supervisors that a contract to this effect be entered into with Mr. Egilbert, and the Board, recognizing the importance of this plan as worked out by the Commission, made such a contract. In this way the Supervisors have borne the expense of every Alameda county exhibit, and the Commission has taken the work of collecting these exhibits for the benefit of the whole community. All that is left is for the manufacturers and growers of the county to produce articles that can be entered in competition with the world.

In this connection splendid help has been given this plan by the Manufacturers' Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chambers of Commerce of the various cities and towns of the county, and by the Oakland Commercial Club.

### EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO.

At the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego an entirely different plan has been adopted. Alameda county has united with Santa Clara county and an artistic building in the mission style of architecture has been erected for the joint occupation of these counties. This display is already installed, and the best use has been made of the limited amount of space. A choice display has been made of Alameda county products, a lecture and an information bureau is maintained, with J. C. Hayes, formerly in Los Angeles, in charge. The idea in connection with this work is to catch the visitor if he be bound northward, and induce him to stay in Oakland, and if he be bound homeward, to give him the last possible information about Alameda county.

At the same time the regular exhibit will be maintained throughout 1915 in the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, and daily lectures will be given. This is an important point for exposition work, and Alameda county has always taken the greatest advantage of it, has been installed in the State Exposition building, a \$300,000 structure erected in that city by the state. Moving pictures and lectures are given here, supplementing the work in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The exhibit that has always been maintained in the rooms of the California Development Board in the Ferry building in San Francisco has been brought up to date for the exposition season.

### PLANS FOR LOCAL EXHIBIT.

Plans are being worked out for an elaborate system of work in Oakland, and as soon as the plans of the amalgamated Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club are perfected, the Exposition Commission will be ready to work with that consolidated organization in providing a great tourist and exhibit center in Oakland. The Commission desires to provide exhibits, lectures, and everything that will go toward furnishing information for visitors and tourists.

The Commission made one particular feature of its work during 1914 and will continue it during 1915—

the inviting of visitors to Oakland. Throughout the year just closed the lectures maintained and the literature issued by the Commission have been urging people to come to Oakland during the exposition year and make this city their stopping place. Special efforts will be made during the exposition year to get people to come here, not alone to stop at some hotel or apartment house, but to visit all parts of the county and inspect our home sites, manufacturing locations and agricultural possibilities. If possible a series of tourist trips will be arranged.

### MOVING PICTURES A FEATURE.

Moving pictures have been generously invested in, and the work of collecting these pictures has been in the hands of a special committee, consisting of Commissioners C. J. Heeseman, Wells Drury and M. G. Callaghan. Five thousand feet of the best film has been taken, and the industries of the county thoroughly covered. The fruit industry has been covered from the picking to the canning of the product. Hay and grain harvesting have been covered. Stock and horses are shown by some excellent films taken at the Pleasanton Fair. The vineyard industry is shown as far as possible. Home and street scenes in the cities are shown, with features such as the Elks' Flag Day and Commencement Day in the Greek Theater at Berkeley. Transportation has been fully shown, and pictures will be taken of events of live interest during 1915 and shown within twenty-four hours on the screen in San Francisco.

Literature of the highest class is being issued at the present time. The Commission has adopted three general classifications for its literature—the industrial and manufacturing portion of the county, the home and residence portion and the agricultural and rural portion. In this way every part of the county is properly covered.

The Exposition Commission has worked with the Publicity Commission in all of this work, the Publicity Commission being composed of O. E. Hotte, Frank A. Leach Jr., and Wells Drury. The Exposition Commission, representing all portions of Alameda county, is composed of Frank A. Leach Jr., chairman; Wells Drury of Berkeley, vice-chairman; and Col. Theo. Gier, C. J. Heeseman and Wilbur Walker of Oakland, A. F. St. Sure of Alameda and M. G. Callaghan of Livermore. F. D. Parsons, a man of wide experience, has been made superintendent of exhibits and given general charge of all installation, and W. D. Nichols is providing his wonderful processed fruits and flowers for the exhibits. Paul Goldsmith is secretary of the Commission.

California's hop crop for 1914 was a record-breaker. With returns as yet incomplete, the tabulation is 105,000 bales. It is estimated that the total for the year will reach at least 110,000 bales. The area surrounding Pleasanton, Hayward and other Alameda county suburban towns supplied a generous percentage of this output. Bradstreet's report is authority for the statement that the output of flax and beans from California during 1914 exceeds previous records. Alameda county added its quota thereto. The same authority states that the olive crop of the state for 1914 had a value of \$2,000,000. Alameda county grown olives were of excellent size and quality and brought as high as \$256 per ton on the trees.

Have your architect specify Marbolite

Illuminating Glassware for your lighting

fixtures. Made by Wellington Glass Co.

**MARSH & KIDD CORP., Agents**

617 Mission Street, San Francisco.

### OAKLAND FREE MARKET, S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

The most talked-of places in a city can be truthfully said to be the most popular. Among the Oakland institutions that possess that popularity in the minds of the housewives in the East Bay Cities is the Oakland Free Market, at the southwest corner of Fifth street, corner of Washington, Oakland.

This market has for years played an important part in the growth of Oakland, and under the careful management of Mr. J. Pantoskey has built up a reputation not only for the low prices that produce can be purchased at, but for quality, honest weight and fair dealing.

In the past there have been many attempts to duplicate the success of the Oakland Free Market, but these have always proven failures. The Oakland Free Market holds a distinctive place in the community and holds its customers by the strong ties of honest dealing.

No merchant or vendor is allowed to sell his goods in



ONE OF THE BUSY SPOTS OF THE OAKLAND FREE MARKET.

this market, "no matter what inducements he may offer the management" unless he satisfies Mr. Pantoskey as to the quality, correctness in weight, as well as price, and any deviation from these high standards as set down by them means immediate expulsion from the Oakland Free Market.

DECORATIVE  
STATUARY  
AT THE  
PANAMA  
PACIFIC  
EXPOSITION

AT THE END OF  
"THE TRAIL"  
AT THE ENTRANCE TO  
THE COURT OF FLOWERS

ONE OF THE DECORATIVE FIGURES  
FOR THE FOUNTAIN OF  
PROGRESS

DETAILS OF THE  
FOUNTAIN OF EL DORADO

PANAMA-  
PACIFIC  
INTERNATIONAL  
EXPOSITION

THE ADVENTUROUS BOWMAN  
SURMOUNTING THE COLUMN  
OF PROGRESS

RELIEF PANELS  
ON THE ROTUNDA  
OF THE FINE ARTS PALACE





(By W. W. KEITH, Oakland Harbor Master.)



**T**HE opening of the year 1915 brings to the citizens of Oakland the beginning of the harbor of the municipal and privately controlled waterfront and the assurance that within the next few months there will be an increase in that use that will meet the expectations of the most strict.

The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

During the last three and one-half years the work has been done at the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

In the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

As I stated last April, in my report to the Commercial Club of Oakland, water front today, with present development is capable of earning the sum of \$77,500 yearly. The sum of \$12,000 annually, could mean that the city would be reaping a 25 per cent return on its investment. There has been a great deal of work done at the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

#### RUSHING WORK TO COMPLETION

Several months ago the Commissioner of Public Works commenced the policy of using the available money in the Water Front Improvement Fund for completing the Quay Wall wharf, and making such changes and improvements as were called for along the wharf and adjacent to the municipal wharves in that district. In compliance with this policy, the Harbor Master and the forces in his department have devoted every effort toward hastening the completion of these parts of the water front system.

It should be gratifying to the citizens and business men of Oakland that the plans have arrived at a stage where the work completed, or on the eve of completion, has assumed such splendid proportions. This statement will be a good one, to a description of the more finished work rather than a relation of the past history of future plans.

The quay wall—a massive and substantially built concrete structure—has been finished for several months and the work of filling in the dredged and paving street approaches laying the tracks and constructing the freight sheds, is now occupying the attention of the engineers and construction forces. The first quarter of the new year will undoubtedly see the whole work completed, and an addition to the freight handling facilities of Oakland will be put into effect that will increase the freight handling capacity of the port fully four hundred thousand tons per annum.

The close of the year witnessed the near completion of the dredging in front of the quay wall out to the government channel. This work was done by the crew of the dredger in a time much shorter than was considered possible a few months ago.

#### SPRIT OF DEPARTMENT A POWER

The department reports of the work of dredging done by the crew during the last few months made a showing that was the subject of discussion at other ports throughout the country. The same spirit of enterprise and being carried out in the department of the city, the work of dredging in front of the quay wall out to the government channel, is now occupying the attention of the engineers and construction forces. The first quarter of the new year will undoubtedly see the whole work completed, and an addition to the freight handling facilities of Oakland will be put into effect that will increase the freight handling capacity of the port fully four hundred thousand tons per annum.

It is most gratifying to the harbor manager to be able to state to the citizens and taxpayers who have financed this harbor work that the city of Oakland has been thoroughly successful. There has been shown a surprising readiness to avail themselves of the new wharves. There is every reason to expect that the harbor, within a short time, will approach the capacity of the quay wall.

Work has been done during the year in providing for street openings and means for town approaches

to the wharves and docks, and the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

#### NEW STANDARD OF COST SET

The Harbor Department has recently completed the project of the Franklin street wharf. This wharf is the first of a series of wharves which has been built on the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

Work is under way to provide a landing for the freight steamers and for the harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

Experience has shown that the Commissioner of Public Works and his associates planned a policy of building upon the policy of building the wharves that were under construction and then developing the shipping business of the port to the point where there was a demand for more wharves.

The assurance of a potential producing wharf a system that will materially aid in future construction is already come, and it is safe to say that soon or eight hundred feet of additional wharfage will be added to the city. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years. The harbor of Oakland, such a harbor, and system of wharves and docks, has been going forward for several years.

#### SCOPE OF BERTHING SPACE

At the opening of the year which follows the first use of the canal, Oakland's municipal wharves in use, including the quay wall that will come into use shortly, amount up to four thousand one hundred and seventy-four feet of berthing space. One of the best informed authorities on the subject, H. McEl Harding, consulting engineer of freight terminals for New York City, estimates that the average of a dozen ports of the world shows that 170 tons per linear foot of wharf is handled each year. If this average is reached at municipal wharves of Oakland, these wharves could handle nearly three-quarters of a million tons of freight.

While it would be too much to expect that this full average is to be reached at once, the many inquiries for docking space indicate that a record of fifty to seventy-five tons may possibly be made within the year. With that expectation realized the certainty of steady future development of the municipal wharfing system, largely financed by the net revenues from operation, may be looked for.

The progress of the municipal wharf and harbor control system being successfully carried on, on the basis of a sound business institution, capable of expanding as its business demands, and carrying within itself the ability to meet all requirements, are bright indeed.

#### WORKING CORPS ENTHUSIASTIC

The manager has, in the several departments, including the engineering, traffic and construction branches a corps of men who are enthusiastic in their work and each is intent upon making the most of his particular opportunities in order that the desired result may be attained as speedily as possible. That end, for which each man, whether he be drafting designer for a wharf or working on the dredger, or handling the boats at the docks, is striving is the development of a most efficient and up to date port. It is only necessary to talk with these men to have the spirit of enthusiasm lighted in one's own breast. Each man is in his work and in his duty and loyalty to his work, so that a work is being done that, as well as the harbor, is a work of the community, and goes far toward making a sure success of the harbor management of the future, for such a spirit is hard to drive from the men of today. To those who come after them, in traditions of service, that bring out the best there is in the highest grade of public employee.

While the physical construction the engineers' planning and the securing of traffic prospects has been a long forward, the local department also has been at work and the lives, and hopes, and aspirations for the government, control and operation of the water front and wharves have been prepared.

In short, the New Year brings to Oakland a harbor that has been worked for, and dredged for, for several years—a municipal wharf and harbor in operation under a definite policy and a well managed plan. To close I submit certain data from the report made by myself and associates last April to the Commercial Club.

#### FIXED LANDS VALUE

Your subcommittee considers the present very conservative value of the filled ground at ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars per acre. On this basis, it should produce a return of at least six (6%) per cent or forty-two thousand (\$42,000) dollars annually. This is fifty (\$50) dollars per acre per month.

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#### AVAILABLE PER ACRE

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#### DOCKAGE CHARGES

Full dockage rates shall be charged as follows: 1—Vessels with cargo on board, docking at wharf, while discharging cargo.

2—Vessels with cargo on board docking at wharf while discharging or taking on passengers and baggage.

3—Vessels with no cargo on board docking at wharf while discharging passengers or baggage.

4—Vessels with cargo on board, docking at wharf while taking on stores, supplies or fuel oil for fuel of such vessels.

5—Vessels with cargo on board, docking at a wharf while lying idle.

6—Vessels that are engaged in towing.

7—Vessels that are not engaged in carrying freight and passengers.

Half rates shall be charged as follows: 1—Vessels with no cargo on board docking at a wharf while loading cargo.

2—Vessels with no cargo on board docking at a wharf while receiving passengers or stores, supplies or fuel oil for fuel of such vessels.

3—Vessels with cargo on board docking at a wharf while taking on an amount of cargo equal to 1-5 of net registered tonnage, exclusive of stores, supplies, fuel oil for fuel of such vessels.

4—Vessels with no cargo on board while lying at wharf.

5—Vessels while receiving or discharging ballast or receiving stiffening.

6—Vessels discharging, loading or lying idle while occupying outside berths.

7—Vessels while moored in docks, slips, basins or canals.

8—Vessels engaged in towing and vessels not engaged in carrying freight and passengers not entitled to half rates.

9—Vessels with no cargo on board, while undergoing repairs. Approving the San Francisco rates, the dockage revenue from our apron wharves would result as follows:

All or about four days to discharge cargo at full rate, \$25 per day ..... \$ 100.00

Allow about four days for loading and cargo at half rate, \$12.50 per day ..... 50.00

Total ..... \$ 150.00

50 vessels at \$10 ..... \$ 500.00

Tolls at 2 cents per ton (24,000 tons) ..... \$12,000.00

Total ..... \$21,600.00

Cost of apron wharf No. 1 ..... \$21,600.00

Cost of apron wharf No. 2 ..... \$27,964.79

Cost of apron wharf No. 3 ..... \$7,475.62

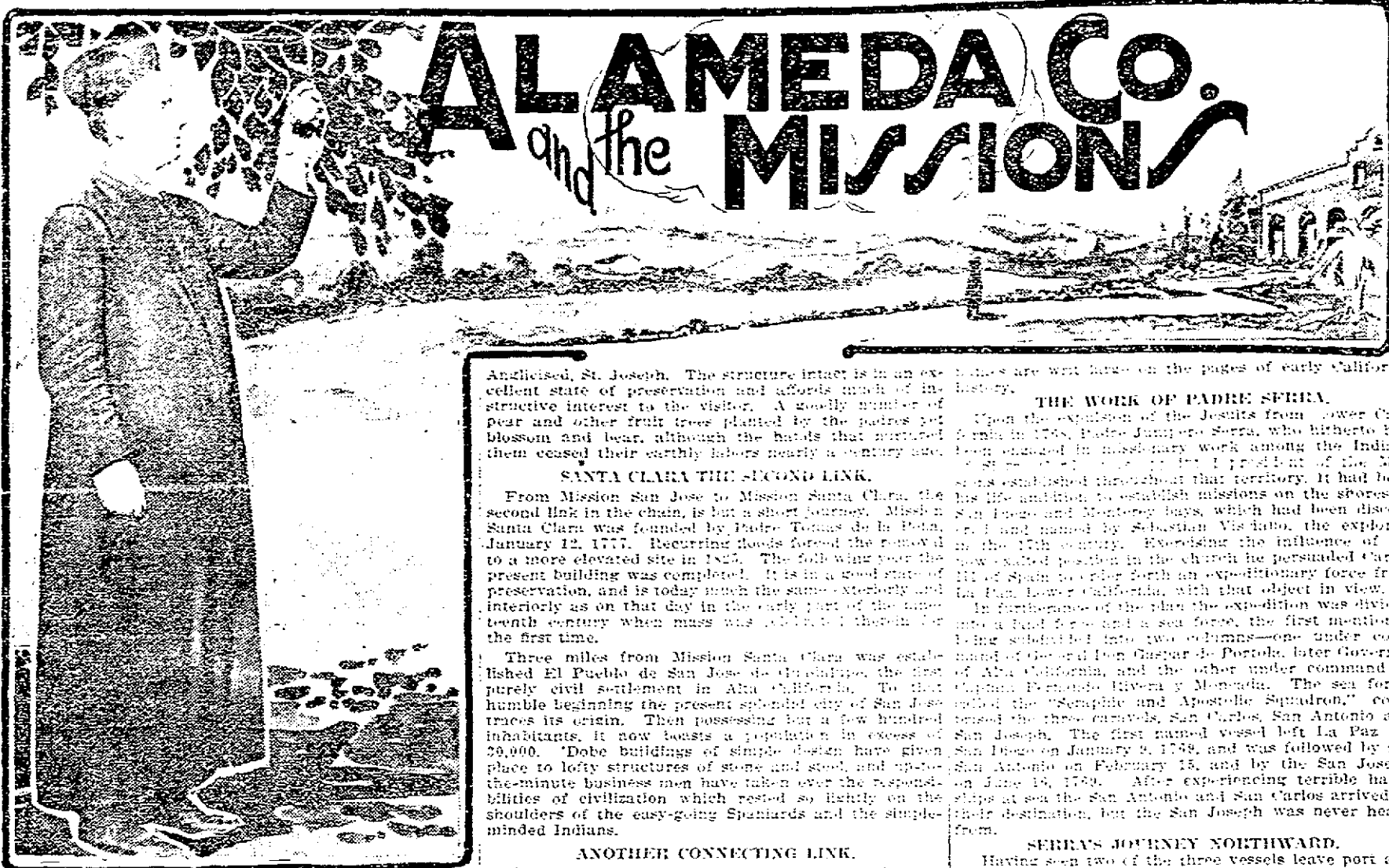
Total ..... \$56,039.41

In producing \$11,999.60 in revenue from dockage and tolls to say nothing of wharfage and contingent revenue, the three apron wharves would be returning annually over 25% of their actual cost of construction.



A SECTION OF  
OAKLAND'S WATERFRONT





Anglicized, St. Joseph. The structure intact is in an excellent state of preservation and affords much of instructive interest to the visitor. A goodly number of pear and other fruit trees planted by the padres still blossom and bear, although the birds that nurtured them ceased their earthly labors nearly a century ago.

#### SANTA CLARA THE SECOND LINK.

From Mission San Jose to Mission Santa Clara, the second link in the chain, is but a short journey. Mission Santa Clara was founded by Padre Tomas de la Pina, January 12, 1777. Recurring floods forced the removal to a more elevated site in 1825. The following year the present building was completed. It is in a good state of preservation, and is today much the same exteriorly and interiorly as on that day in the early part of the nineteenth century when mass was celebrated therein for the first time.

Three miles from Mission Santa Clara was established El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, the first purely civil settlement in Alta California. To this humble beginning the present splendid city of San Jose traces its origin. Then possessing but a few hundred inhabitants, it now boasts a population in excess of 20,000. Dobe buildings of simple design have given place to lofty structures of stone and steel, and up-to-the-minute business men have taken over the responsibilities of civilization which rested so lightly on the shoulders of the easy-going Spaniards and the simple-minded Indians.

#### ANOTHER CONNECTING LINK.

Mission San Juan Bautista, founded by Padre Lasuen, June 24, 1797, is the link connecting Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Carlos Borromeo, near Monterey. The latter is more generally known in these days as Mission Carmel. It has for a setting a magnificent panoramic view of Monterey Bay and the Santa Cruz Mountains. In recent years Carmel has acquired additional fame as the abode of many persons of note in literary and art circles. Authors, painters, sculptors, and other artists of international repute have their homes at Carmel and from its picturesque surroundings draw the inspiration for their best work.

Mission Santa Cruz (Holy Cross) and Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (Our Lady of Solitude) were established within a few weeks of each other, the one near the San Lorenzo river and the other on the west bank of Salinas river about 30 miles from Monterey. Santa Cruz was founded on August 28, and Soledad on October 9, 1791, by Padre Fermín Francisco de Lasuen, founder of Missions San Jose and San Juan Bautista.

#### THE MISSION NEAR MONTEREY.

Padre Junipero Serra, first Padre-President of the Missions of Alta California, founded Mission San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) June 3, 1770, on the spot where the Carmelite Padres who accompanied Sebastian Vizcaino, the explorer, had celebrated mass in the seventeenth century. Under the guidance of Padre Serra, a most devout and gentle priest, the missions of Alta California grew in number and importance. On August 25, 1784, the beloved Padre Serra died at Mission San Carlos and was buried with canonical honors beneath the altar in the Mission church.

Padre Francisco Palou, second Padre-President of the missions, continued the Christian work of his predecessor until 1785, when he resigned to assume charge of the college of San Fernando. Padre Fermín de Lasuen succeeded him as third Padre-President of the Alta California missions. Under the able direction of these three good men the missions reached the zenith of their influence and growth. They contributed their full share to the humanizing influences of Christianity and their

names are well known on the pages of early California history.

#### THE WORK OF PADRE SERRA.

Upon the expedition of the Jesuits from Lower California in 1768, Padre Junipero Serra, who hitherto had been engaged in missionary work among the Indians of San Diego, was appointed first President of the Missions established throughout that territory. It had been his life ambition to establish missions on the shores of San Diego and Monterey bays, which had been discovered and named by Sebastian Vizcaino, the explorer, in the 17th century. Exercising the influence of his new exalted position in the church he persuaded Carlos III of Spain to order forth an expeditionary force from the bay of Lower California, with that object in view.

In furtherance of the plan the expedition was divided into a land force and a sea force, the first mentioned being subdivided into two columns—one under command of General Don Gaspar de Portola, later Governor of Alta California, and the other under command of Captain Bernardo Rivera y Moncada. The sea force, called the "Serpente and Apostle Squadron," composed the three caravels, San Carlos, San Antonio and San Joseph. The first named vessel left La Paz for San Diego on January 2, 1769, and was followed by the San Antonio on February 15, and by the San Joseph on June 18, 1769. After experiencing terrible hardships at sea the San Antonio and San Carlos arrived at their destination, but the San Joseph was never heard from.

#### SERRA'S JOURNEY NORTHWARD.

Having seen two of the three vessels leave port and the provisioning of the third well advanced, Father Serra, accompanied by two soldiers and a servant, left La Paz on March 28, 1769, with the intention of overtaking the land expedition which had set forth some time before. After enduring almost incredible suffering the party arrived at San Diego July 1, 1769, and was greeted with extravagant manifestations of joy by the survivors of the sea force. The good padre gathered his followers about him, celebrated a mass of thanksgiving for their deliverance from peril and founded the Mission of San Diego—the first mission established within the boundaries of what is now the state of California.

Two weeks later, on July 14, 1769, General Portola left San Diego with the object of relocating Monterey bay. His expedition became lost in the trackless wilderness and overshoot the mark. Pushing onward, however, the Coast range was crossed, and on December 2, 1769, the magnificent bay that washes the shores of the present East Bay cities was discovered. Seven years later, on September 17, 1776, Padre Palou founded on the west shore of this bay the Mission of San Francisco de Asis—now known as Mission Dolores, from the Laguna de los Dolores.

At Point Pinos above Monterey bay, which they failed to recognize from their charts, Portola and his men buried a record setting forth the discovery of San Francisco bay and giving a lack of provisions as the reason for not continuing the search for Monterey bay. They then began the return journey to San Diego, where they arrived on January 25, 1770, to find the little colony on short rations and threatened with starvation. So dire became their straits in course of time that Portola ordered San Diego abandoned and the return of the entire expedition to La Paz. On the date set, however—St. Joseph's Day, November 19, 1770—the San Antonio sailed into the harbor from that port freighted with the much needed provisions. From that time on Mission San Diego prospered and the mission padres extended the influence of their humanitarian work, until the Word of God had been preached in all portions of Alta California.

**C**ALIFORNIA, drowsing throughout somnolent centuries to the lullaby of the Sunset Sea, was aroused from her inertia by the sandaled footfalls of brown-robed Franciscan padres blazing the Trail of the Cross northward from the Spanish settlements in Mexico. Their pilgrimages through the trackless wilderness of Alta California drew its inspiration from a sublime faith in God and the adequacy of His protection. Thus strengthened they set forth upon their mission undismayed by the obstacles and privations which beset the path; and thus strengthened they bore the Cross onward from San Diego on the south to Sonoma on the north, pausing now and then along the way to establish a shrine in His Name, but never turning aside from their purpose or faltering in its accomplishment.

Responsive to the ardor of these ascetic zealots, California assumed the duties and responsibilities of civilization. Missions were founded, the Indians accepted the Word of God as expounded by the priestly exemplars and were taught by them the rudiments of agriculture and horticulture. So amenable were the aborigines to the paternal ministrations of the Franciscans that within a short time settlements sprang into being and broad acres were reclaimed from the primeval wilderness. Churches were rudely fashioned of adobe and rough-hewn timber by unaccustomed hands, incense mingled with the fragrant breath of flowers, and the mellow notes of chiming bells stirred the silence of the sunlit land. Brown-robed friar and brown-skinned natives worked side by side in the placid fields and bent humble knee together before the altar of God's grace. Together they partook of the homely fare and participated in the simple pleasures of the day. Together they stood helpless while militant hands despoiled their works, and together they passed from the sight of men, leaving behind a frail memorial here and there to implore the fleeting tribute of a sigh.

#### SPOILERS AND RESTORERS.

The devastating touch of Time supplemented that of the Spoilers, and so it came to pass in due course that many of these relics of the Days of the Padres were obliterated as completely as the pastoral people who gave them form. The habitations of "dobe" that faced the plazas were in numerous instances razed to make room for more pretentious structures, or were permitted to disintegrate at the will of the elements. Even the Mission churches themselves were not immune from sacrilegious hands or neglect, with the result that some of them retain but a meager portion of their ancient furnishings.

In more recent years, however, a just appreciation of the historic value of these mute, though eloquent, monuments of a departed era has saved to posterity the remnant. The Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West are actively engaged in the preservation and restoration of these landmarks of California's glorious past, and their efforts are being ably furthered by other organizations and by private individuals. State and municipal aid has been successfully invoked on occasion, and an interest stimulated in the movement which is almost universal among the residents of California.

#### OAKLAND THE STARTING POINT.

To the visitors to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco a number of the best preserved of the old Spanish Missions will be easily available by either rail or auto. To the many thousands of visitors who will take up their abode in the East Bay cities the current year Oakland will be the starting point for a Mission tour of exceptional historic and romantic interest. Seven of the Missions are linked in this itinerary and all are situated in sections famed for their beauty of landscape.

Mission San Jose in Alameda county is but a few miles distant from Oakland. It was established by Padre Lasuen, June 11, 1797, as the connecting link with the Missions already established at San Francisco and Santa Clara, and was named in honor of the Patron Saint of the entire establishment of Missions—San Jose, or, as

## OAKLAND THE HOTEL CITY



**T**O TAKE its place as a city famous for its conventions and its convention facilities, a city must first achieve for itself a place pre-eminent among other cities as a city of hotels, and hotels of service. It is this feature, as potent a factor in the stimulation as the great new Municipal Auditorium, that has led to Oakland's great list of conventions for the coming year, and that assures Oakland's success in time to come as the city where men and women shall meet in great gatherings that will fill hotels and add luster to the city, as well as bring prosperity for the future.

Few people realized, despite the recent heavy activity in hotel building, Oakland's real hotel problem—in fact, it was not until, when it was realized that systematic work would be necessary to care for the coming crowds, and the east bay hotels, including the Oakland-Berkley Hotel and Apartment Association, that Oakland's hotel status became known.

Oakland's hotel accommodations totals 3,114. These are contained in more than 2,000 buildings, and a large number of smaller ones. There are 1,000 rooms, Oakland's apartment houses furnish a greater number of rooms, in the form of one, two, three and six room apartments.

During the coming year, with the extension of the convention visitors to visit the city, and the association estimates, as a conservative figure, that 100,000 new visitors daily will come and remain in Oakland hotels, these visitors to stay any period from one day to one month.

It was in view of this fact that the Oakland-Berkley Hotel Apartment Association organized its Hotel Bureau, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce-Commercial Club, Consolidated, and the Tour-

ist Association. The bureau, which also is co-operating with the Lincoln Highway Association, which will place lists of Oakland accommodations in all its stations, is also affiliated with the San Francisco and Central California Hotel Associations, and the Oakland Bureau will be established jointly with these two organizations.

Here, at a glance, the tourist will be able to ascertain just where he can get precisely the accommodation he desires. The Hotel Association has pledged itself that its members shall not raise regular rates during the year, and thus has guaranteed fair treatment for the tourist.

The pre-exposition era of Oakland hotel building culminated in the completion of Oakland's greatest hotel, the magnificent Hotel Oakland. This great hotel, one of the largest in the state, was erected at a cost of more than two million dollars, subscribed by the business men and capitalists of Oakland.

Following the building of the Hotel Oakland other hotels began to rise in preparation for the Exposition and convention rush. The new Hotel Menlo, the Hotel Harris, a new nearing completion, and several others, all large and modern buildings, capable of caring for the thousands of guests, rose in downtown sites. The Hotel Key Route Inn, the Hotel St. Mark, the Hotel Elbow Hotel in Oakland; the Arcade, the Adams, the Terminal, and other older hotels in downtown districts were refurbished, and arrangements made to accommodate big crowds in them. In the meantime apartments rose steadily about the lake, some of the most elaborate apartments in the state being now situated in Oakland. The new Mead's hotel, lately planned, will be begun in a short time. The permit for the structure was the last large building permit taken out in 1914.

# ALAMEDA CO. BANKS PROSPEROUS

Financial Institutions Have Resources in Excess of \$85,000,000 at Outset of the Current Year.



AN optimism which is grounded in the wealth that springs from the soil, and a confidence which is backed by \$85,000,000 in resources, epitomizes the content of mind with which the banking interests of Alameda County greet the advent of 1915. These gentlemen opine that the current twelvemonth will be the most prosperous the inhabitants of Alameda County have ever enjoyed and that it will be characterized by a record-making advance in business all along the line.

They are for the most part glad that 1914 with its vexatious problems has dropped back into the discard of yesterdays; and are tackling those of today with a buoyancy that is inspired by the release of business tension in all sections of the United States and the return of the country to a business condition more generally related to the normal.

Conditions arising out of a change in the national tariff, the war in Europe and other political issues have been met and equalized to a considerable degree, with the result that the trend of general business is now upward, whereas last year it was downward. While this general business depression affected Alameda County and other sections of California, it affected them much less severely than elsewhere, owing to the fact that California can, when necessary, live largely on her own resources.

## 1915 A YEAR THAT INSPIRES CONFIDENCE.

Crop and business prospects in general were never more promising in Alameda County than at the outset of 1915. Bradstreet's and Dunn's commercial agencies both refer to them in the most confident terms, and in their weekly reports give specific mention to new concerns, manufacturing, shipping, etc., which are being established on the east shore of San Francisco bay. These reports in themselves have done much to restore general confidence, for there is nothing which tends more to inspire confidence than the confidence of others.

Last year there were 9,000,000 tons of freight handled in Alameda County. Four million tons of that freight was billed over Alameda County wharves. The opening of the Panama Canal has already added materially to the water-hauled tonnage of Oakland and other East Bay cities, and there is no question but the close of 1915 will record a very large increase in the water commerce of this vicinity.

Somewhat more than \$60,000,000 worth of goods were turned out by Alameda County manufactures during 1914. The same mills will turn out at least as valuable a grist the current year, and in addition there will be the grist from the new mills. Alameda County farm products for 1914 had an aggregate value of about \$5,000,000, and the year was somewhat below normal in yield at that. Conditions at this time promise bumper crops and bumper prices for Alameda County.

## "SEEING AMERICA FIRST" MOVEMENT IS POPULAR.

Local banking interests are pointing out that the shipping and railroad interests of the East Bay and other nearby ports declare we are to participate in a period of prosperity during 1915 in excess of all our expectations. They predict a deluge of commerce and visitors and are making unusual preparations to handle the same. Alameda County bankers believe this means big business for Oakland and the other cities of the county.

Reverting to the "seeing America first" movement, the constative steamship concerns operating passenger liners now believe that their passenger facilities will be overtaken. They base that belief on the assertion of the transoceanic steamship agents that a generous proportion of the 100,000 tourists who formerly crossed the Atlantic to Europe in a single season, will this year visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and other points of interest in California. This influx of people, say the Alameda County bankers, will bring many thousands of people to this side of the bay and place many millions of outside dollars in circulation here. In addition they believe it will result in an increase in population throughout the county.

It is likewise pointed out that the national govern-

ment is to develop and maintain a channel in the Mississippi river and its branches the current year, thereby making it possible to freight cheaply to the gulf ports the varied products of the great Mississippi Valley, and to effect a cheap interchange with the Pacific Coast via the canal. This means, say the bankers, increased interchange of commercial paper, increased bank deposits and increased bank clearances.

## BANK CLEARANCES WERE \$176,027,247.89 IN 1914.

The Oakland Clearing House cleared a total of \$176,027,247.89 for the twelvemonth period beginning December 1, 1913, and ending November 30, 1914. The tabulation by months follows:

December, 1913	\$15,515,315.45
January, 1914	\$15,531,029.56
February	\$13,256,060.55
March	\$14,823,747.27
April	\$15,525,283.93
May	\$14,566,715.14
June	\$15,195,304.78
July	\$14,389,587.07
August	\$13,699,167.15
September	\$14,388,550.17
October	\$15,269,367.37
November	\$13,916,769.42

Total \$176,027,247.89

There are forty-three banks in Alameda County at the outset of 1915, having resources aggregating nearly \$85,000,000. Nineteen of these banks, seventeen state and two national, with assets totaling nearly \$63,000,000, are located in Oakland. Two Oakland banks, the Central National and Savings and the Union Savings, were merged in the closing days of 1914, and at about the same period a branch of the Portuguese-American of San Francisco was established here. The branch institution has an authorized capital of \$500,000 and a paid-up capital of \$325,000.

Berkeley has two national and five state banks, with resources in excess of \$11,000,000. These banks are generously patronized by the residents of the University City, as is well evidenced by a reference to one of the smaller institutions, the Bank of South Berkeley, with a capital of \$50,000 and nearly \$500,000 in deposits. The three banks in Alameda have resources totaling nearly \$4,000,000, while the fourteen of the interior cities of the county have resources totaling somewhat over \$4,500,000. Prominent among the latter are the First National and Farmers' and Merchants' Banks of Livermore.

## STATE BANKS ARE VERY PROSPEROUS.

California banks are in a stronger position than ever before reported in the history of the state, according to the annual report of State Superintendent of Banks W. W. Williams. Their business has shown satisfactory gains in the past fiscal year and their importance as factors in the development of the state was never more evident.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, the banking institutions of California, which are under the jurisdiction of Mr. Williams, showed a splendid increase in their assets over the grand aggregate of the previous year. Their banking power was broadened to meet an expanding field of industry and was reflected in a magnificent total of loans and discounts.

These increases to which Williams refers have been:

In resources	\$29,404,358.23
In cash on hand	3,614,139.44
In loans	7,019,741.86
In surplus	702,525.44
In deposits	13,635,517.74

Williams' report shows the subjoined comparative statement for June 30, 1914, and June 4, 1913:

Assets	\$745,221,700.08	\$705,817,341.80
Loans and discounts	465,417,351.17	458,397,609.31
Cash on hand	30,545,948.12	26,974,808.68
Capital	62,173,816.66	62,668,893.96
Surplus	25,489,063.82	27,755,528.11
Undivided profits	19,524,715.30	15,271,219.99
Individual deposits	575,557,512.10	561,921,694.36

Of the aggregate of deposit shown, \$575,557,512.10, the amount of \$449,221,629.57 was in savings accounts, which, Williams says, is "representative of the prosperity, frugality, thrift and progress of the people of

California and brings this State up in those deposits to fourth in the entire United States."

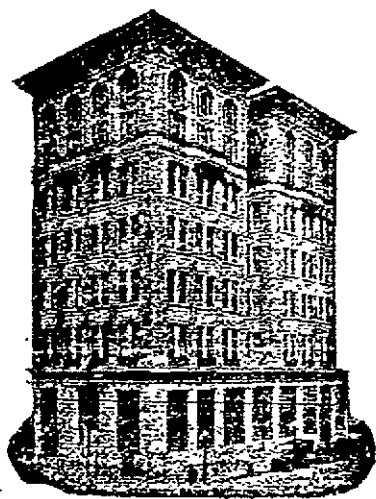
In the farming sections of Alameda County money has been easier for several months past, according to reports from such well-known and prosperous suburban cities as San Leandro, Hayward, Livermore and Pleasanton. Sound commercial paper from Oakland and elsewhere is finding a market there. Such at least is the tenor of the reports of those who have sought funds among the country banks of this county.

In fact the country banks in all sections of California are well supplied with money to loan. And why shouldn't they be with the crop of the state for the past fiscal year 9.9 per cent above average? Good crops make good time in any locality, and no locality, taken by and large, has more generous crops than Alameda County. Alameda County's agrarian population is a thrifty population, as is well attested by the swelling deposits in the country banks and the general prosperity of the people in the country towns.

# Security Bank

COMMERCIAL and SAVINGS

Broadway at Eleventh St.



Like everything else in Oakland, we are growing. Our Safe Deposit Vaults are up to date. Savings accounts received from one dollar up.

H. C. CAPWELL, President.  
S. E. BIDDLE, Vice-President.  
CHAS. A. SMITH, Cashier.  
J. R. WESTDAHL, Assistant Cashier.  
E. M. FARRELL.

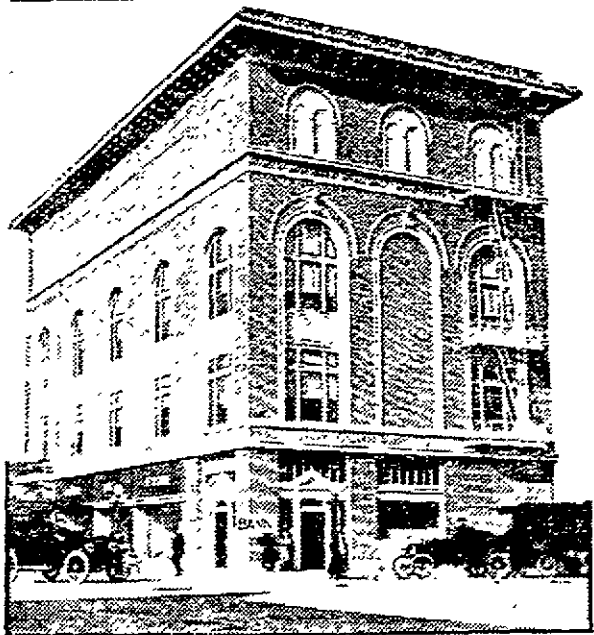
Branch at 5672 College Avenue.

Fugazi Banca Popolare Operaia Italiana.  
(Fugazi Italian Bank.)  
San Francisco, Oakland, Cal., Santa Barbara  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1914

ASSETS.	
Loans and Investments	\$1,027,611.40
Bank Premises	24,997.02
Available Cash	1,918,065.72
Others	11,373.91
	\$3,000,037.52

LIABILITIES.	
Capital and Reserve	\$ 518,650.00
Undivided Profits	25,317.45
Deposits	5,669,511.96
Others	26,417.88
	\$5,650,037.52

Increase in Assets for 1914 \$777,280.11  
J. F. Fugazi, Pres. F. J. Pellegrino, V. P. and Cashier.  
L. G. Bonzagni, C. F. Ricket, Joint Local Managers.



J. A. SILVEIRA, President V. L. DE FIGUEIREDO, Cashier  
JOHN ENAS, Vice-President A. A. RENAS, Asst. Cashier  
J. L. SILVEIRA, Vice-Pres. M. T. BERTENCOURT, Asst. Cash.  
JOSE BAPTISTA, Treasurer JAMES B. FEENAN, Attorney

OAKLAND BRANCH  
PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN BANK  
OF SAN FRANCISCO

Paid Up Capital \$325,000. Cor. Franklin and Eleventh Sts

## State Savings Bank

N. W. Corner 13th and Franklin Streets.

For Every \$1.00 on  
Deposit We Have \$1.27  
In Assets

Capital Paid Up \$100,000.00  
Undivided Profits \$190,000.00

We Solicit Your

Savings Account Up  
To \$3000.00

Four Per Cent Interest



# OAKLAND'S BOND DEBT

## Books of City Auditor Show a Total Indebtedness of \$8,884,470.00

The latest review of Oakland's bonded indebtedness, as shown on the books of City Auditor Gross, is as follows:

"Refunding Bonds of 1897"—\$140,000.00  
Issue of September 1, 1897, interest 4%, payable semi-annually. To refund redemption bonds of 1882, one-fourth due and payable annually, commencing September 1, 1898.

Bonds outstanding ..... \$ 17,500.00

"Water Construction Bonds of 1907"—\$588,500  
Issue of January 15, 1907, interest 4½%, payable semi-annually. For construction of new sewers, one-fourth of principal due and payable annually, commencing January 15, 1908.

Bonds outstanding ..... 483,512.50

"Park Acquisition Bonds of 1907"—\$992,000  
Issue of January 15, 1907, interest 4½%, payable semi-annually. For acquisition of park lands, one-fourth due and payable annually, commencing January 15, 1908.

Bonds outstanding ..... \$18,400.00

"McElroy Bonds of 1908"—\$3,733,000  
Issue of January 1, 1910, interest 4½%, payable semi-annually. For construction of new city hall, \$1,150,000.00, for wharves and docks, \$2,503,000.00, and for a fire alarm station and equipment, \$50,000.00; one-fourth due and payable annually, commencing January 1, 1911.

Bonds outstanding ..... 3,016,700.00

"School and Auditorium Bonds of 1911"—\$2,993,900.00  
Issue of June 15, 1911, interest 4½%, payable semi-annually. For elementary schools, \$1,757,900, for high schools, \$720,000, for auditorium building, \$500,000.00, one-fourth due and payable annually, commencing June 15, 1912.

Bonds outstanding ..... 1,099,357.50

"Municipal Improvement Bonds of 1913"—\$2,940,000.00  
Issue of August 1, 1913, interest 4½%, 5% and 5½% payable semi-annually. For grammar and primary schools, \$1,010,757.24, for high schools, \$1,106,582, for auditorium, \$219,148.53, for waterfront, \$604,200.00, for city hall, \$50,000.00; one-fourth due and payable annually, commencing August 1, 1914.

Bonds outstanding ..... 2,827,000.00

"Clawson School Bonds of 1914"—\$210,000.00  
Issue of August 1, 1914, interest 5%, payable semi-annually. To enlarge site and erect new Clawson school building, one-fifth due and payable annually, commencing August 1, 1915.

Bonds outstanding ..... 210,000.00

"Auditorium Bonds of 1914"—\$500,000.00  
Issue of August 1, 1914, interest 4½%, payable semi-annually. To complete municipal auditorium; one-twenty-fifth due and payable annually, commencing August 1, 1915.

Bonds outstanding ..... 500,000.00

Total Bonded Debt.....\$8,884,470.00

Bradstreet's reports the industrial situation in Oakland as favorable during the closing months of 1914. This fact is attributed to the "many large enterprises attracted to Oakland because of her central location and the opening of new markets with which this section will be in direct touch." This is an evidence of Oakland's progressive spirit.

### NEW PRODUCTS FOR OAKLAND.

The principal products which will be sent direct to Oakland upon the completion of the proposed extension of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad through Shingler and finished goods and a large and miscellaneous assortment of agricultural products. The people of Eureka are confident that with the line to Oakland in operation they will be able to successfully compete with the products from the Oregon and Washington mills at such large points of shipment as Omaha, Kansas City, Indianapolis and the Mississippi valley in general. The same satisfactory results would then apply to the market for redwood lumber, a commodity that is easily converted into more general use than any other. The return freight to Oakland and vicinity would consist of manufactured products, drygoods, machinery, etc.

### THE Farmers and Merchants National Bank AND THE Livermore Savings Bank

Paid Up Capital (Combined)..... \$ 75,000.00  
Paid Up Surplus and Undivided Profits (Combined) ..... 21,500.00  
Total Assets ..... \$750,000.00

#### OFFICERS

L. M. MacDonald, President. H. B. Parrish, Cashier.  
Chas. E. Beck, Vice-Pres. E. Fuchs, Asst. Cashier.

## Alameda County Abstract Company

426 Thirteenth Street

The Largest and Best Equipped Abstract Company in the County.

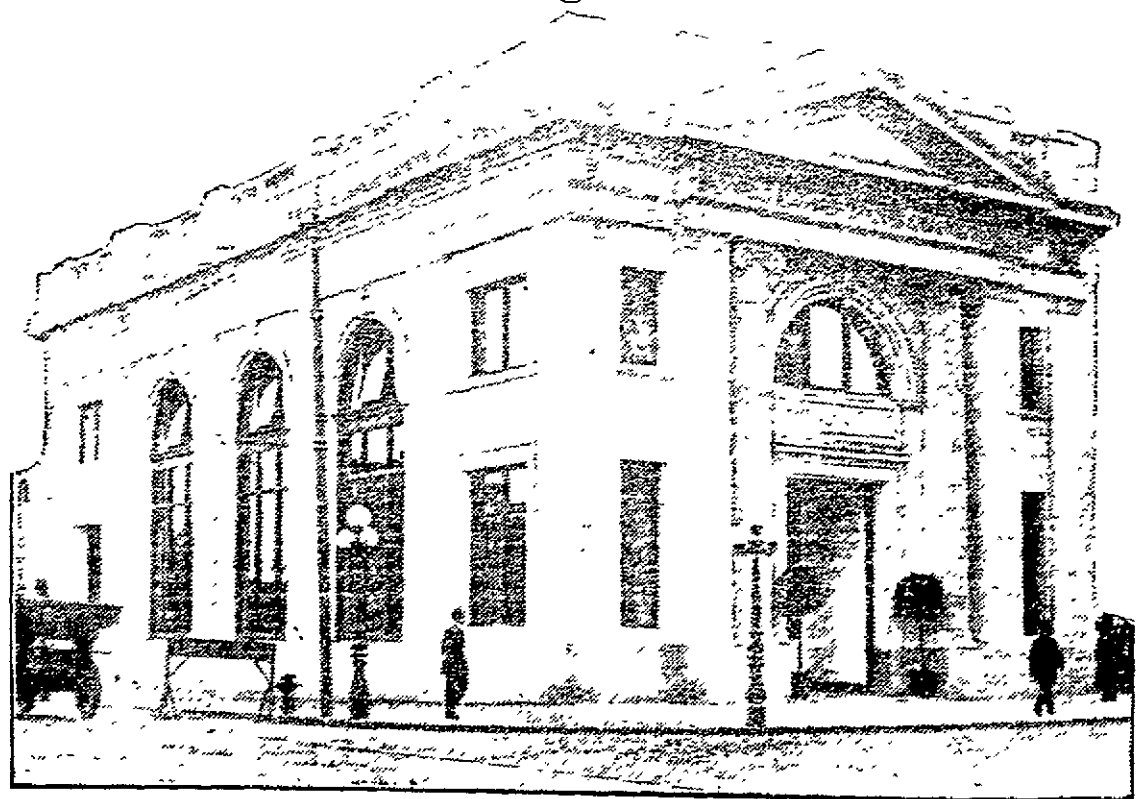
Organized 1878.

Incorporated 1901.

## Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank

FRANKLIN AT THIRTEENTH STREET, OAKLAND

A Bank of Strength and Character



One reason why this Bank has become a large factor in the financial affairs of Oakland is:

That it has always maintained a high standard of ideals.

It has confined its business to the strictly legitimate channels such as should be pursued by a Savings Bank, and has always sought stability rather than large profits.

3% paid on Special Ordinary Accounts subject to check  
4% on Term Savings Accounts.

The Improved Safe Deposit System: all safe deposit boxes furnished with the Yale interchangeable key locks, affording absolute security against duplicate keys. They cost no more than the ordinary boxes; \$4 will rent safe deposit box for a year.

### OFFICERS

EDSON F. ADAMS, President  
S. B. McKEE, Vice-President

GEO. S. MEREDITH, Cashier  
E. C. MARTENS, Assistant Cashier

### DIRECTORS

EDSON F. ADAMS  
S. B. McKEE  
C. H. REEDINGTON  
F. C. MARTENS

C. H. DALY  
C. D. BATES  
GEO. S. MEREDITH

### LIVERMORE

## The First National Bank

— AND —

## Livermore Valley Savings Bank

(Affiliated Banks)

Combined Capital .....\$ 75,000.00  
Combined Surplus and Profits. 40,000.00  
Combined Resources ..... 775,000.00

### OFFICERS:

C. H. Wentz ..... President  
O. McKown ..... Vice-President  
H. S. Goodell ..... Cashier  
C. F. Wentz ..... Assistant Cashier

### DIRECTORS:

J. F. Carlston ..... J. O. McKown  
Jos. S. Concannon ..... H. S. Goodell  
Patrick Connolly ..... D. D. Emminger  
August Hagemann ..... C. F. Wentz  
A. H. Merritt ..... C. H. Wentz  
Chas. M. Nissen

# California Fruit Exports Encircle the Globe

"The total combined pack of California fruits and vegetables in 1914 was 9,500,000 cases, or about 200,000,000 cans, of an approximate value of \$21,000,000. It shortly will reach a total of 10,000,000 cases, and then rapidly advance towards the 20,000,000 mark, as the markets of the world are now opened up to the industry.

"Who can predict the extent of the growth of the canning industry in the near future? Beginning in 1863 with a total pack of less than 7000 cases, in 1880 it had risen to 220,000 cases, in 1890 about 1,500,000 cases; in 1900 about 2,700,000 cases; in 1910 about 6,000,000 cases."

The statement above was made by Isidor Jacobs, president of the California Canneries Company.

The fruit and vegetable season for the year being nearly over, Mr. Jacobs is sending broadcast throughout the United States a review of the heaviest year's opera-

tions in the California canning business. He places the pack of fruits and vegetables as below:

	Cases.	Value.
Fruit .....	2,500,000	\$15,000,000
Vegetables .....	3,000,000	6,000,000

The foreign trade has taken about 1,500,000 cases of the fruit, worth \$5,000,000. Only a small proportion of the vegetables are exported.

Speaking of the production Jacobs says:

"The exports to England were 40 per cent above the average. Until the result of the advance on Paris is finally determined, French traders do not feel like having their goods shipped. To Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark the orders have gone forward as rapidly as in previous seasons."

**SHORTER TERMS OF PAY**

Jacobs expects that hereafter foreign-shipped fruit will be paid for on shorter terms.

On the effect of the canal, Jacobs says:

"As predicted heretofore the opening of the Panama Canal will result in a tremendous expansion and in-

crease the development of the trade in California products.

"This will affect all lines of California products, both fresh, dried and canned, as the reduction in freight rates will place California activity in competition with many of the Eastern sections from which heretofore they have been excluded owing to the overland freight rates.

"As a conclusion, it can be safely predicted that the California canning industry is only in its infancy, and that with the assistance that will be given to California by the opening of the Panama Canal the markets of the world will now be at our door, and that with the resumption in Europe of normal conditions and the consequent increase of transportation facilities tremendous strides will be shown in the development of the export trade.


"So far as America is concerned the whole country east of the Missouri river with its enormous population will be opened up to California canned fruits on a low basis owing to the facilities afforded through the Panama Canal."

# Central National Bank of Oakland

(LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN ALAMEDA COUNTY)  
ORGANIZED AUGUST 12, 1909  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY  
AND  

# Central Savings Bank

OAKLAND, CAL.



**CENTRAL BANK BUILDING**  
14th & BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Over..	\$ 2,400,000
Deposits, Over .....	19,250,000
Combined Assets, Over .....	23,000,000

Acts as Depository for State and National Banks. Quickest Returns Made Upon Oakland Collections.

We solicit correspondence with banks, firms, corporations and individuals desiring the best possible banking service. Write for terms for daily, weekly or semi-weekly remittance or reciprocal proposition.



# BERKELEY'S PROGRESS DURING 1914

## Kept Pace With the March of Municipal Prosperity Which Characterized the East Bay Cities

(By ROY DANFORTH.)



BERKELEY'S development has followed, as compared with the usual succession of years in most municipalities, an evolution almost unique. There was a long period of steady, but slow, growth of two almost equal communities, in the west end and along the hills. In 1905 a period of unusual accretion of population commenced, lasting for several years, and being chiefly responsible for the city's enormous growth of 210 per cent in the 1905-1910 period. The attention of the citizens was then turned to political changes and betterments, from the thorough establishment of which the city emerges at the beginning of 1915 upon a broad program of municipal development.

Naturally, the periods overlap one another. The movement for a new administrative system was absent in the later the sudden increment in the population of the city, when the building and bettering era is at hand. Now, at any time since 1905, has the city failed to grow very materially to increase its population. The city has never been relieved an approximation of homogeneity throughout the city which was not always evident, yet even the process toward this end is not concluded.

With the adoption, in the fall of 1914, of a comprehensive municipal scheme of street improvement and a new sewerage system, a plan for street beautification under the direction of the chamber of commerce, the building of new schools to cost half a million dollars, improvement of the fire department to the same extent, the beginning of a system of municipal parks and of parked areas in residence districts and, finally, the passage of a bond issue which will add to the complement of buildings on the University of California campus structures to cost \$1,800,000, Berkeley launched herself fairly upon the high seas of material advance.

### STREET IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

The proposed street improvement program, a portion of which has already been carried into effect, comprises two features: Improvement of the actual roadbeds and improvement of the lighting system; and, for the most part, this is first being carried out upon those longitudinal and lateral thoroughfares that are the most heavily traveled. College avenue, Telegraph avenue, Shattuck avenue and Grove street have already received new pavement of the most approved sort and on all of them with the exception of Grove street, the traction company has co-operated with the city in its work. University avenue has been improved in various sections, and San Pablo avenue shares in the general program. In North Berkeley the diagonal way from West to Northeast Berkeley, Hopkins street, is being similarly improved.

The lighting program includes the installation of gasoliers on all of these streets and on several laterals, where there is much use at night. Electroliners already installed, except on Shattuck avenue, are being replaced by gasoliers, bringing the once familiar figure, the gasolier, back upon his beat, but giving a better illumination for a less cost than by the electrical system. During December and January the so-called "moonlight schedule" of lighting is abandoned, and the lights are kept burning throughout the night.

### STORM SEWERS REMODELED.

The approach of the winter of 1914-15 saw the several sewers for which the city recently raised half a million through the sale of bonds, rapidly being completed and accepted by the council. The whole storm sewer system of the city has been remodeled to do away with the shortcomings of a previous antiquated system. Storm sewers of adequate size have been laid in Virginia and Arch and Shattuck, University, Addison, Parker, Shattuck, Adeline and Ashby and San Pablo, besides a large number of subsidiary sewers leading into these, or providing outfalls for them. Exceptionally strong, durable and thorough construction of good materials has been required, and it is expected the work just being completed will provide for all time a most complete and valuable trunk line system for the drainage of the city.

In very brief the asphaltting of streets has included those thoroughfares mentioned, besides Center street in its most traveled blocks yet unpaved and other streets as well. Moreover, there have been a great number of streets graded, curbed and macadamized throughout all or important portions of their length. Among these have been Addison, Spruce, Idaho, Laurel, Rose, Posen avenue, Eighth, Allston way, Neilson street, Acton street, Baker, Colusa, Panoramic way, Parker, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and streets in the University Hill tract.

### IMPROVEMENT GENERAL.

In other branches of the municipality there has been a similar improvement marking the latter half of the year. The expenditures of the fire department bond moneys has been wisely made throughout 1914. Fire houses of modern design have been completed at Ellis and Harmon, Claremont and Russell, Le Roy and Cedar, Durant and Shattuck and apparatus of the newest design installed there in. There are no horse-drawn fire vehicles in the department, motors being used exclusively. The police department has completed courses in first aid work and in criminal law. Criminal identification and shorthand are other studies more recently undertaken. Monthly shows held by the department show a steady improvement in marksmanship.

Paring out the data sections of the statistics afforded in the latest annual report of the city government departments, there remain a number of isolated items of interest, among which are the following: There are 985 assessable automobiles in the year as against 723 in the preceding year. The number of arrests was 438 as compared with 508 in the preceding

year, for a city of 52,000 inhabitants. There were 413 deaths, a death rate of 7.5 to the 1000.

### GENERAL RESUME.

During the year 1914 inspections were made of bakeries, candy stores, factories, groceries, vegetable markets, restaurants, poultry markets, deli-cious stores and meat markets. Stolen property amounted to \$11,492, of which the police recovered \$14,190 worth. There were 382 fire alarms and, although property to the extent of \$1,711.19 was involved, the fire loss amounted to but \$1,031.90.

There were 1872 building permits granted during the year, involving a total expenditure in new structures of \$2,000,000, of which \$200,000 was for business blocks and \$180,000 for residences of two and one-half stories or more.

At the municipal employment bureau 1172 new applications for work were received during the year and 2945 jobs were found. In addition 1959 meals were furnished and 1156 binges. The Berkeley dispensary extended treatment to 2996 persons during the year, the visiting nurse making 171 calls in addition. There were 63 donations of infants' outfits and invalid clothing to people unable to purchase them. The Charity Organization Society expended \$5007 on widows' pensions, took care of 90 children at a cost of \$3151, made 3599 visits and gave 362 grocery, 75 fuel, 35 milk, and 650 clothing donations, besides many of other sorts. The public library opened the 1914-1915 fiscal year with 51,741 volumes in its stacks and a circulation record for the preceding twelve months of 249,555 volumes.

### TO BEAUTIFY CITY.

The Berkeley beautification committee of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken and partially carried out a work of improvement that promises to have worthy results. It was undertaken largely in the effort to put the city into fair shape to receive the thousands of visitors expected during the exposition year, and though much has already been accomplished, the chief labors of the campaign remain for the early spring season when the planting of annuals and annual seeds may be commenced. Against this time the general committee has formulated a comprehensive scheme for flower planting. Every street of importance in the city has been assigned a flower to be planted between curbing and sidewalk. To some extent these flowers have already been set out. The enthusiasm with which the citizens accepted the scheme gives promise of a complete following of the program immediately after the first of the year. In its activities the beautification committee has been generously assisted by members of the agricultural department of the University of California, especially Professor Oily J. Kern and Professor J. W. Gregg.

In one section of the city, Northbrae, the municipality has put into effect the provisions of a new state law permitting the setting aside of a single section of a city for parking purposes. Here, at the request of residents, the city council has levied an improvement tax of a nominal amount and proceeded, through the machinery of the street department, to beautify the sidewalk areas. The plan gave promise of so many merits that Elmwood Park in the southern portion of the city asked for a similar course there, and this has been taken.

### DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS.

The development of park areas for recreation purposes has received a special impetus during the year. Most notable of the several achievements in this direction has been the securing of the former Berryman

and O'Toole properties in North Berkeley and their location as a park. Natural beauties here are enhanced by the landscape effects given by the former owners, and will be further augmented by the improvements the city administration has in mind.

San Pablo Park, a 110-acre tract in the southwest corner of the city has been taken under the wing of the playground commission by approval for the council, and improvement there is rapidly proceeding. Tennis courts and a 100-ft. path have been laid out and a clubhouse built. At Oakwood Park in north-east Berkeley there have been several improvements made by residents of the district themselves. A clubhouse has been built, a swimming pool through the pool, the tennis courts, and a 100-ft. path have been laid out and a playground arranged. Two paths on either side of Ashby avenue at the entrance to Elmwood Park have been set aside for parking places. At the city hall and at numerous schools playgrounds have been busy through the year.

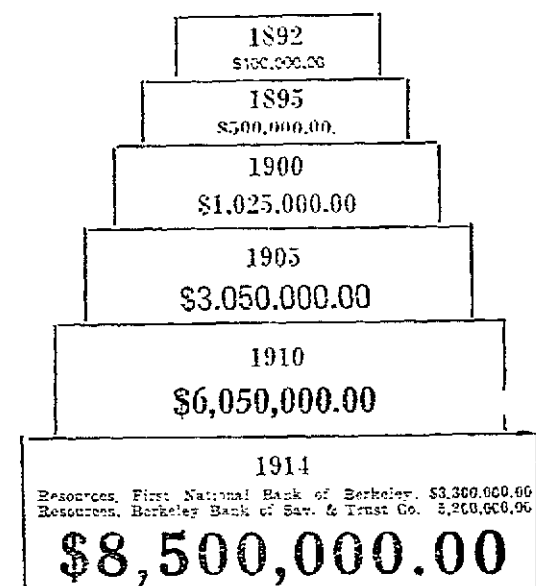
### IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The improvement of the school plant has been a notable advance of the year 1914, which is expected to

(Continued on page 47)

## First National Bank of Berkeley Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Co.

### COMBINED RESOURCES



## "Hotel Shattuck" Berkeley

NOAH W. GRAY, Manager.

Only Fire-Proof Hotel in Berkeley

"Direct Electric Transportation from Shattuck Hotel to Panama-Pacific  
Exposition Grounds Every 10 Minutes"



THE "SHATTUCK HOTEL," AT SHATTUCK AVENUE AND ALLSTON WAY, BERKELEY.

Centrally located. Reached directly by both Southern Pacific and Key Route electric interurban service. Near the chief transfer point of all street car lines from Oakland on the south, and from Richmond, Pullman and Albany on the north.

THE HOTEL SHATTUCK CATER TO THOSE WHO ARE APPRECIATIVE OF PROMPT AND INTELLIGENT ATTENTION TO THEIR COMFORT.

For this reason the Shattuck has been a success from the day it opened, and it is growing in popularity constantly. To meet the growing demand an addition has been built, doubling its capacity. Accessibility is one of the chief features of this place. Those who have business in any of the cities about the San Francisco bay may have their home at the Shattuck and attend to their affairs with perfect ease.

Passenger trains between Berkeley and San Francisco, daily . 630

Most complete first class hotel in Alameda county. Fireproof building, approved service, cuisine unexcelled. The Hotel Shattuck is recognized as the social and civic center.

A. W. Naylor, President. E. K. Cole, Cashier.  
H. D. Irwin, Vice-President. E. C. McFarland, Asst. Cashier.

## South Berkeley Bank

Established March 1, 1904.

4% Interest Paid Safe Deposit Boxes  
on Savings Accounts For Rent



BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE  
SCENES IN BERKELEY



# ALAMEDA COUNTY SPORTS



**G**OOD team work on the part of Climate has gained for California recognition as being the athletic center of the United States. Outdoor sport of some description may be enjoyed here three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, except leap year, when an additional day is crowded into the yearly calendar, and the perennial opportunity to enjoy sports in the open is lengthened by an extra whirl of this peripatetic old ball of a world around the periphery of its orbit on its tilted axis. During the greater portion of each year baseball, football and the like may be played, while at other times enjoyment afield may be had with rod and gun.

The fact that within the range of Alameda County's athletic field is assembled a large and ever increasing population, and the further fact that it harbors two of the country's greatest universities, has permanently established this section as one of the foremost athletic centers of the world. Every department of athletics is represented locally, and the games of all nations are played here. It is doubtful if elsewhere, either in this country or abroad, diversified sports are carried out on so large a scale.

#### CLIMATE BREEDS CHAMPIONS.

Alameda County's "outdoor climate," co-operating with the marvelous physical and nervous stamina which characterize American athletes in all sections of the United States, has bred and is yet breeding here a race of champions. The county boasts of athletes of premier grade in tennis, baseball, football, golf, tug-of-war and other sports where brain and brawn work in conjunction, and is annually turning out as fine a crop of quick-eyed, quick-thinking, deep-chested, up-standing young men and women as ever peeked into a lexicon or enjoyed the luxury of a "shower."

Baseball stands at the head of the list of sports in this locality. There is no other place in the United States, which so far as baseball is concerned means the world, where our national pastime is carried on to the extent that it is in local amateur circles. During the better portion of each year an average of 150 games of baseball are served the local fans every Sunday. The game flourishes on every available ball field, winter and summer alike. Neither are these games, as a rule, "sand lot" variety, but rather high-class exhibitions in which big league timber is being fashioned.

Youngsters from the local amateur field are graduating regularly into Class AA company in professional baseball, where they are giving a good account of themselves. During the past year two local "bush" stars signed their "John Hancock" to a major league contract. Joe Oeschager, signed by the Phillies last spring, and who won more than half his games during the season recently closed, went directly up from St. Mary's College team, Oakland.

In professional baseball Oakland stands high. The city supports a Class AA team in the Pacific Coast League and boasts one of the finest baseball plants in the country. The professional season here is the longest in the United States, owing to climatic conditions. The fans have at their disposal seven games of professional ball per week. From present indications it appears probable there will be three teams of the Pacific Coast League next season located within the radius of the local baseball field.

#### MAJOR LEAGUE TRAINING GROUND.

This section of California is the training ground for several major league clubs, notably the Chicago White Sox, who make Oakland the center of their pre-season activities. Annual visits by all-star American and National League teams are also made.

Football of all description is played by local teams. The schools of this field claim Rugby as their favorite, while the American game is represented by a well-organized league. Well at the head of this league is the Oakland Originals team, reputed to be the best American football aggregation in the State. The Rugby game commands, probably, the center of interest in scholastic sport circles. The annual contest between Stanford and California, which is staged in Alameda county every other year, draws an average of twenty-five thousand people to the U. of C. stadium. Rugby competition is likewise keen between the high school teams of the county.

In addition to the Rugby and American games, there is also a well-organized Soccer football league. The latter game is gaining steadily in favor and patronage. At present four games per Sunday is the schedule.

It requires but a glance at the track athletic records of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to see just how satisfactorily this locality is represented. In the Eastern meets last summer the University of California men made splendid showings and records. Eddie Beeson, former student at the University of California, holds the world mark for the high jump. Liversedge of U. of C. holds the American javelin record.

#### OAKLANDER, TENNIS CHAMPION.

In tennis this section is in a class by itself. Maurice McLoughlin, whom most experts consider the greatest tennis player of all times, is an Oaklander, while half a dozen players who rate among the first dozen players in the world are often seen in local matches. As carried on in this section the game is represented by as many athletes as is baseball.

California ranks first in the United States in tennis circles, while in Alameda County its devotees of both

sexes are many. A number of the country's women tennis experts play daily on local courts.

The Scottish game of golf is rapidly gaining a vogue in California as well as elsewhere. Oakland devotees of the pastime boast two of the best courses in the United States. From both a scenic and golfing viewpoint the Claremont and Squawak Country Club's class with the best elsewhere. Jack Neville, Pacific Coast champion, is an Oaklander and is one of the most expert exponents of the game.

Basketball has recently been added to the list of college sports with marked success. The feature of the year which characterized the past season will undoubtedly be eclipsed by the nation-wide basketball tourney which the Exposition management is planning for the current year.

Scottish bowling is also listed among the regular pastimes of local outdoor enthusiasts. This section has

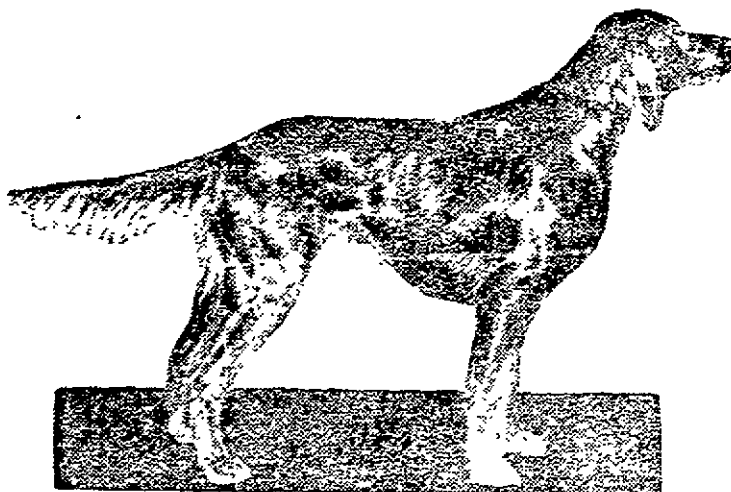
many devotees of the game among both sexes. The Lakeside Bowling Club's green is one of the best in the State.

#### HIGH RANK IN AQUATIC SPORTS.

Aquatic sports rank high on the list of local pastimes and are enjoyed under the most favorable weather conditions. The location of Oakland on the mainland side of San Francisco bay and the fact that within the very heart of the city is located a salt water lake, afford exceptional opportunity for this class of sport. Yachting, swimming, rowing, surf bathing and motor boating are among the favored diversions.

The local yachting regattas and races are a matter of recreation for hundreds of Sunday pleasure seekers, and the ideal climate permits of an unusually long season. Over a hundred yachts find place on the rosters

(Continued on page 55)



The Accompanying Cut Shows  
"Champion Jim H."

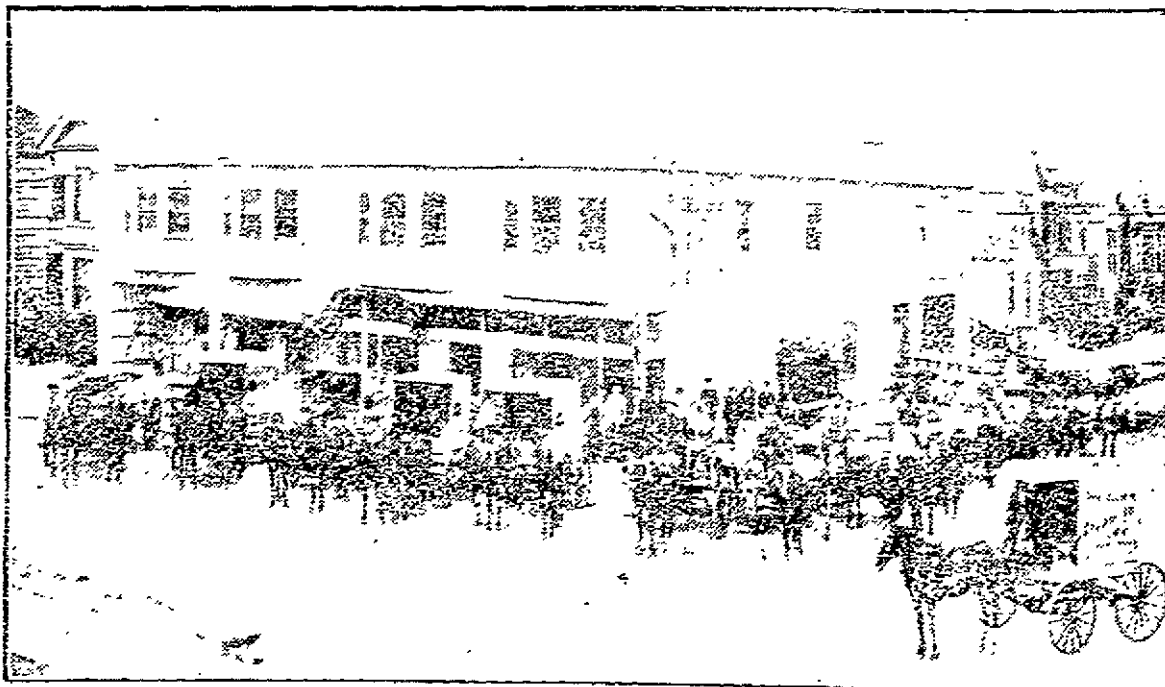
From the

P. N. Hanrahan  
Kennels

1649 28th Avenue  
Oakland

Puppies Always For Sale

#### THE HOME OF AMERICAN CREAMERY CO.



The housewife who is particular about the cleanliness and purity of the food consumed in her home will find

**ISLETON BUTTER—THE BUTTER PERFECT.**

All Good Stores Sell It.

American Creamery Butter Also Manufactured by

**American Creamery Company**

FIFTEENTH and CYPRESS STS.

OAKLAND.

U.C.-STANFORD FOOTBALL GAME  
BERKELEY FIELD

TWELVE OARED CREW OF OAKLAND  
MIDDIES - LAKE MERRITT

BLEACHERS - U.C.-STANFORD  
FOOTBALL GAME - BERKELEY



# PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Greatest of Fairs a Scene of Picturesque Beauty, Instructive Entertainment and Diversified Attraction



**T**HE European war will not harm the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It cannot harm the construction which was 75 per cent completed the day the war began and which at this writing is 95 per cent completed. It will not decrease the attendance because it will divert hundreds of thousands of North and South Americans away from Europe to the wonderland at San Francisco. On the contrary there is abundant evidence to show that it will increase the attendance.

France cabled a few weeks after the opening of hostilities that her appropriation of \$100,000 would stand and that she will participate in 1915. Later she cabled her building plans at a cost of \$3000 for cable tolls.

German and British participation by individuals gives every sign of continuing with the original plans. South American countries have cabled additional requests for exhibit space and they are quick to realize the advantages to be gained in the new alignment of trade and commerce following the war.

The exposition will open on February 20, 1915, and will be ready in every detail.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been designated as a celebration of the contemporary achievements of peace, and to commemorate the work of the United States army in building the Panama Canal. It is the hope of the directors that before its close also it may be turned into a celebration of peace in Europe.

Although deprecating the conflict that is being waged abroad the United States is to profit financially, eventually. Travel for 1915 is to be in one direction—toward the exposition that has been planned and prepared for eleven years, even before the actual work by the United States on the canal.

The beauty spots of the West are to appeal with new strength and the entire West is preparing to receive the visitors who are to come. The Pacific Coast cities are noted for their annual festivals and these are planning pageants and fetes that will excel any that have been presented in the years that have passed.

The glorious climate of the West, that is cool in the hottest months of an eastern summer, and warm during the rigors of an eastern winter, will make the entire trip either by the north or south or by way of the Panama Canal a delightful outing.

The \$50,000,000 exposition will be open for ten full months and it will be an irreparable loss to the student, the tradesman, the art lover, the pleasure seeker who fails to make the trip.

A hint of the wonders that are to be shown when the last piece of work is done may be gained from the daily attendance three months before the opening. The admission price before the opening is one half the price during the exposition period, but more than 294,000 persons were paying twenty-five cents each to enter the wonderland in one month, a quarter of a year before the opening day. On Sunday, October 11, there were 11,000 and on November 8, 37,199 visitors who paid to see the 635 acres that are spread out between San Francisco, the bay and the great United States forts that guard the Golden Gate. This breaks all world's records for attendance prior to the opening day.

The figures 1915 spell exposition and this exposition will be the greatest the world has seen. It will revive humanity's hope in itself.

## FINE ARTS.

The Fine Arts display is housed in a beautiful Greco-Roman palace, one fifth of a mile long and absolutely fireproof. It is admirably adapted both in architecture and lighting for its purposes, and in this is being installed the most comprehensive and catholic exhibit of art ever seen in this or any other country. A section of 100 rooms will be devoted to historical American art, showing the works of the greatest artists of the United States during the last one hundred and fifty years.

The foreign sections of old masters and of contemporary art will be particularly brilliant. The "Loan Collection" will be remarkable.

Every European nation now at war, with the exception of Turkey, has appointed a commission which has assembled its most highly prized works of art, each being particularly desirous of getting these treasures to a place of greater security—and this month

this wonderful series of exhibits is being loaded onto the U. S. naval collier Jason, in the various ports of France, England, Italy and Greece, to be brought at once to San Francisco. Without question this is the most valuable collection of paintings and statuary ever shown at a single exposition either in Europe or America. To these will be added large exhibits from Argentina and the Orient, including Japan and China.

## EDUCATION.

The Department of Education for the first time has provided for a unified exhibit in which State, city, institutes and other educational agencies will participate. As these displays will be limited to the time in which each exceeds duplication in essentials of exhibits in other places will be avoided and the exhibit will be of unique value to all visitors.

With this fund a plan in mind it has been arranged that one state shall show kindergarten work; with model schools at work; another, centralized control; and others, training and certification of teachers, school clubs and special classes, medical inspection and correction, and so on, until the various activities have been comprehensively covered. A special and elaborate classification has been made for Social Economy which includes hygiene, labor problems, charities and correction, public utilities and their regulation, town and city planning, housing, etc., this comprehensive exhibit is now insured and its success certain. Madame Montessori, of Rome, will personally superintend the model school work for four months.

## LIBERAL ARTS.

In the Department of Liberal Arts there will be a remarkable showing of graphic arts, such as topography, various printing processes, books and publications, book-binding, manufacture of paper, photography, instruments of precision, medicine and surgery, chemical and pharmaceutical arts, architecture and models and plans of public works. This department will be highly international in character and will be of the greatest interest. In this palace will be one and a half acres of floor space devoted to a part of the United States government exhibits, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$500,000.

## MANUFACTURES.

"Manufactures" has a distinctly commercial, competitive note, and it is installed in two buildings, one called the Palace of Manufactures, and the other the Palace of Varied Industries, with an exhibit of over eleven acres. The former contains the less artistic side of the industries, while the latter will house the artistic creations, such as jewelry, silverware, textiles, etc.

Then they will present the most elaborate installation of electrical exhibits that Japan alone has installed. An exhibit covering the exhibits of an acre in the Palace of Manufactures.

## MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL EXHIBITS.

Machinery and electrical exhibits are housed in the same building "The Palace of Machinery" that is, the part of electrical exhibits which is properly to be classed as an exhibit. This includes all kinds of power plant electric generators, as well as that for other uses along more domestic lines, and the machinery features include a great variety of the latest types of gas engines, pumps, all kinds of metal shaping and so on. It is a complete exhibit for machinery, and is a complete exhibit. The Palace of Machinery is the largest modern building in the world.

## TRANSPORTATION.

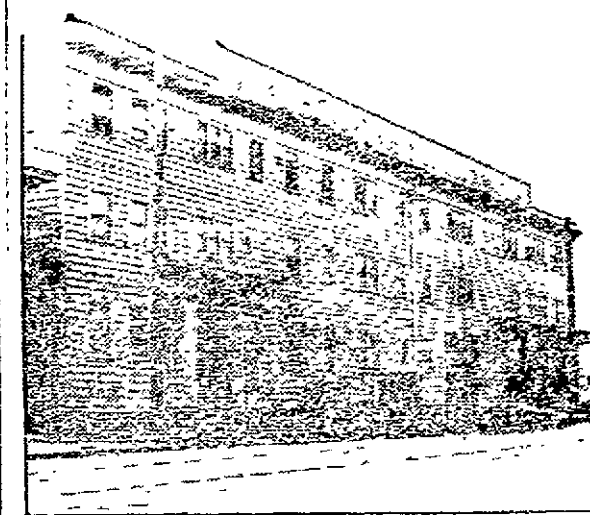
Transportation is naturally divided into three sections, namely, railroads, navigation and vessels. In all of these the United States is in the lead. In all of the exhibits will be shown the country. That part of electricity that has been set into agencies of transportation will be a huge exhibit displayed with these exhibits. The automobile will have a huge exhibit, while the latest in air planes, hydroplanes, etc., will be shown, some of them in operation.

## AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture for the first time in the history of expositions will have two buildings: the Palace of Agriculture and Food Products. In the Palace of Agriculture will be shown all of the modern ideas of intensive agriculture with farm machinery equipment and the agricultural activities not only of all the states in the Union, but of all agricultural countries in the world. In the Palace of Food Products

(Continued on page 44.)

## Western Casket Co.

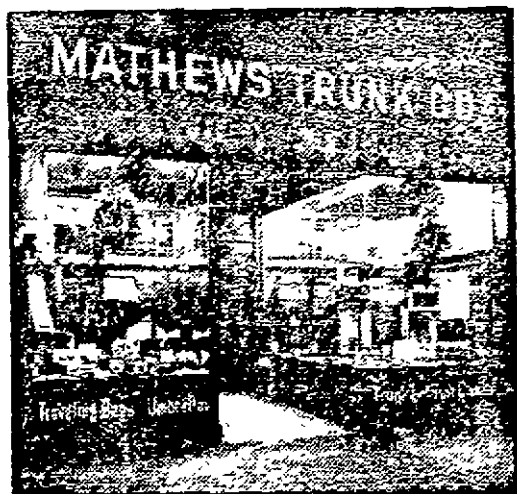


The above photograph shows the front view of the Western Casket Co.'s very large manufacturing plant at 153 10th Street.

## Hunt, Hatch & Co.

Incorporated  
Commission Merchants  
OAKLAND, CAL.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Main Office Oakland 302 to 303 Eleventh Street. Phone Oakland 65.  
Berkeley Branch 2553 2555 Shattuck Ave. Phone Berkeley 5179.  
Warehouse and Wharf First and Webster Streets. Phone Oakland 190.  
San Francisco Branch 216-218 220 Washington Street. Phone Kearny 1235.



## Mathews Trunk Co.

TWO STORES IN LOS ANGELES.  
"Oakland's Finest Luggage Shop"  
Carrying a Complete Assortment of

Trunks Suit Cases  
AND  
Traveling Bags,  
Ladies' Handbags  
in Fine Leathers

Including steamer and wardrobes and umbrellas at all prices.

Telephone  
Oakland  
9342.

480 THIRTEENTH STREET  
Between Washington  
and Broadway.

F. T. KENNEDY  
954 Rose Ave.,  
Piedmont.  
Phone Pied. 6121.

WM. J. BACCUS

## Baccus & Kennedy General Contractors

Estimates Furnished

MEMBERS BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, BOX 10,  
PHONE OAKLAND 790.

OAKLAND, CAL.

BUILDINGS ERIGED BY  
BACCUS & KENNEDY:

The new Kahn Building,  
The Syndicate Building,  
Powell Building,  
Horseman Building,  
Hotel Savor Building,  
Morris & Muller Building.

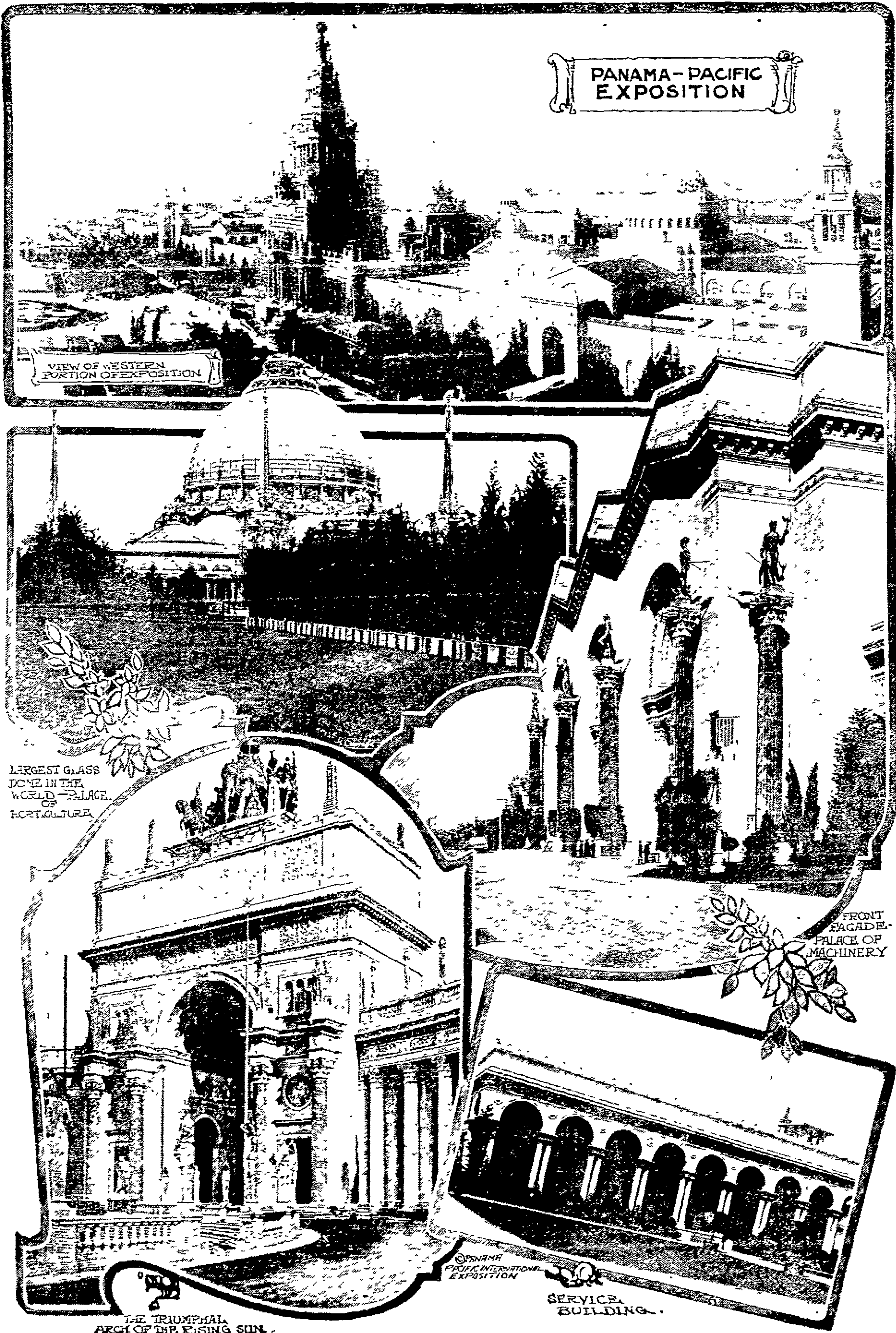
## NOTE.

Pictures of all these buildings will be found in other parts of this special number.

Hutchinson Co.

Crushed Rock

Oakland, Cal.





# OAKLAND, THE PLAY GROUND CITY

Recreation Grounds Prove Attractive to Children and Grownups at All Seasons of the Year

(By) GEO. E. DICKIE, Superintendent of Recreation, City of Oakland.)



OAKLAND has taken the lead as a city of homes, schools, factories and commerce, but when the day's work is done her citizens may turn to abundant opportunities for pleasure and recreation.

The average adult has from six to eight hours per day of leisure time. That is, one-fourth to one-third of one's lifetime. A large part of this time is given over to amusement, recreation and play of various sorts. Children spend even a greater part of their time in this way.

Healthy and normal play and recreation make for better and more efficient citizenship. Play is the important and vital part of a child's development, and some form of recreation is equally necessary to the adult if he is to achieve his maximum power. Even the old horse when turned out to pasture plays and frolics and returns to work with renewed vigor.

Oakland may well be called the City of Playgrounds. The Oakland Recreation Department maintains thirty-eight playgrounds and recreation centers the year round. Thirty of these are school yard playgrounds and eight are large part recreation centers. In addition to the playgrounds for children, many sports and pastimes are provided for the adults. The recreation grounds are becoming more popular every day. Tennis, baseball, football, volley ball and folk dancing are the favorite sports for grown ups. Social center buildings are available for club meetings, lectures, entertainments and dancing. Each recreation center or playground is in charge of trained supervisors whose duties are to lead and protect the children in their play and to promote and organize games, sports and other activities for all patrons of the grounds.

All of these opportunities are under the management of the Board of Playground Directors and are free to the public. Good behavior is the only password.

The following are some of the principal activities to be found in the recreation grounds:

## ATHLETICS.

Both informal and organized athletic games of all kinds are provided on the playgrounds. A number of baseball leagues are conducted and any boy who wishes to may engage in the national game. There are ten public tennis courts in Oakland, which receive constant use during the leisure hours of the people. The courts are frequently used for exhibition and match games by expert players. Maurice McLaughlin, world's amateur tennis champion, occasionally uses the courts at Mosswood park for exhibition games and pronounces these courts to be equal to the best.

Several basketball courts are provided at each playground and leagues organized in which as many as five or six teams are entered from a single playground. Volley ball is a new game, but during the past year has become very popular. During the fall season football is given much attention, the Soccer, American and Rugby games all being played. The Oakland and Polytechnic High schools used the Bay View football field last season for practice and match games.

Field and track meets are frequently held during the spring season. Classifications, events and leagues are provided in the above sports so that any amateur may enter, regardless of age.

The following is the yearly athletic schedule of the Oakland playgrounds. Participation in these events is open and free to all:

Section 1. The games, sports and athletic events on the playgrounds shall be classified as follows:

a. Major Sports—Baseball, track and field meets, soccer football, swimming, tennis, volley ball, German bat ball, hand ball.

b. Minor Sports—Basketball, rugby football.

Contestants in the minor sports shall be classified according to weight; while contestants in the major sports shall be classified as follows:

Boys: 12 years of age; 4 ft. 10 in. in height  
 Midlets: 13 years of age; 5 ft. in height  
 Intermediate: 15 years of age; 5 ft. 5 in. in height  
 Juniors: 17 years of age; 5 ft. 10 in. in height  
 Seniors: Under 21 years and no height qualification, or older by agreement.

Section 2. Playground games, sports and athletic events, in accordance with the seasons, shall be played as follows:

1. Spring sports shall start the 15th of March and end

## IMPERIAL HOME BAKERY.



The readers of this magazine are invited to visit the plant of the Imperial Home Bakery located at Eleventh and Clay streets, Oakland.

It will be a revelation to some to see the improvement here over the old methods even now employed by some of our so-called modern bakeries. Here is installed the most up-to-date and modern machinery for the making of bread, cakes, etc., and the product is such as can be turned out by a first class, sanitary bakery.

The bakery is under the management of Mr. Tim Dorgan, and enjoys a large patronage in Oakland and Alameda county, and shipments are made also to other counties in the State.

A small army of men and women are employed in delivering the product of this bakery, and you will be assured of prompt service if you give them a call. Phone Oakland 263.

with the close of school, and shall include:  
 Baseball: to begin the first Saturday in April.  
 Individual athletic tests: to be concluded from March 15, until the holding of the track meet.  
 Track meet: to be held in the latter part of April.

2. Summer sports shall start with the beginning of the summer vacation and end with the opening of school.

Baseball.

Tennis tournament.

3. Fall sports shall start with the opening of school and close with the beginning of the Christmas vacation.

Swimming meet—Last Saturday in August.

Handball tournament—September 1st.

Rugby football—September 1st.

Basketball—For the 80, 95, 119 and 120 pound classes to start October 15th.

4. Winter sports shall start with the Christmas vacation and end March 15th.

Soccer football.

Basketball for the 130, 145 and unlimited classes.

This schedule applies to the large formal leagues only. Literally hundreds of other varieties of games are played all the year round.

## GYMNASIUM.

Outdoor gymnasium apparatus is provided on nearly all the playgrounds. Here the supervisors instruct on the rings, bars and in tumbling, wrestling, etc.

## MANUAL TRAINING.

On several of the recreation grounds opportunities for boys' and girls' occupation work are offered. Model building, clay modeling, basketry and raffia are the principal branches taught.

## SMALL CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Supervisors are required to teach a great number of circle, singing and running games for the benefit of small children coming to the playgrounds. Story telling hours are occasionally held when professional storytellers from the Oakland Library Department come and entertain the children with tales about adventures, fairies and folk-lore. The sand box is always in evidence and is well patronized by the little tots.

## FOLK DANCING.

Folk dancing is an important department for girls and small children. Almost every day on each playground classes are held and the children learn to dance the folk dances of the old and new world.

## CLUBS.

A favorable method for handling groups on recreation ground is by organizing them into clubs for various purposes. There are outdoor women's clubs for the mothers, older sisters and friends of the children, groups of Campfire Girls for girls between twelve and eighteen years of age, Blue Bird groups for girls under twelve, boys' clubs formed for numerous purposes, and dramatic clubs.

The clubs are organized with a president, secretary and various committees and are responsible for their own activities with such assistance as may be given them by the supervisors.

Any person may join a club by vote of the members, or a new club will be organized when a large enough group is formed.

## FIELD HOUSES.

The field houses on the various playgrounds are

equipped with shower baths, dressing rooms, toilets, lavatories and lockers. Clean towels are supplied for the shower baths. There is also maintained on each playground a supply of athletic materials, such as bases, balls, footballs, basketballs, bats and games. These supplies are loaned to the patrons very much in the same manner as books are loaned from the Public Library, except that all supplies must be used on the playground and must be returned before closing time each day. All these facilities are free to the public.

## RECREATION CENTER BUILDINGS.

Several recreation center buildings are maintained by the department and are equipped with halls, game rooms, committee meeting rooms and dressing rooms. These buildings are used for club meetings, dramatics, entertainments, games and social purposes. Free permits for the use of these buildings may be obtained by any responsible organization which will comply with the rules and regulations.

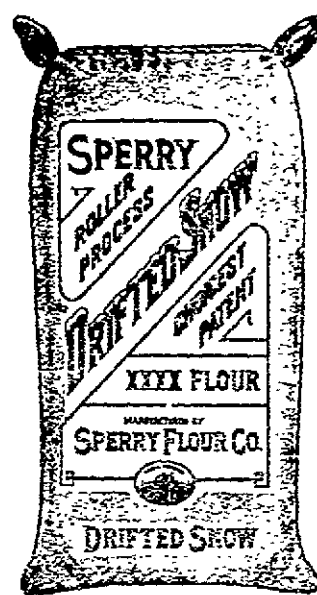
## WALKING TRIPS.

During the summer season frequent trips (or hikes) are planned and conducted into the nearby woods and hills. Many boys and girls cannot go away for the summer vacation, and these trips afford them an opportunity of enjoying the country without expense.

## FESTIVALS.

One of the most interesting activities in the playgrounds is the preparation and production of festivals, pageants and celebrations. Every national holiday, such as Independence Day, Washington's Birthday, and

(Continued on page 65).



The largest and most complete testing laboratories in the world are maintained by the Sperry Flour Co. to insure the perfect quality of their product.

# Ledesma Hermanos

ESTABLECIDOS DES DE EL AÑO 1856.

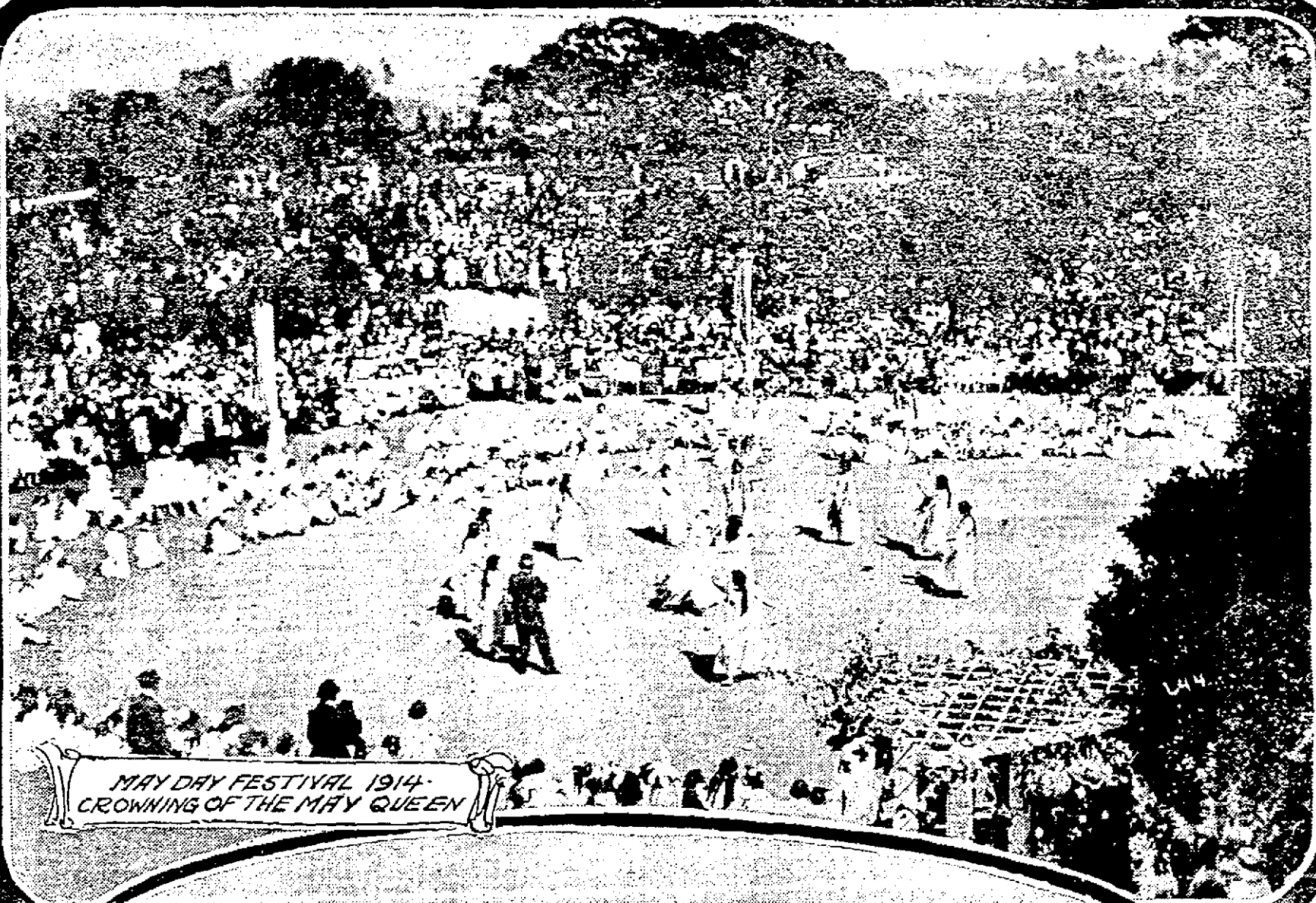
## BUENOS AIRES REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

### Representaciones Generales

NEGOCIOS BANCARIOS, DE SEGUROS, HIPOTECAS Y FINANCIEROS.

GANADERIA, AGRICULTURA Y MAQUINARIAS, MADERAS, TABACOS, CUEROS.

FORMACION DE SOCIEDADES COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES, COMPRA Y VENTA DE RANCHOS Y PROPIEDADES.



MAY DAY FESTIVAL 1914  
CROWNING OF THE MAY QUEEN



INTER-PLAYGROUND  
TRACK MEET.



BELLE VISTA PLAYGROUND  
PHOTO TAKEN IN DECEMBER.



# PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 40.)

will be displayed processes of reducing agricultural primary products into edible food products, as operated in various parts of the world.

Almost every exhibit in these two handsome palaces will be shown, by machinery and utilities, in motion, bringing out to the utmost degree the educational features necessary to portray in a comprehensive manner to visitors, the up-to-date activities of the agricultural food-producing countries of the world.

## HORTICULTURE.

Under the great dome of the Palace of Horticulture, which is the largest and most beautiful ever erected, has been planted a tropical garden from Cuba. This garden filled eleven freight cars, and contains the finest specimens ever shown by any country at any exposition. Royal and Creole palms from sixty-five to seventy-five feet high, together with many kinds of Cuban fruit trees and unusual shrubs and flowers are now growing and blossoming in the 6-acre palaces. The government exhibit, just arrived from Hawaii, is almost equally rich in rare tropic fruits and flowers.

In economical horticulture there will be a fruit cannery and laboratory operated according to the latest improved scientific and sanitary methods; a seed packing establishment, orange packing and apple sorting and boxing houses, an olive exhibit demonstrating every phase of the industry from the planting of the tree to the packing factory, operating orchard sprayers and fruit-box making machines. These exhibits will be complete in all details and have great educational value.

In the Horticultural Gardens there are many unique displays by the different states and European countries by well known originators of plant life. These will illustrate the Mendelian theory of segregation and show the results and beneficial effects to be obtained by plant hybridization and selection.

## LIVE STOCK.

The Department of Live Stock is unique in several respects. The exhibits will be shown in two grand divisions. The ordinary competition for premiums such as has always been a feature of expositions, will be amplified at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by having more classes and a more up-to-date classification than ever before, and this will be held between September 23 and December 4—the closing day of the Exposition.

In order that every visitor to the Exposition may have an opportunity to see and study the various breeds of domestic animals there will be held a continuous exhibit of specimens of the more important breeds of domestic animals on the grounds throughout the entire period of the Exposition, the first time this was ever done. In addition, the activities of the department of Live Stock will include a large number of special events of more than passing interest.

Among these are the bench shows, field dog trials, with dogs of 220 breeds, military tournament, polo matches, dairy demonstrations, wool-grading, sheep-shearing contests, sheep dog trials, society horse shows, saddle horse futurity, international egg-laying contests, pigeon and pet stock shows, and an exhibit of children's pets. A large number of conventions and congresses directly interested in live stock, will hold their meetings in the Agricultural convention hall already erected on the grounds of the Live Stock department.

## MINES AND METALLURGY.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, which has a net exhibit area of 170,000 square feet, will be shown the various phases of the mining, and petroleum industries from natural resources to manufactured articles. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is co-operating with this department and among other things will show a model mine deep under the floor of the building. In connection with this exhibit will be shown the various mining methods and practices peculiar to the various mining communities. There will be also demonstrated the mine rescue work and mine sanitation.

## CONGRESSES AND CONVENTIONS.

The assemblage of international and national societies and miscellaneous conventions will attain an importance never before seen in the world. Under the direction of James A. Barr, Chief of the Division of Conventions more than 400 of such bodies have voted to make San Francisco the 1915 meeting place. With sessions ranging from four to fourteen days there will be an average of six conventions in session each day at the exposition. These are not half the total number expected. Over a million delegates will be in attendance.

A resume of the larger conventions and congresses already scheduled to meet at the exposition discloses the following representation: agricultural organizations, 25; educational, 21; fraternal, 36; business, 20; Greek letter fraternities, 23; governmental and civic, 15; industrial, 15; labor, 9; scientific, 30; genealogical, 7; historical and literary, 10; professional, 15; religious, 8; and social service, 10. These do not include the hundreds of smaller and state organizations.

## A SPECIAL FEATURE.

A feature never before introduced is the arranging of meetings to enable students of special topics to arrange their visits to the exposition so that they may attend the sessions of all conventions engaged along similar lines of activities. Organizations doing related work will be grouped somewhat as follows: April probably will be devoted to Congresses having to do with public health.

May to social science, religion and ethics; July is the educational month; September will be devoted to engineering, electrical and other technical congresses; October to the world's insurance congress and organizations. Others are yet to be assigned.

The educational conventions to be held in Oakland will bring 60,000 delegates to Oakland and San Francisco, while the Engineering Congress will bring half as many. Many of these congresses will bring with them vast exhibits and working models which will be on view during the exposition. Others, notably all the live stock, farming and related bodies will meet throughout the entire ten months of the exposition, in a building especially constructed for these interests. A stadium surrounded by stables with stalls for thousands of horses and cattle are completed.

## ORGAN RECITALS DAILY.

To accommodate the musical organizations, orchestras, choral societies, and as a rest house for visitors generally, a great Festival Hall has been constructed with a seating capacity of \$3990. In this will be installed one of the largest pipe organs ever built and daily recitals will be given by the world's greatest organist, Edward Lemare of London.

For housing the larger conventions the exposition has completed the greatest permanent auditorium in the world, at a cost of \$1,300,000. This is in San Francisco's civic center. Its main hall, exclusive of twelve smaller halls, will seat 10,000 persons. At the close of the exposition this \$1,300,000 auditorium will be donated to the city along with the pipe organ and mural paintings. It is the only one of the great exposition buildings that will remain, with the possible exception of the Palace of Fine Arts.

## STATE BUILDINGS AND FOREIGN PAVILIONS.

Forty-three states and territories and forty-two nations have built, are building or are preparing to build representative structures in the area devoted to them, and to participate with exhibits.

President Woodrow Wilson, on his arrival with the navies of the world, will make his headquarters in the New Jersey building which is a duplicate of the old Trenton Barracks used by General George Washington before crossing the Delaware. The Virginia building is a reproduction of Mount Vernon and the furniture inside is the furniture of the first President.

China has appropriated \$750,000 and her native artisans are building the Chinese pavilion, which is a copy of one of the walled palaces of the Forbidden City. Japan has six structures surrounded by a Japanese garden of three acres; Denmark's pavilion is the castle of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; Turkey is erecting a structure decorated with minarets, spires and crescents; the Philippines, Hawaii and Cuba—the latter at a cost of \$250,000—have gardens and structures which display the wonders of the tropics in attractive manner and every state and nation is weaving a distinctive and characteristic note into the architecture.

## THE HOST BUILDING.

The host building will be the California structure which is the second largest building on the grounds, and the largest ever built by a state at a world exposition. The California building is mission throughout and when completed and furnished and with county exhibits installed will represent an outlay of \$2,000,000.

Argentina leads the nations in the amount of its appropriation as the original appropriation of \$1,300,000 has been raised to \$1,700,000 since the start of the European war. New York State leads the states and territories with an appropriation of \$700,000, which does not include the \$100,000 appropriated by New York City, which is also erecting a special exhibit building.

## SPECIAL EVENTS.

There are to be 288 days of the exposition at San Francisco, and so many special events have been placed on the exposition program that each day will have several in order to present them all in the ten months. These events will not be confined to one section of the 635 acres. From the 290 concessions on the Joy Zone to the mile race track these special activities will be held.

The mile race track, which is now graded, will be the scene of two harness horse meets, one in the spring and one in the fall. For these races \$227,000 will be given in purses and many of these races will be for \$20,000 purses. Such large prizes already have drawn the best trotters and pacers in the world to the exposition in 1915.

The grandstand to seat 13,000 persons has been erected and this also looks down on the polo field, ready for the referee's whistle. The polo tournament will be the first world polo tournament ever held. The best teams of almost a dozen nations will be represented and the King of Spain will send his own team.

A preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 was made by the exposition in preparation for the tournament and two polo commissioners visited the old world and received acceptance to the invitation to take part in the 1915 tournament.

A motor boat race from New York City to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal will be one of the features and to the winners of this contest \$10,000 will be given.

## GRAND PRIX AUTO RACE.

The Grand Prix Automobile race and the Vanderbilt Cup race, of February 22 and 27, are to be big events at the exposition and a special track, four miles in

length will encircle the palaces within the exposition grounds for these 400-mile races.

The Yachting regatta will be of interest to lovers of this sport from every corner of the world. Three beautiful cups have been offered in three classes. President Woodrow Wilson, King George V. of England, and Emperor Wilhelm of Germany have offered \$500 cups.

The third of a mile oval under track is the fastest track for sprinters in the world. It has a quarter of a mile straight-away.

Boxing championships, wrestling, lowing, trap shooting, rugby and soccer football, swimming, billiards, roque, baseball and every form of contest and sport will be held on the dates that already have been determined.

The baseball games are to be different from all previous championship contests. Instead of the usual world series to determine the world championship there will be a series to determine the league championship in a new manner.

## THE ZONE.

"The Joy Zone" of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will present \$10,000,000 in entertainment. The area covers 65 acres and at this time there are more than 150 bar concessions either completed or in course of construction.

The main Zone street which is twice the width of an ordinary city street and smoothly surfaced with asphalt is more than 3000 feet long. From this many short side streets run to the north and south tapping more fun spots.

The scenic railway, the "Red Mill" and the Carrousel are completed and have been receiving patronage for many weeks. "The Grand Canyon of Arizona," the \$550,000 offering of the Santa Fe railway, is to take the visitors over the thirty-minute trip in standard gauge Pullman cars and show in miniature the great beauty spot.

Phone Oakland 5813.

## CLARKE BROTHERS FLORISTS

Chrysanthemums  
Violets, Orchids  
Carnations, RosesCLAY STREET AT TWELFTH,  
Oakland, Cal.Phone Oakland 98.  
373-377 Thirteenth Street.

## California Peanut Co.



Oakland can boast of having one of the largest Peanut firms in the United States. This enterprising establishment was originated and brought to its present standing by Mr. N. P. Damianakes, Proprietor of the California Peanut Company. Mr. Damianakes was formerly an Oakland grocer, handling Eastern brands of Peanut Butter. He could never get a sufficient amount of fresh stock to supply his customers, so he determined to build a plant of his own to manufacture this delicacy.

Today the annual business of the company runs into six figures, their territory being California, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Colorado.

The large Eastern firms are finding it more difficult each year to compete with this high-grade product manufactured right here in Oakland. Freshness of the product accounts for this, in addition to the facts that only the best selected nuts and utmost cleanliness are employed in making, and every requirement of the National Pure Food Law most carefully observed.

The company has developed into a large importer of peanuts from the world's best centers of peanut culture, including China, Japan, Spain and Virginia.

Wholesale confectioners, delicatessen and groceries are supplied with many varieties of peanuts and tons of all kinds of nuts yearly.

Factory and offices are located at 630 Twentieth street, Oakland, Calif.

## Raise Your Family



on our bread in the name of good health and every sanitary precaution. Our bakery is a model and quality standard unapproached when it comes to bread baking. Sit down to the table with that eagerness which those who have sampled our bread and know that it is on the table awaiting them.

Sold By All Grocers in East Oakland

# HAMPEL'S BAKERY

# ALAMEDA COUNTY INLAND CITIES

(Continued from page 4)

are well appointed and have good cuisine; the people are hospitable and modern to the minute.

## LIVERMORE—THE VINEYARD CITY.

Livermore, known as the Vineyard City, is the center of population in the Livermore valley. In conjunction with the other towns of that section, it enjoyed continuous prosperity during 1914. The close of business on December 31 last showed a substantial balance in cash on hand and a good volume of new business for 1915. The vineyards surrounding Livermore are among the most prolific producers in the state and annually yield hundreds of thousands of dollars to Alameda county's material wealth. The wineries of that section are noted for the quality and bouquet of their wines, and together with the vineyards, represent the investment of many millions of dollars. Visitors to Livermore during the fair will be cordially welcomed and entertained.

Pleasanton is the place where the hops grow. It is a thriving rural community whose annual receipts are on the increase. The hop-growing industry in the vicinity of Pleasanton is a valuable asset to Alameda county and is one that has brought financial independence to a number of the residents of that section. The annual yield of hops has a value of several hundred thousand dollars and is increasing each year in tonnage and value. Pleasanton banks report an increase in deposits during 1914 and Pleasanton merchants an increase in business during that period.

## A HANDFUL OF RURAL PROSPERITY.

Pacato, located about twenty miles from Oakland on the road to San Jose, is a prosperous and progressive community. Fruit growing is the principal industry. Fruit shipments during the year just closed were heavier and of greater value than during 1913. At Decatur is located the Masonic home for needy members of that fraternity, their wives and orphans.

Irvington, in the southeast section of Alameda county, is noted for its blooded horses, its vineyards, its orchards and its grain fields. The town enjoyed unprecedented prosperity during 1914, and enters upon the current year filled with hope and confidence. Truck raising is a profitable industry of the Irvington section, the produce finding a ready and unfailing market in Oakland and other large centers of population of the east bay region. At Irvington is located one of the best academies in the state.

Akamont, the place where the hay grows, looks out across the Livermore valley from the highest point in Livermore pass. Farming and stock raising are the principal industries. Akamont hay is always in demand owing to its great nutritive qualities. The town is tapped by the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railways. It enjoyed continuous prosperity during 1914.

The residents of the rural community of Warm Springs find lucrative employment in cultivating farms and vineyards. Garden products have a prominent place in the agricultural industry there and find a ready-selling market in Oakland and vicinity. At Warm Springs are located springs having unusual curative properties.

The town of Niles is the center of a rich farming and vineyard region. Its commercial prosperity is continuous and on the increase. At Niles is located the western division of one of the largest moving picture film manufacturing concerns in the world.

Dublin, located on the state highway, is annually increasing in commercial prosperity. The community is one of the oldest in the rural sections of Alameda county. Farming is the principal industry. By reason of its location on the state highway, Dublin has become a stopping point for auto parties, the merchants of the place deriving a considerable revenue therefrom.

## Berkeley's Progress During Last Year

(Continued from page 36)

be more and more visible as the new year progresses. In the early fall a bond issue for \$500,000 was passed by the citizens, the proceeds to go toward the purchase of sites and the erection of five new buildings. By the end of the year an advisory commission of fifteen members, appointed to consider details in the expenditure of this sum, had made its report to the council on five sites, on the type of buildings to be erected and on various architectural features. Roughly these buildings are to be respectively in Claremont, South Berkeley, west-central Berkeley, west-north Berkeley and east-north Berkeley.

Beginning with the new year the University of California, topmost round in the educational system which leads through fifteen grades from the kindergarten to the senior class in college within Berkeley's own boundaries, will commence its own immense improvement scheme, also made possible by a bond issue when the citizens of the state in November voted to give the institution \$1,500,000.

This is to be expended entirely in new structures. North Hall, oldest building on the campus, will be re-

placed, and the magnificent Doe library, on which \$600,000 has already been spent, will be completed. A new unit in the agriculture college group will be erected and the first wing of the great projected chemistry building will be built. The structures, as well as

the 366-foot Sather Campanile, nearing completion, will follow the Phoebe A. Hearst plans for the greater university. They will be built of white marble and granite on a steel frame, destined to be of practically imperishable construction and material.

## Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Co.

DELIVERIES TO ALL PARTS OF OAKLAND, ALAMEDA AND BERKELEY  
CREAMERY AND OFFICE, 695 THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Officers: W. A. YOUNG, M. R. PINHERO.

Phone Piedmont 4150



they are foremost in the dairy business.

The equipment and organization of this institution possesses the ultimate which human ingenuity can devise, and when completed Oakland will have an institution which it can be very proud of. The Jersey Cream, Milk and Butter Company started in business during the year 1905, at that time employing but a few people and operating but three wagons for deliveries. Today they have on their payroll a large number of employees and are now operating fifteen wagons and five automobiles.

Their success is credited to the policy of the firm giving their customers close attention, prompt deliveries and dependable merchandise. The success and growth of this firm is phenomenal. This character of enterprise is one which develops and is sought after by a healthy community.

The Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Company manufactures 1500 pounds of butter each day, having at all times fresh butter for immediate delivery.

Their certified milk is shipped from San Ramon ranch dairy twice each day. With all facilities for pasteurizing, clarifying, cooling and so forth, the milk is delivered to customers in the best and most healthful condition scientific handling can accomplish.

We congratulate the management and owners of the Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Company and predict a bright future with steady growth. The firm is looked after and headed by very capable men, who, through long experience, are thoroughly conversant with the needs of Oakland's trade. W. A. Young and M. R. Pinhero are the owners of this firm.

## NEW FREE MARKET

(Oakland's Largest and Best)

S. W. Corner Sixth and Washington Streets

FRUITS  
MEATS  
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THE ONLY FREE MARKET that delivers direct from the producer to the consumer.  
Protection in Quality and Quantity. Lowest Prices at All Times.

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## OAKLAND MEAT & PACKING COMPANY

STOCKYARDS, CALIF.

CHOICE DRESSED BEEF,  
MUTTON, VEAL and PORK

MAKERS OF CELEBRATED SHASTA COMPOUND LARD AND NEW ENGLAND  
STYLE PURE PORK SAUSAGE

ESTABLISHED 1876

## GRAYSON-OWEN CO.

(Incorporated March 5, 1900)

J. W. PHILLIPS, President  
J. C. MITCHELL, Treasurer

IRVING C. LEWIS, Vice-President  
P. B. LYNCH, Secretary

H. WESTPHAL, Salesman

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Cattle Killed on Commission

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## Golden WestMeat Co.

Successor to

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Wholesale Butchers

Sheep, Lambs, Calves and Hogs bought,  
sold or killed on commission.

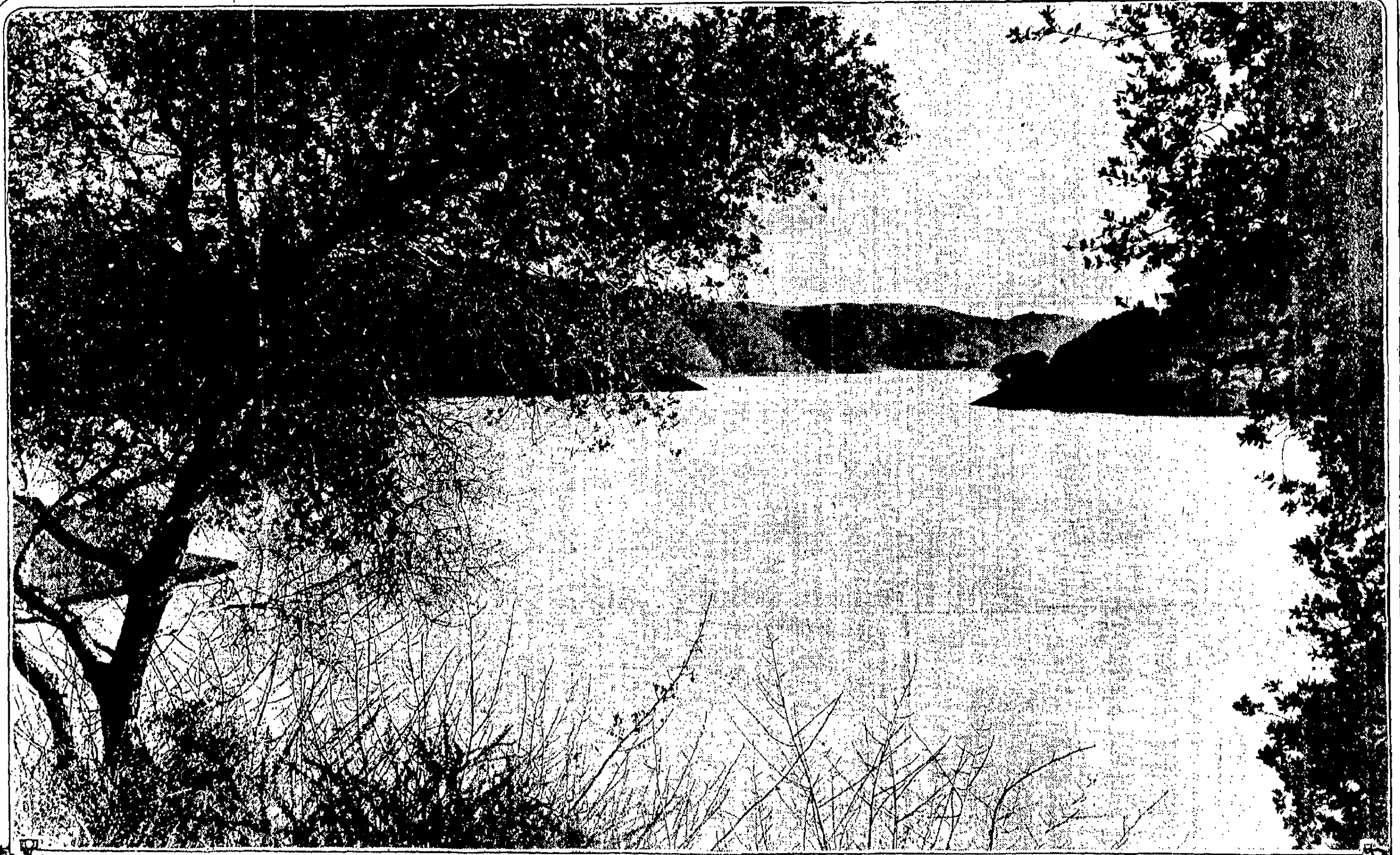
Address Mail and Consign all Stock to

Golden West Meat Company, Stockyards,  
Oakland.

Phone Piedmont 1517.







A Bit of Lake Chabot—Part of the water system of the Peoples Water Company of Oakland



# ALAMEDA GROWS AND PROSPERS

Encinal City Views With Pride Its Splendid Record of Civic Achievement During the Year 1914

(By EDWARD R. ALLEN.)



ALAMEDA extends a hand of welcome to the visiting hosts of 1915. For many years this little island city, small in size, but large in civic progress, has been preparing for the opportunity that now opens before it. Those who come to this coast next year will find ready greeting in the Encinal city, famed for many things of which its rapidly-growing population is proud. Alameda is not a city of booms, but a community which is steadily climbing the ladder toward municipal perfection. Each year witnesses several rungs gained in the ascent toward this much-desired pinnacle. But with the steady strides that have been made and the vantage points gained Alameda still has much to look to the future for. And if civic spirit will gain anything Alameda cannot but reach the desired goal, for its citizens are a unit for Alameda.

One could enumerate countless things that make Alameda such a desirable residence place. There are the schools, the churches, the clubs, the gardens, the streets, the lighting system and countless other advantages, last, but not least, of which, might be mentioned its parks and beaches.

Through these areas Alameda has come to be known far and wide. Each year sees thousands more of visitors hieing themselves to the "playground of the West," a boasted title that does not fall short of being correct. The past summer 250,000 persons visited the water resorts, not counting the thousands more who have visited the city and enjoyed its mild climate and scenic attractions.

And next year these beaches will be thronged by the Panama-Pacific Exposition guests. Alameda will prove a royal host and will welcome the thousands. In the cozy little city they will find attractions of which they have not dreamed, and it is taken for granted that they will linger long. Who could imagine, particularly in the far east, that surf bathing could be enjoyed in the dead of winter? But that is one of Alameda's boasts and the novel attraction can be witnessed at almost any time in November, December, January and February.

## PLAY AND WORK ARE PARTNERS.

But all is not play in the city of Alameda; nor is play its only asset. There are miles upon miles of waterfront land that is being gradually taken up by manufacturing and along the north shore there are looming up big industries which are employing large numbers of men, who in turn find Alameda an ideal place to live in and to rear families.

The Alaska Packers' Association is one of the notable industries that have large plants on Alameda harbor. Here are stationed the big ships of the company and they are prepared for their northern trips. Their captains have settled in the island city and find surcease from the noise and bustle when they are at home.

Then there are the United Engineering Works, the Dow Pump company, the Taylor and Company lumber mill, all big industries with goodly payrolls.

And adjacent to Alameda are big commercial communities, Oakland and San Francisco. In these centers is found employment by thousands of Alamedans, who relish the brief trips between their homes and business and find a haven for rest and recreation after hours.

The Alameda waterfront is only in its infancy. Large acreage of marshland has been reclaimed and this in time will be the site of countless factories and warehouses. Rail and water meet in close communion, two facilities that the manufacturer or warehouseman seeks in making his selection of location.

## QUINTET OF LIVE WIRES.

In the past year the City-Planning Commission has been organized in Alameda and this body is already making its work felt. Composing this commission are George L. Dillman, civil engineer; D. L. Randolph, financier; Rev. Charles L. Mears, pastor; Charles W. Macfarlane, councilman; and Henry H. Meyers, architect. A survey of the city has been taken, an industrial zone recommended, and the widening and making uniform of all streets, where necessary, is being urged. The commission has filed several comprehensive reports and will within the next year regulate housing, beautify the city and in other ways make a better Alameda.

The Harbor Advisory Board, another organization established in the past year, is also to the forefront in taking hold of Alameda's advantages and thrusting them onward. This commission is advising the expenditure of \$200,000 by the city in improving its waterfront. Under an act of the legislature Alameda is to be granted control of its tidelands if this sum is expended within five years. The plans of the harbor advisory board are to use the sum in establishing wharves at the north ends of Grand and Oak streets and on the city property near the Webster street roadway. With such structures Alameda will be prepared to receive shipping from the Panama canal, this city lying on the land side of San Francisco bay and of easy access to the interior.

The Harbor Advisory Board is composed of Herman Krusi, civil engineer; George E. Plummer, manufacturer; Richard G. Boerfling, civil engineer; James Sutton, city engineer; Carl J. Rhodin, civil engineer, and Councilmen Frank H. Barrett, Charles W. McRae and George W. Stewart.

## ALAMEDA POSTOFFICE.

Within the past year Alameda has added a federal structure to its public buildings. This structure, the postoffice, is the fruit of the earnest efforts of Congressman Joseph R. Knowland to provide Alameda with an adequate building for this necessary facility. The postoffice, erected at a cost of \$120,000, is an ornament, being in granite, with marble finish, and is of the Mission style of architecture. The edifice is located at the corner of Central and Park avenues. T. C. Stoddard is the present postmaster.

The postoffice was occupied in April of this year. The building has broad granite steps, with four large doors leading into the public apartment. The interior is in iron fittings and is handily arranged.

## LOOKING BACKWARD.

Harking back over the past twelve months one notable achievement stands forth in this city. That is the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce and the enrolling of 250 members, all an unit in putting their

shoulders to the wheel and reciting to the world the advantages possessed by this city. J. S. McDowell is president of the organization and E. J. Silver is managing secretary; Miss Jeanette Kilham is secretary and occupies an unique position, being the first woman to be named by a chamber of commerce in this State.

The chamber has a board of directors, which is divided in four departments, all with their separate chairmen. These departments conduct the detail work, including civic welfare, credit bureau, obtaining manufacturing and residents and giving general publicity. Among the most important matters being carried to successful conclusion is a city-beautification movement, in which weeds and debris have been cleaned up, fences and sidewalks repaired and sidewalk areas and lots planted with flowers and shrubs. This is but one of the many functions of the chamber and the body maintains a high place among the organizations of the State.

Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen has also witnessed the awakening of an interest in Bay Farm Island, a portion of Alameda which has been somewhat in the discard. At present this island is an agriculture center, which not only supplies local markets with fresh vegetables and produce, but also furnishes Oakland and San Francisco with these products. Through the effort of the Chamber of Commerce this section of the city is to receive the modern advantages of telephone communication, power and light service and postoffice delivery. As the city spreads out the natural trend will be toward Bay Farm Island, a district which also provides an excellent site for a terminal for a trans-continental railroad.

## A MUNICIPAL ASSET.

A review of Alameda's progress and aspirations would not be complete without a reference to its municipally-owned electric light plant. This institution is now housed in a re-inforced concrete building of great dimensions and of architectural lines, that make it an adornment to the city. Here also, in a separate structure, is to be housed a modern fire-alarm system, just purchased.

Through the sale of current to local residents the municipal light plant pays for the street lights, 3500 in number, pays the interest and redemption on its bonds and has a neat profit to put aside for extensions and improvements. It has become noteworthy that when other departments run a trifle short at the fag end of the fiscal year, they look for a loan from the electric-plant and get it. This municipal undertaking is conducted by citizens of Alameda, who now are Wynn Meredith, electrical engineer and one of the most noted authorities on the coast; Herman Krusi, civil and construction engineer, and Charles Adams, financier; J. E. Kahn is superintendent.

## CLUBS, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

For community life Alameda is not excelled by any city. Clubs and fraternal organizations flourish in large numbers. The Alameda Lodge of Elks, the Alameda Lodge of Moose, and Alameda Aerie of Eagles have their own homes, all model edifices of their kind. The Eagles' Hall association has just completed the handsome new home of the Aerie, on Alameda avenue, near Oak street, the cost being \$15,000. The Moose home is on Central avenue, near Oak street, and the Elks' clubhouse is on Santa Clara avenue, near Oak street. Branches of nearly every known order are being successfully conducted in Alameda.

Church life is another factor in Alameda that is potent. The city is studded with edifices of all denominations, and much of the activity of Alameda centers in these institutions.

Alameda's schools are among the foremost of the State. Several of the buildings are of advanced construction and the personnel of the teaching staff ranks high. Alameda high school, attended by 550 students, has an extensive curriculum, including a commercial department. Practical trades are being taught, a foundry building being an acquisition of the past year. Students are also given practical instruction in two of the manufacturing plants of this city. In order to teach thrift to the students a bank has been established in the school and this is a flourishing institution.

Another noteworthy feature is the engaging of a physical instructor and making some form of athletics or calisthenics compulsory among the students. Otto Rittler, noted instructor, is coaching students in phys-

ical exercise, football, baseball, tennis, basketball, army maneuvers and rifle practice. A cadet company is now one of the organized activities of the high school. Dr. George C. Thompson is principal, C. J. Du Four is superintendent of schools of Alameda, and under his efficient direction they have advanced greatly in the past year. The Board of Education comprises James Shanley, president; E. C. Brown, Mrs. H. T. Speddy, Dr. W. T. Lum and G. Harold Ward.

## DEATHS FEW, BIRTHS MANY.

Alameda is the proud possessor of the record of having the lowest death record of any city of its size in the country, recent statistics showing this truism. The birth record is high, also, and not far from the top. These figures show the trend of the vital statistics:

Years	Deaths	Births
1911	257	393
1912	307	356
1913	215	373
1914	273	371

Dr. Arthur Hieronymus is health officer of Alameda and the Board of Health comprises Dr. J. A. Riley, president; Dr. C. A. McQuesten, Dr. C. F. Crittenden, Joseph I. Sedgley and Walter S. McLean.

## LIBRARY CENTER OF ACTIVITY.

Much activity centers about the Alameda Public Library, a Carnegie building, of which Mrs. Marcella H. Krauth is librarian. There are 43,350 volumes in the library, with a membership of 11,597. In the past year 123,723 books and magazines were issued. The library board comprises George H. Mastick, president; E. W. Mastin, secretary; W. G. Taylor, N. C. Hawks and Mrs. Hattie J. D. Chapman.

Alameda also leads all other cities in point of the smallness of its fire loss. There are 36 men in the department, of which Walter Steinmetz is chief. The fire loss for the past year was \$5185, the lowest in sixteen years. Nearly all the vehicles are motor-propelled.

Crime is another minus quantity in Alameda, the statistics showing but few arrests. Alameda has but recently installed a police signal system, the central office being enabled to get into almost instantaneous communication with any section of the city. The waterfront is now being patrolled by a police boat, this being a recent acquisition. John Conrad is chief of police.

Both the fire and police departments are in charge of a commission, which comprises Al Latham, president; W. H. L. Hynes, also district attorney of Alameda county; and E. J. Bevan.

## PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Alameda has four large parks and playgrounds, under the direction of a commission, comprising A. L. Morgenstern, president; Mrs. Ellen Allen, Charles W. MacRae, E. J. Probst and Mrs. Ellen Langren. Thousands visit these areas each week, finding rest and recreation, all manner of equipment being provided.

One of the greatest improvements of the coming year will be the crowning of the athletic field in Lincoln park, making it one of the largest and most perfect baseball and football areas in the West. A sprinkler system will be installed to irrigate the lawn-covered field.

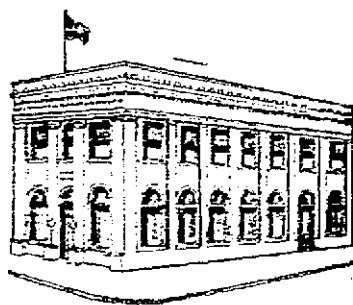
## SPLENDID STREET SYSTEM.

Alameda's many miles of improved streets and adjacent highways has made it an automobile center of no mean proportions. There are 559 machines in the city, the value of which is close to a half million. These autos are assessed for \$234,550. Five years ago there were but 76 autos in this city, the assessed value being \$41,750. The city itself is the owner of fourteen autos.

Alameda is an island, in close proximity to Oakland and San Francisco. It has an average width of one mile and an average length of 4.25 miles. It contains 14,754 acres of land or 25.05 square miles.

The city has a harbor frontage of 17 miles and 4900

(Continued on page 51)



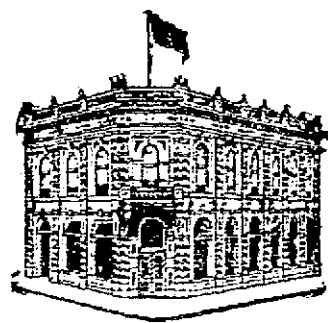
## Citizens National Bank Citizens Savings Bank OF ALAMEDA

ASSOCIATED BANKS

JAMES K. LYNCH ..... President  
THOS. G. HUNT ..... Vice-President  
FRANK V. BORDWELL ..... Cashier  
C. J. HAMMOND, Jr. .... Asst. Cashier

## DIRECTORS

James K. Lynch  
W. G. Tibbitts  
Herbert P. Clark  
P. H. Cohn  
S. E. Biddle  
Thos. G. Hunt  
L. A. Konigshofer  
James Tyson  
W. W. Westover



## Alameda Savings Bank— Alameda National Bank

(Under Same Management)

January 1, 1915

Combined Paid Capital and

Surplus ..... \$ 377,168.97

Combined Deposits ..... 2,997,761.73

Combined Cash ..... \$211,365.49

Bonds ..... 806,150.52 \$1,050,516.01

Combined Resources ..... \$3,625,440.12

New and complete Safe Deposit Department.  
Your banking business respectfully solicited.

ALAMEDA  
POST-OFFICE



ALAMEDA  
THE ENCINAL CITY



IN THE  
ALAMEDA SURF





# CITY'S PARKS—POPULATION GETTERS

They Add Materially to Civic Advantages and to the Pleasure of the Inhabitants and Visitors

(By LEE S. KERFOOT, Superintendent of Parks.)



LET us ask ourselves what we have in Oakland that will particularly interest and please the thousands of tourists that will visit us during the coming year—what of sufficient beauty, individuality or interest to impress these people with a desire to visit us again. One of the chief points of interest undoubtedly is Lake Merritt and its surrounding parks. Considered from a standpoint of "individuality," this lake, covering 150 acres in the very heart of the city, is one of our most valuable possessions.

Only a few years ago the shores of this lake were unhealthy, ill-smelling salt marshes, littered with a few dilapidated boat-houses and worse looking boats. Already these marshes have been transformed into green lawns, gravel walks and beds of brilliant flowers and shrubbery; the old barn-like boat-houses have been replaced by a modern steel and brick boat-house, an ornate concrete boat landing of beautiful, classical design, and by smaller concrete landings; the unpainted fishing and hunting boats have given way to graceful, gaily-colored canoes, rowboats, sailboats and motorboats.

## THE EL EMBARCADERO.

The boat landing at the northeast end of the lake, called the "El Embarcadero," was so named because in the early days of California this was a principal shipping point. Ships connected at this point with the old San Antonio road and carried their cargoes to and from the ox-teams and pack-trains from the inland settlements. Most of the lumber from Redwood Peak and its surrounding canyons, where stumps over 20 feet in diameter can still be seen, was shipped from this point for the building of San Francisco. Let your imagination go back to those days of lumber laden scows and ox teams, and then contrast those scenes with the present ones.

On any ordinary day you will see the lake alive with canoes, rowboats, whaleboats propelled by crews of boys and girls, racing shells and sailing boats; and you will hear shouts, laughter, singing and the monotonous calling of the coxswains of the racing shells. And at night there are the reflections from thousands of lights extending in long wavering lines across the lake.

These changes have nearly all taken place in the last few years; and the improvements during the next few years to come will be even more marked. Already the need of an addition to the present boat-house, and the construction of a new one on the north shore of the lake is apparent.

## PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

A few years more will see a municipal bath house on the lake, with clean water pumped from the bay, and white sandy beaches. Think what this will mean to Oakland! We'll have an Atlantic City within a few blocks of the city hall—and one that will be popular every month of the year. And before many years there will be a wooded island in the lake; a fountain spouting water a hundred feet or more into the air; a clubhouse on Adams Point, with verandas extending out over the water; a dancing pavilion; and music on the lake on pleasant evenings. The trees planted along the lake shore will then have grown up and added to the beauty of the whole.

These things will come to pass just as surely, and much more quickly, than have the changes from the salt marsh days. Truly we have in Lake Merritt opportunities almost unlimited; and they are opportunities that are not given to every city—opportunities that themselves alone will make Oakland a distinctive city.

The parking of the lake shore, with the exception of the auditorium grounds, will be completed within a few weeks; and just as soon as work on the auditorium is sufficiently advanced to permit of it, the surrounding grounds will be planted in lawns, flowers and groups of shrubbery and trees. This beautiful building, with its trees and long sloping lawns will give an added charm to the lake surroundings hard to realize.

## BUILDING A ROCK WALL.

In order to do away with the ragged edge along the shore line, caused by the splashing of the salt water, a rock wall is being constructed along the northern and the eastern shores. Thousands of *Leptospermums* will be planted along this wall, shrubs which will grow to a height of from ten to fifteen feet, and whose branches will droop over into the lake and give a most pleasing effect.

Along the shore at the Willows, a beach of white sand is being constructed which, aside from being beautiful, should furnish a fine playground for the youngsters. At other points along the shore, experiments are being made to find grasses and shrubs hardy enough to grow close to the salt water. Along the bluffs on Adams Point, nearly two thousand shrubs of furze and broom have been planted, which when matured will give a golden bloom to the entire bluff.

The fact that open-air band concerts have been given every Sunday but two during the nine months, ending November 15th, speaks volumes for the climate of Oakland. The natural setting of the music grounds is ideal, and we hope soon to have a band stand to harmonize with the beauty of its surroundings. The music furnished has been of the highest quality obtainable, and that it has been appreciated by the public is shown by an attendance of over 200,000.

## WHERE WILD FOWL FIND REFUGE.

Another attractive feature of the lake is the number of water fowl that seek its protection during the winter months. Thousands of ducks and geese spend their winter here, and are a source of delight to bird lovers. At this time of the year hundreds of brilliant plumaged songbirds may be seen any morning on the lawns of Lakeside park, and they have grown so tame that an automobile can pass within a few yards without frightening them. And often times, after a heavy rain the shore parks are white with thousands of gulls gathering the worms driven to the surface by the rains. When grading in Lakeside park last winter, several old canvas-back ducks became so tame that they would waddle along after the plow, gathering the worms. The Park Department feeds these birds regularly, and should

be given every assistance by the public in protecting them.

The only trees in Lakeside park at the time of its purchase, a few years ago, were the groves of oak and a few buckeyes. The oaks have been dying at an alarming rate, and in order to save them, a crew of tree surgeons has been working on them steadily for the past year and a half. These surgeons treat a tree in just about the same manner that a dentist treats a tooth. When a decayed spot is found, the decay is carefully removed until a cavity surrounded by clean, healthy wood is obtained. The cavity is then thoroughly sprayed with a solution of carbolic acid and next filled with cement. Drain channels of cement are then placed so as to prevent rain-water from gathering at the joining of the cement and the bark. As a finishing touch, the wound is given a heavy coating of asphaltum paint. These cavities often extend entirely through the tree, and sometimes are so large that it is necessary to hold the sides together with long iron bolts.

Another instance of the growth of the city is the fact that in many cases the decayed portions of the trees were found to have been caused by bullets, shot there a few years ago when the Police Department held its target practice on Adams Point.

## EXTENSION OF PARK SYSTEM.

The next most important and interesting piece of property in the park system is Trestle Glen park (including the Sather tract, recently acquired under a conditional option plan). This consists of 125 acres in a heavily wooded canyon of wonderful natural beauty, and is the only natural park that Oakland possesses. The entrance is within a five-minute's street car ride from the city hall; but owing to the fact that the canyon is deep and densely covered with live oak and underbrush, I venture to assert that ninety-five per cent of the people of Oakland have never really explored it, and enjoyed its beauties. A crew of men is now busy cutting trails and poison oak, and within a short time the public will be able to enjoy its new purchase and to realize what a beauty spot has been preserved to the city and posterity. The cost of maintenance of this park will not be one-tenth of that of our other parks, but the benefits we will derive from it will be infinitely greater than from any number of smaller squares and plazas. The acquisition of such a park was absolutely necessary.

Right now, there are many beautiful nature spots close to Oakland where one may go and enjoy a holiday, but these spots will not be available to the public a great while longer. New building tracts are being opened up steadily; and what is still more important, we are fast coming to the days of large country estates such as are so common throughout Europe, and even in New England today. This condition must inevitably limit the public's recreation grounds to such places as our city officials have had the foresight to purchase for us.

The following extract from an address by Mr. Charles Elliot, one of the foremost landscape artists and thinkers of the last century, may well be repeated here:

## A LOOK FORWARD.

"It is evident that modern civilization is to have its home in large cities, in cities of vastly greater population than any the world has yet seen. If this be so, if the further progress of civilization is to depend mainly upon the influences by which men's minds and characters are affected, while living in great cities—with what zeal should we not endeavor to make these influences such as shall be elevating? If this be so, if the human race is destined to be more and more closely crowded into towns and suburbs—with what seriousness should we not endeavor to make these towns and suburbs as decent, as healthful, and as refreshingly beautiful as possible. Our race has already learned by sad experience that this crowding into cities is attended by grave dangers.

"It is well known that the average length of human life is very much less in the town than in the country. Disease is more prevalent in the town than in the country. Cholera infantum, that fearful scourge which in August and September kills our young children by the thousands, is pre-eminently a town disease. And physical ills are not the only ills of town life. Our cities are hotbeds of vice and crime. The herding of the very poor in city slums breeds a degraded race. The lack of opportunity for innocent recreation drives hundreds to amuse themselves in ways that are not innocent, and if degradation is increasing in our towns, then it is plainly the duty and the interest of all who

love their country to do what they can to check the drift."

## SUMMARY OF PARK ACREAGE.

The number of parks owned by the City of Oakland, with acreages of each, is shown in the following table:

1. Trestle Glen (option only).....	125.00	acres
2. Lakeside Park.....	53.00	"
3. Peralta Park.....	30.00	"
4. San Antonio Park.....	12.00	"
5. East Shore Park.....	11.00	"
6. Mosswood Park.....	13.00	"
7. De Fremery Park.....	12.40	"
8. Linda Vista Park.....	8.50	"
9. Lakeshore Willows Park.....	9.00	"
10. Adams Park.....	4.10	"
11. Edge Lake Park.....	8.50	"
12. Clinton Square Park.....	2.40	"
13. Harrison Square.....	1.82	"
14. Jefferson Square.....	1.82	"
15. Lafayette Square.....	1.82	"
16. Lincoln Square.....	1.82	"
17. Madison Square.....	1.82	"
18. City Hall Plaza.....	1.00	"
19. Bushrod Park.....	3.00	"
20. Bay View Park.....	4.00	"
21. Bella Vista Park.....	.75	"
22. Union Plaza.....	.75	"
23. Brooklyn Boulevard Plaza.....	.80	"
24. Rockridge Park.....	1.00	"
25. Colby Plaza.....	.70	"
26. Santa Fe Plaza.....	.50	"
27. Ridgeway Park.....	.40	"
28. Aloha Plaza.....	.1	"
29. Shetwood Plaza.....	.2	"
30. Brooklyn Plaza.....	.6	"
31. Mandana Boulevard Plaza.....	.5	"
32. Third Avenue Plaza.....	.4	"
33. Lake Merritt.....	150.00	"
	472.95	"

## CITY'S BREATHING SPACES.

Most of the above are typical city squares and plazas—breathing places for office workers and children from the apartment houses and hotels, and lunch places for hundreds of shop girls and school children.

Mosswood park, however, is entirely different from the ordinary small park, and has a charm and wildness that one would never expect within a few feet of a principal city street. Its wonderful trees, soft lawns and shady creek with vine covered banks make Mosswood one of the most loved spots in Oakland.

San Antonio Park is interesting because of its early history, the story being that in the years gone by our early citizens held their public celebrations, bull fights and executions here, and had established an observation station at the highest point to report ships coming through the Golden Gate.

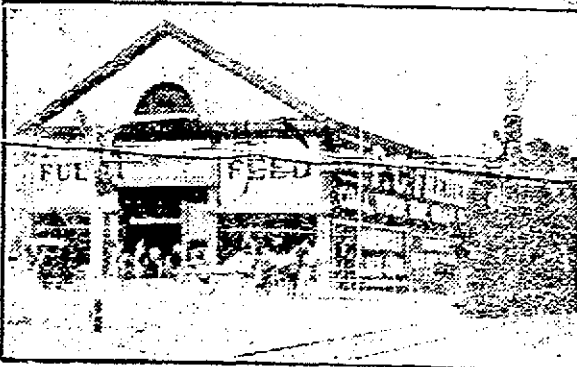
## Crop Yield of United States

Yield of all crops in the United States in 1914 was 102.3 per cent, or 2.3 per cent above the average, according to statistics announced today by the Department of Agriculture. The average of yields by states follows:

Maine, 113.4; New Hampshire, 113.8; Vermont, 103.7; Massachusetts, 115.3; Rhode Island, 112.4; Connecticut, 111.7; New York, 107.7; New Jersey, 104.9; Pennsylvania, 105.5; Delaware, 109.3; Maryland, 112.9; Virginia, 89.9; West Virginia, 94.7; North Carolina, 108.1; South Carolina, 103.7; Georgia, 111.2; Florida, 112.0; Ohio, 100.1; Indiana, 92.7; Illinois, 85.3; Michigan, 111.4; Wisconsin, 104.3; Minnesota, 94.7; Iowa, 104.9; Missouri, 91.7; North Dakota, 99.2; South Dakota, 93.6; Nebraska, 102.9; Kansas, 124.2; Kentucky, 101.9; Tennessee, 98.5; Alabama, 110.1; Mississippi, 103.1; Louisiana, 107.7; Texas, 103.7; Oklahoma, 103.8; Arkansas, 96.9; Montana, 99.2; Wyoming, 97.9; Colorado, 108.2; New Mexico, 110.6; Arizona, 97.9; Utah, 100.2; Nevada, 115.4; Idaho, 95.4; Washington, 101.4; Oregon, 97.9; California, 102.9.

The sum of \$7,250,000 has been expended on the Oakland harbor front. Of that amount the city has spent for municipal wharves, etc., \$2,500,000; the national government has spent \$750,000 and the railroads and other corporations have spent \$4,000,000.

P. C. FREDERICKSON.  
Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain.



The above is a view of the commodious and extensive warehouse, bunkers and office of P. C. Frederickson, the well-known Wood and Coal merchant, and is located in Fruitvale avenue between the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific roads. The firm has ample spur and track facilities, thus reducing cost of handling and making a large saving to consumers. For over twenty years Mr. P. C. Frederickson, by his careful and conscientious labors, has built up a great and successful fuel and coal business in Fruitvale.

CALIFORNIA  
ARTISTIC  
METAL &  
WIRE CO.

Manufacturers of

Ornamental Iron and  
Bronze Work

Contractors on the Oakland City Hall and  
the Oakland Auditorium.

Factory—319-365 Seventh Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

# Alameda Grows and Prospers

(Continued from page 43)

Acres of land about the waterfront. There are 30 miles of streets improved with macadam and asphalt, ten still remaining unimproved. Surrounded as it is by salt water, its sewers are flushed twice daily, making the city most healthful.

## ALAMEDA'S VALUATION.

Alameda has an assessed valuation of \$21,212,422, which includes \$1,479,204 in operative property. The tax rate for the year 1914-15 is \$1.25, comparatively low with cities of similar size in the State. The bonded indebtedness is \$693,075, a small amount for the size of the city and its extensive holdings, which in 1914 were valued at about two million. The bonded indebtedness included, July 1, 1914:

Schools	\$269,075.00
Parks and Playgrounds	109,250.00
Electric Light	188,750.00
Fire	21,250.00
City Hall Building	26,250.00
City Farm Road	11,050.00
Library	4,250.00
Water Street Road	31,450.00
Sewer	27,000.00
Grand Alameda	7,800.00

Total . . . . . \$693,075.00

## THE BUILDING RECORD.

Alameda's building record shows a steady growth, as the following figures prove.

Year	Permits	New	Alterations	Total	Fees
1904	168	\$424,303.00	\$65,023.00	\$489,326.00	\$1,024.50
1905	219	778,787.00	102,864.00	\$881,651.00	1,462.50
1906	279	541,753.00	69,525.00	\$611,278.00	1,259.50
1907	270	471,012.00	74,827.00	\$545,839.00	1,032.25
1908	278	571,614.00	74,186.00	\$645,800.00	1,058.25

Further evidence of the city's popularity as a residence place can be found in the following figures on population.

(U. S. Census)

Year	Population
1850	460
1870	1,357
1880	5,708
1890	11,169
1900	16,464
1910	23,383
1914 (estimated)	28,000

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Communication with Oakland and San Francisco is facilitated by the lines of the Southern Pacific and Oakland Terminal Railways which honeycomb Alameda.

Two electric lines to San Francisco run parallel through the city, making but a short walk from any part of Alameda. Two lines of the Southern Pacific and two of the San Francisco and Oakland Terminal

Railways parallel the city, and give service to Oakland. With these facilities and attractions Alameda gives greeting to the world and extends a hand of good-fellowship to the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition visitors.

Oakland has a million-dollar auditorium having one of the largest convention halls in the United States and a theater designed especially for operatic purposes. Its acoustic properties are unequalled and its artistic beauties unexcelled. It occupies a spacious park facing Lake Merritt and is within easy walking distance from the heart of the city. A street car passes Oakland's auditorium every half minute. Many conventions will assemble there during the current year. Also a number of the world's most famous divas and operatic stars will be heard there the current year. It will pay you to visit this auditorium while at the Fair.

There are in Alameda county approximately 27,000 apple trees; 158,000 plum and prune trees; 270,000 apricot trees; 12,000 pear trees; 90,000 cherry trees; and 13,000 peach and nectarine trees. Every one of these trees is a wealth grower. Alameda county orchardists are among the most prosperous of the agrarian population of California. These orchards are easily accessible from Oakland and are well worth your inspection. Many of them can be reached via suburban

electric cars, most of them via steam cars, and all of them via well-kept turnpikes.

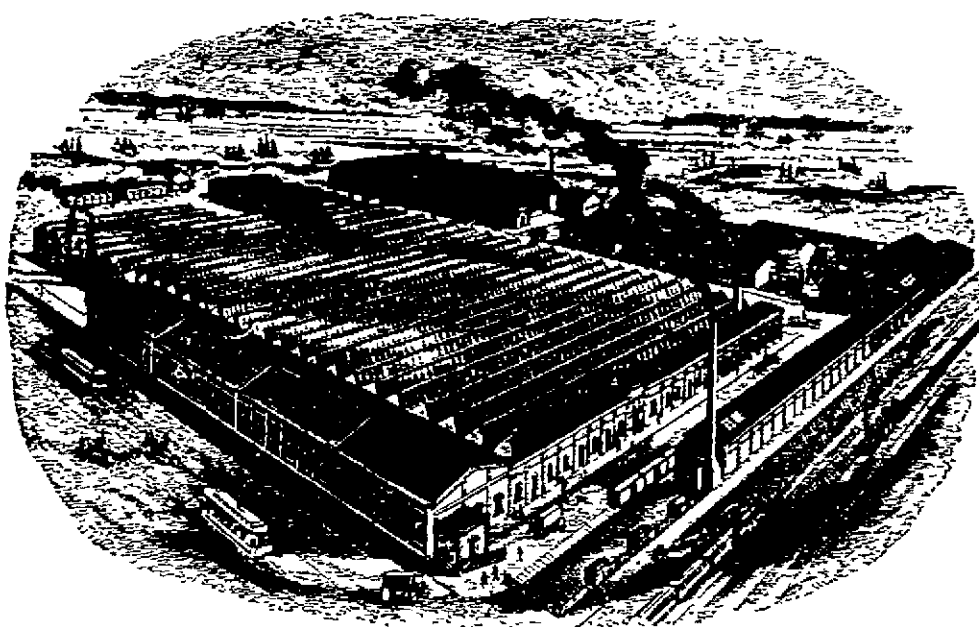
Hay and forage having a value of \$1,500,000, cereals and other grains having a value of \$427,000, fruits and nuts having a value of \$561,000 and other crops valued at \$657,000 made up no inconsiderable tonnage of Alameda county commodities that were billed out in cars and ships during 1914.

The egg production of Alameda county last year was somewhat more than 3,000,000 dozen.

W. T. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

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## The California Cotton Mills East Oakland, California

The largest textile mills west of the Mississippi river, operating in Oakland for over 30 years and manufacturing goods from five raw materials—cotton, jute, hemp, flax and wool.

# PITTSBURG

## The Town With Nearly a Million-Dollar Pay-Roll

This rapidly growing city is situated at the confluence of the two great navigable rivers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and is the gateway to all that vast scope of territory.

Aside from deep water facilities and the advantages of the two great navigable rivers for shipping purposes, Pittsburg is favored with two great lines of railways, and is the junction of the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern railroad.

As a point for the assembling of products for manufacture and distribution it is unequalled.

The rapid growth and substantial nature of Pittsburg's development emphasize the desirability of the location.

Opportunities for obtaining factory sites and residence properties are now available.

Positively, Pittsburg is the most attractive and desirable location for manufacturers, packers and shippers that can be found on the shores of deep water.

Some of the big enterprises already located in Pittsburg are:

- REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' COMPANY.
- COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY.
- DIAMOND BRICK COMPANY.
- DIAMOND MILLING COMPANY.
- BOWERS RUBBER WORKS.
- JOHNSON & LANTIER SHIPYARD.
- LINDENBERGER & COMPANY.
- AMERICAN FISH AND OYSTER COMPANY.
- CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS' ASSOCIATION.
- SACRAMENTO RIVER PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

## Facts of Interest About Pittsburg

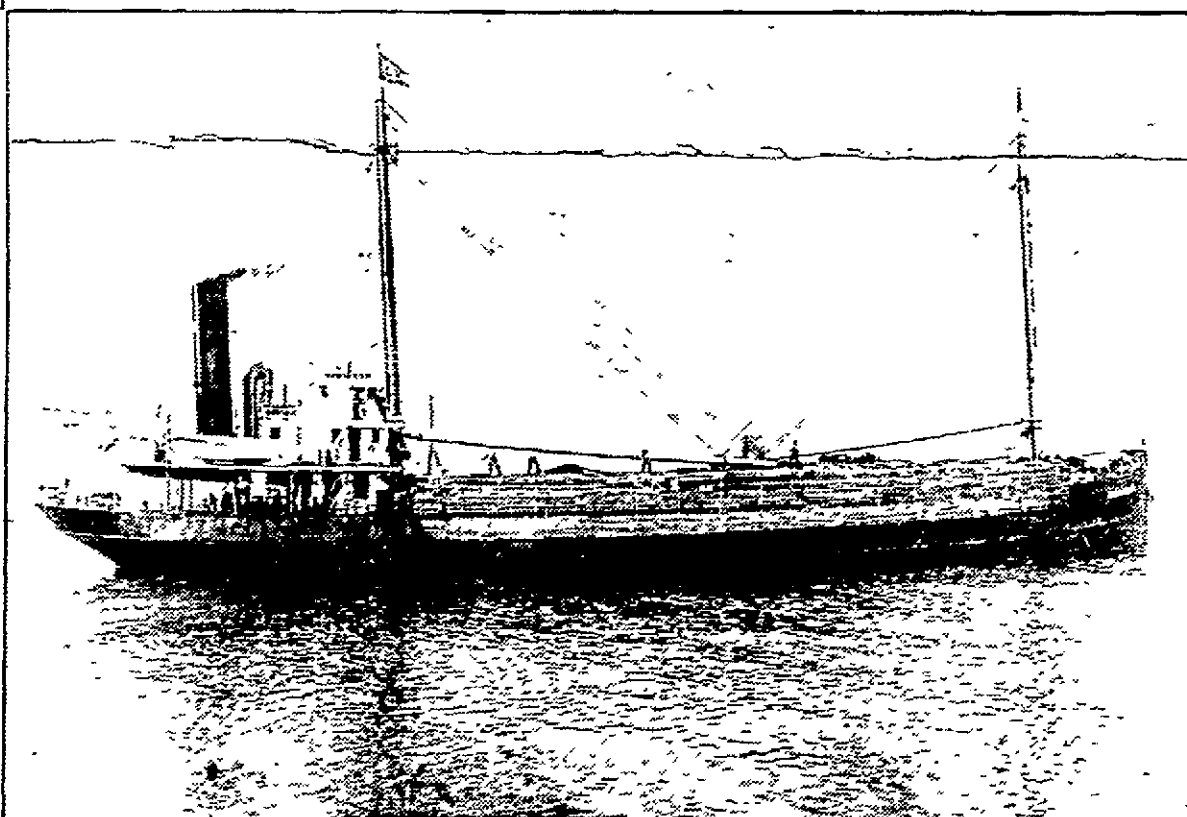
Population, 1500. Within five-mile radius, 7000.  
Altitude and topography, 30 feet, rolling.  
Streets, 70 blocks of paved streets; sewer system.  
Schools, four public.  
Newspapers, one weekly.  
Hotels, three—Fairmont, Melrose and Union.  
Churches, Catholic and Congregational.  
Resort reached via town, Byron Springs.  
Cars shipped, 25,000 tons hay, 25,000 sacks grain,  
1500 cars of manufactured products.  
Tax rate (city and county), 1911-12, city 75c.  
Assessed valuation of town property, \$750,000.  
History—Founded in 1856 by General Sherman and  
Jonathan D. Stephenson. Incorporated in 1902.  
Number of buildings constructed during past year,  
100 buildings of a value of \$200,000.

Interested Parties Should Investigate Write to

**C. A. Hooper & Co.**

Balboa Building, San Francisco or  
Pittsburg, California

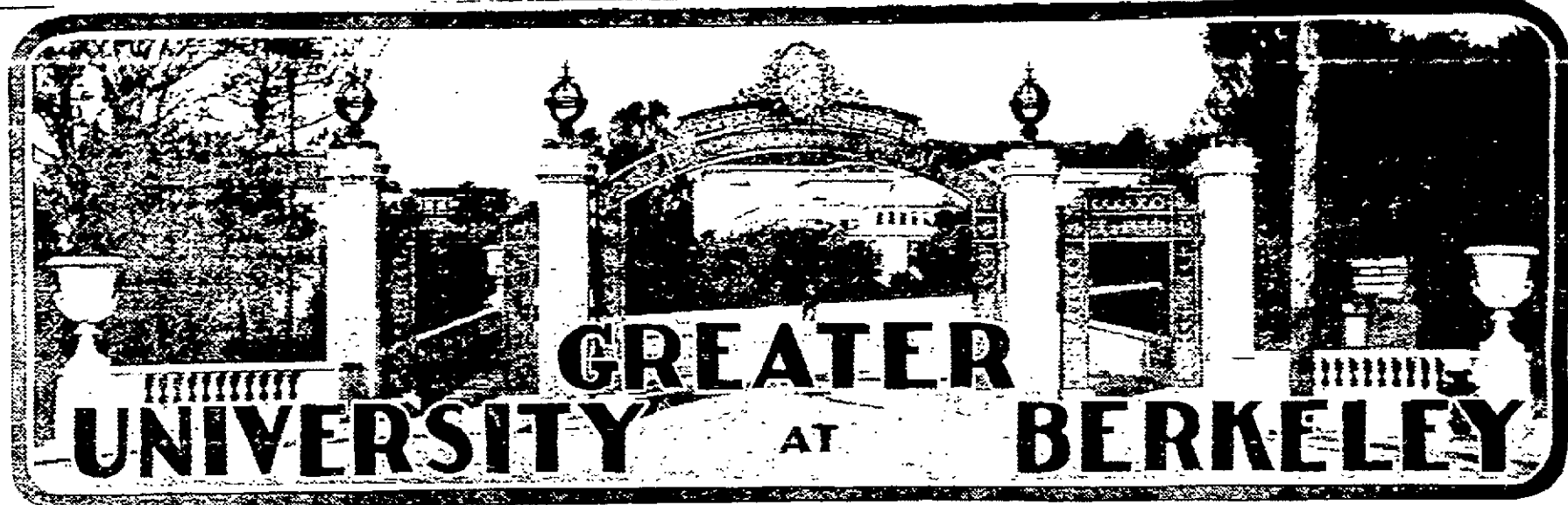
## UNITED ENGINEERING WORKS



Steamer "Cricket" built by the United Engineering Works. An Oakland built ship on the way to New York through the Panama canal with 2000 tons of California products.

Oakland, Cal.





(By VICTOR H. HENDERSON, Secretary of Board of Regents, U. of C.)



LAN buildings for a university with five thousand students."

That was the program set before the architects of the world when the international competition was inaugurated, now twenty years ago, for the Phoebe A. Hearst Architectural Plan for the University of California.

Five thousand students! It seemed to scoffers of that day preposterous to imagine the University of California would ever number such a vast throng. Yet already an enrollment of 5000 regular students has been reached and passed. Today there are 5300 students at Berkeley; 8300 in the university as a whole, or more than in any other American university, with the single exception of Columbia. All over the country is going on a similar vast expansion of the state universities. It becomes more and more apparent that it is the tax-supported universities, backed by the vast resources of public wealth and civic pride, on which the future of university work in America can count for the greatest and most inspiring developments.

#### HOW SHALL MEN BUILD SUCH A UNIVERSITY?

Man's greatest architectural achievement in past times was the vast cathedrals of the Middle Ages. One generation would undertake a task it knew to be infinitely beyond its own power to complete, secure in the faith that future generations would carry on and at last realize the mighty dreams and hopes of their forefathers. In such a spirit was the Hearst Plan begun, with the determination not to clutter the campus with semi-permanent buildings, spreading a little money thin, only to have all the work to do over again after a while, but with the resolve that what was done should be of abiding worth.

So the great work was launched. Mrs. Hearst herself reared the beautiful Hearst Memorial Mining building, such a laboratory of mining and metallurgy as the world never saw before. Mrs. Boalt and the lawyers of California gave \$150,000 for Boalt Hall of Law, unexcelled among college halls in America for the amenity and perfection of appointment of its interior; William Randolph Hearst gave the noble open-air Greek Theater, already rich in its traditions of great actors, musicians, and orators; Mrs. Sather built a monumental gateway of bronze for the campus, and the Sather Campanile raised its beacon light three hundred feet above the campus.

All this came from private donors, while from the state itself came two permanent buildings of the Hearst Plan—California Hall, for administrative offices and classrooms, and Agriculture Hall—first of a future agricultural group, eventually to consist of at least four or five structures, about a quadrangle. The state provided, moreover, additional lands, including several hundred acres of hill and canyon available for water-supply purposes, forestry and botanical work, dairy experimentation, etc., and also much in the way of roads, bridges, heating and lighting installation, service equipment, etc.

#### PEOPLE AID UNIVERSITY.

Then came the alumni, and said to the people of California: "The University is yours. Yet thus far two millions have been given by private donors for proper buildings on the campus—by the whole State of California, only half a million. The need for buildings is imperative if the university is to continue in enormously great and important work of teaching, of scientific discovery, of university extension, of correspondence teaching, of aid to every farmer in California, of service to the whole state."

The people of California responded by such a vote of confidence as no state university ever had before—by approving with a tremendous majority the issuance of \$1,500,000 in state bonds for additional permanent buildings on the campus.

This vote meant two things: it meant sanction and approval by the people of California of the plan of building on the campus a group of buildings of the highest quality and type, buildings in which future generations will take no less pride than the present; it meant approval by the people of the purposes and the work of the University of California and of the policy of liberal support for its great endeavors.

Now plans are being prepared for the work to be done with the \$1,500,000 bond issue—a large recitation building, a chemistry building, an additional agricultural building, and the completion of the library.

#### VALE, OLD NORTH HALL.

Foremost in importance of these is the great new recitation building, to take the place of decrepit old North Hall, the long worn-out wooden building which ought to have been removed years ago, in the interests of safety and decency.

This "new North Hall" will be the southernmost building on the main campus. It will stand between Boalt Hall and South Hall, and south of the new University library, with its main facade toward the Sather Gate. It will cost about \$500,000 and will be approximately two hundred feet square, four stories high, fire-proof, with steel frame, concrete floors, granite exterior, and red tile roofs—like all the other buildings of the Hearst Plan. It will give the university what it has so sorely needed—a large number of classrooms, of various sizes, with a total capacity of 3500 students at

one time. An additional 1500 students can be accommodated in the great lecture-room which will occupy the central core of the structure. Here for the first time the university will possess an enclosed auditorium capable of accommodating at one time the 1200 freshmen in the lecture course in hygiene or the 150 or so who register for the lectures in general history given for freshmen by Professor H. Morse Stephens, or Professor Setchell's students in introductory botany.

The space reserved for this new auditorium, in the center of the new recitation hall, is of such shape and size that it has been possible to plan its development so that it shall not only be an ideal place for large classes but also a completely appointed modern theater, with stage and curtain, sloping floors and balcony, available for the numerous plays given every year by the English Club, Mask and Dagger, Skull and Keys, the students of French, German, Spanish, etc. It will be available also for occasional visiting theatrical companies, concerts, educational moving pictures, and the frequent public lectures at the university to which the people from around the bay flock in such numbers.

#### NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

The new chemistry building will fill another compelling need. Whereas the present chemistry building was built for 150 students, there are now some 2500 receiving instruction in chemistry. The overflow has been accommodated in courts, corridors, roofs, and various temporary structures. The Department of Chemistry of the University of California now enjoys a scientific reputation as unexcelled in America. Rich possibilities remain to be developed in California in industrial chemistry, in the proper use of the California oils, in the metallurgy of California ores, in chemical manufacturing, and the new building will be of great aid in training the new generation of chemical engineers and scientific investigators.

The new agricultural building is for the use of that department of the university which most of all comes home to every California interest. Here will be taught the six hundred students of the College of Agriculture who are receiving special training in one or another of seventeen different agricultural pursuits, from stock-raising to landscape gardening. Here will work investigators who are finding out how to multiply the productivity of the soil. Here will work men who are teaching fourteen thousand people, all up and down California, by correspondence courses. Here will center activity which has added to the yearly production of wealth in California more than all the university has cost to support since its beginning.

Fourth and last purpose of the bond issue is the completion of the University Library. When Charles Franklin Doe died and left to the university three-quarters of a million to build a library, some people wanted to spend the money on a structure complete in itself. But wiser counsel prevailed, and there was erected a building admirably excellent in what part of it was constructed, but frankly only a beginning of a building, awaiting the day when funds should be available to complete the broad outlines blocked out.

#### RESOURCES GROWN UP TO.

Already, after four years, the resources of the building have been grown up to. The reading-room, second largest of all public reading-rooms in America, which gloomy prophets declared so vast that it would never be peopled, is now overcrowded daily; the capacity of the bookstacks is 300,000, and already the university possesses more than 375,000 books. But now already the people of California have provided the funds to complete the original plan, so the bookstacks will be enlarged to a capacity of a million (within twenty-five years the university will possess that many books), one or more large additional reading-rooms will be provided, and three floors added to all the rear two-thirds of the building, these to contain more administrative space, more seminar-rooms for graduate students, bibliothecal museum, etc.

The library is the greatest collection in the west. It is growing by more than twenty-five thousand volumes a year, and its expansion in accommodations will be hailed with delight not only by faculty and student body but by the large numbers of visiting scholars, writers, engineers, lawyers, and citizens in general who resort thither to avail themselves of the rich and varied resources.

Private generosity has now at last been equaled by the State of California in contribution toward permanent buildings for the university, but pledges and bequests of various other structures promise soon again to outdo the state. Most notable of the private benefi-

ciaries in prospect is the munificent bequest of Ernest V. Cowell, a loyal and generous alumnus of the university, who bequeathed three-quarters of a million for buildings—a quarter of a million apiece for a gymnasium, a stadium, and a hospital.

#### SUPPORT YET INADEQUATE.

If great addition has now been made to the material equipment of the university, it still remains true that current support is inadequately provided for.

Of the five states which have the largest and most famous state universities, California has the most students in its State University and provides the least money for their education—nearly a million a year less than Minnesota, for instance.

Here are the figures for the five largest state universities, in their order of enrollment:

University.	Enrollment.	Income from the State for all Purposes for Year Ending June 30, 1914.
California .....	8481	\$1,573,753.14
Minnesota .....	6599 (approximately)	2,456,293.64
Michigan .....	6202 (University)	1,666,634.90*
Illinois .....	5820	2,255,500.00
Wisconsin .....	4901	2,153,353.45

\* (Including University, Agricultural College, and College of Mines).

But the people of California in passing the University Building Bonds gave a vote of confidence in their university.

The people of California appreciate and understand that the university is theirs, for them and for their children, that its whole object and purpose is service of the common good, and that its work is of incalculable value to the community, not only in things intellectual and spiritual in good citizenship and well-being, but also in the development of engineering, agriculture, manufacturing, public health, and all the concerns of daily life.

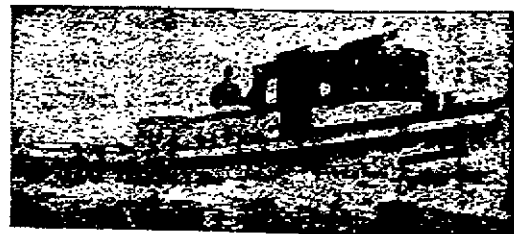
Great is the work of the university, firm is its place in the pride and loyalty of all Californians, its future is of a brilliant promise such as even the most sanguine is little likely even to equal in expectation.

## A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Oakland's boulevards and streets, in conjunction with the connecting turnpikes, make the roads system of Alameda county one of the very best in a state famed in all sections of the United States for its good roads. To ride over the boulevards leading to the county's interior cities and agricultural sections is a joy and a relaxation. Sensible speed regulations eliminate danger of collision with speed-lunatics, as they are thoroughly but sensibly enforced. Auto driving is very popular in Alameda county and can be enjoyed amid picturesque scenic attractions the equal of any in the world. There is a diversity of picturesque scenic beauty in Alameda county seldom equaled elsewhere.

Alameda county is a sportsman's paradise owing to an abundance of game and its easy accessibility. Geese and duck swarm the marsh lands by the hundreds of thousands and limit bags are the rule throughout the open season. Quail and dove abound, as do likewise trout and other fish. You can reach a prolific game section within two hours' ride of Oakland. Aside from sports which the opportunity is afforded to enjoy golf, tennis, canoeing, boating, swimming and other open air sports the greater portion of the year, owing to equable climatic conditions.

The volume of passenger traffic between San Francisco and the East bay cities approximates 100,000 person daily.



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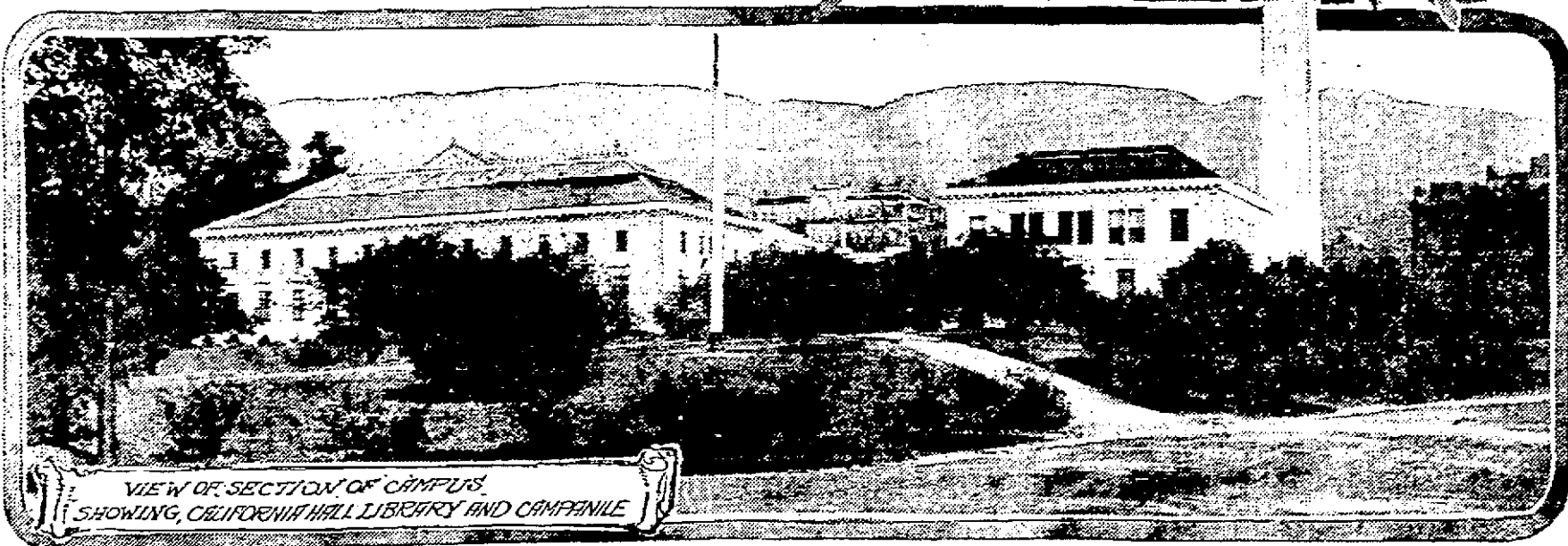
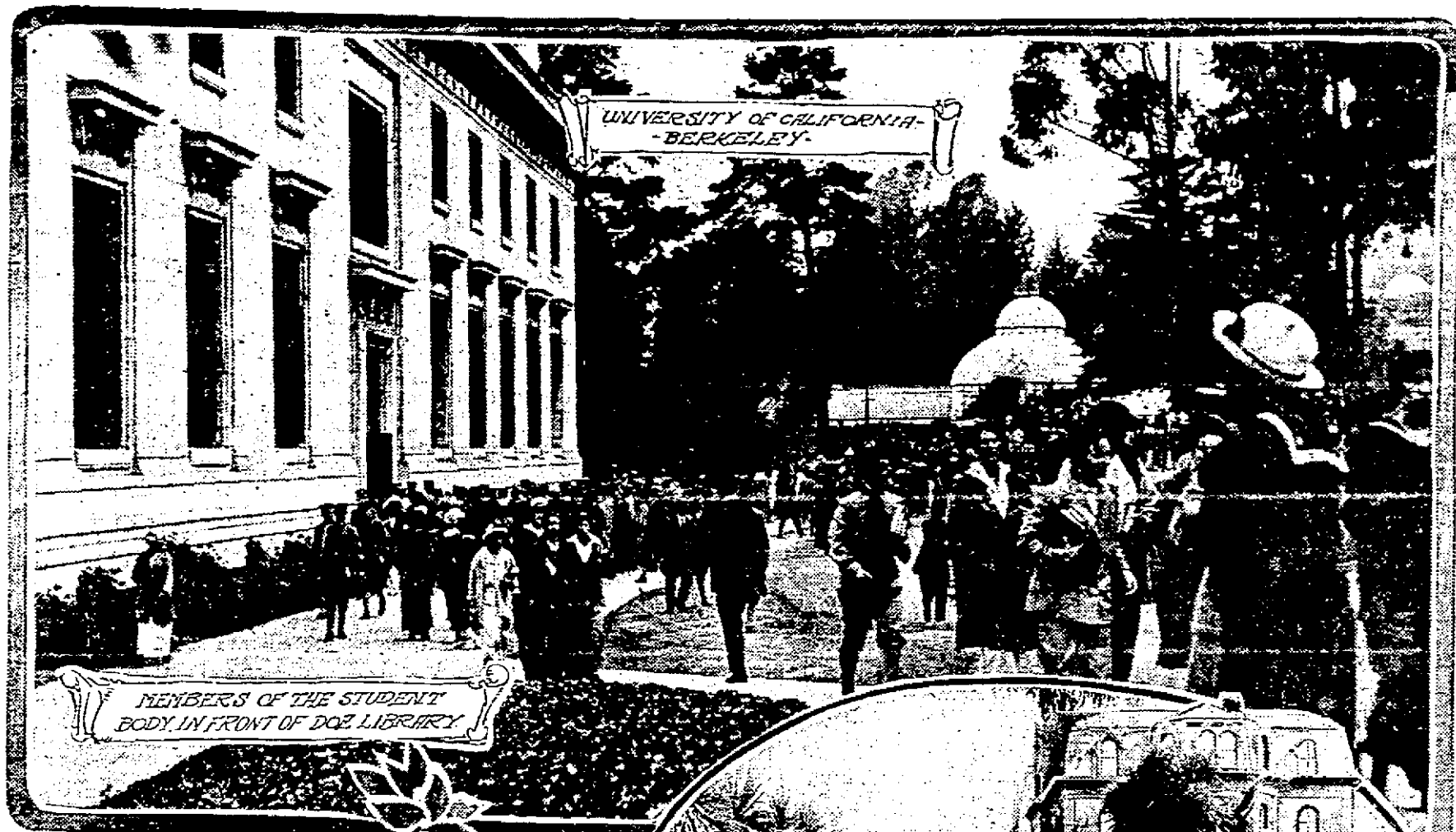
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# EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF OAKLAND

Municipal Schools Have an Unexcelled Curriculum and Are Potent Factors in the City's Progress

(By A. C. BARKER, Superintendent Oakland Schools.)



From the standpoint of educational opportunity, Oakland is very fortunately situated. The city contains many church and private schools of recognized merit, of both preparatory and college grade, and Mills College, the most widely known institution in the West devoted exclusively to the higher education of young women. It is within a few minutes' ride from the University of California, the largest and one of the best equipped State universities in the United States, and but a short distance by rail from Stanford University.

Proximity to these institutions has insured a high standard of excellence in the Oakland public schools. Not only is the scholarship of Oakland pupils attested by the records issued annually in the reports of the examiner of schools to the president of the University of California, but in many offices, business houses and shops their efficiency has been tested.

The liberal spirit of the people of Oakland is fundamentally responsible for the school system which has been developed. Not only has the community sanctioned every progressive educational step advocated by the Superintendent of Schools, but with noteworthy civic pride it has voted bonds for the erection of buildings and the purchase of grounds until the district has acquired sufficient property in the crowded portions of the city to insure playgrounds and school sites for the future.

## RECORD OF A DECADE

During the past ten years nineteen completely new and modern schools and extended additions to sites and grounds have been provided. The cost of these buildings and the sites on which they are located have been met for the most part by the following bond issues: In 1904 \$500,000, in 1906 \$250,000, in 1911 \$2,100,000, in 1914 \$210,000. This means an aggregate sum of nearly \$4,000,000 which the people have voluntarily added to their bonded indebtedness for buildings and grounds. In addition, approximately \$200,000 more has been expended from the current school funds for building improvements.

When it came time to spend the proceeds of the big 1911 bond issue, the Oakland Board of Education did something which, according to the editor of the American School Board Journal, was done for the first time in any important city. A commission was appointed which acted without pay, sitting twice a week for two months, and which included by correspondence some of the leading experts on school architecture in the United States.

After having carefully planned a program of building, the commission recommended the employment of a supervising architect, who called to his assistance several of the noted architects in the State.

The buildings are so constructed that future additions will be easy. Every one is provided with the latest and best systems of sanitation, heating and ventilation. Nearly all contain, in addition to the regular classrooms, an assembly hall, stereopticon room, neighborhood club room, library, kindergarten, nurses' room with bath, principal's suite, teachers' rest room, teachers' lunch room, toilet rooms, children's lunch room, boiler and fan rooms, and, in the grammar schools, manual training rooms, domestic science and art rooms, and kitchens attached to the teachers' lunch rooms. In all of the new buildings use of the simplex windows makes it possible to convert each classroom practically into an open-air room with the added advantage that temperature, ventilation and light can be regulated to better advantage.

## SCOPE OF SCHOOL PLANT

The present school plant includes forty-seven main school buildings, besides portables, shops, etc., twenty of which are of either brick or concrete. The equipment of all the schools is rapidly being improved and modernized. Adjustable seats are replacing the old types of furniture that fit neither the larger nor the smaller pupils of a grade, and as rapidly as possible modern sanitary appliances and provisions for fire protection are being added to the old buildings.

The city has provided generously but not wastefully for the play and recreation of its children and for the future expansion of its school buildings. Nearly all of the down-town schools have at least a city block, and many of the newer schools have more. The Lockwood School, for instance, has nearly eighteen acres in connection with the main buildings. The new Technical High School has a campus of eight acres. Several of the others have grounds nearly as large.

This year the grounds of thirty of the schools have been equipped as regular playgrounds under the direction of the municipal recreation department. This equipment includes steel playground and gymnasium apparatus and provision for the various forms of athletics and group games. The consulting landscape architect of the city is providing plans for the ornamentation of these grounds, and the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns is proceeding as rapidly as funds will permit.

Many of these grounds are particularly well equipped and are kept open after school hours on school days, and all day on Saturdays, on holidays and during vacations. On each ground at all such times two special instructors, one for boys and one for girls, are employed. The other twenty grounds are kept open as playgrounds after school on school days, and each has a day teacher in charge.

## KINDERGARTEN EXPANSION.

One of the more recent developments of the Oakland system is the expansion of kindergartens. In August, 1912 there were only seven kindergartens; but under the provisions of the new State law, which became effective in 1913, twenty-three more have been authorized.

In the elementary schools during the month of November there were enrolled 22,000 pupils, of whom 10,651 are included in the grades one to six, inclusive. It is therefore evident that, since there are in all cities many pupils who do not enter the high schools, and are therefore deprived of the cultural and vocational courses there offered, every effort must be made to develop the opportunities of the grammar schools as fully as possible. Accordingly the teachers in the public schools of Oakland are selected upon a merit system and are paid salaries which render it possible to employ and retain excellent teachers.

An unusually large number are university graduates who have specialized along one or more lines, while the majority of the remainder have prepared for teaching by a course of training in normal schools. The grammar schools are not stereotyped reproductions of each other; on the contrary, while they have been standardized to the extent of making the free transfer of pupils easy, they are adapted as far as possible to the needs of the locality in which they are placed. Certain general features, however, common to the whole system are worthy of special mention.

One of the unique features of the Oakland schools is the flexible promotion system whereby either classes or individuals may be promoted at any time during the year. It thus happens that some children may advance more rapidly than others, if they are capable of doing so, and are not compelled to be constantly "marking time" while the slower pupils catch up. In other words, every pupil advances at his own rate of speed. The records show that many pupils are able to make two, or even more, promotions in a single term.

## MANUAL TRAINING MATTERS.

Manual training and domestic science and art are given to all pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, the amount of time ranging from two to ten hours per week. The majority of the manual training instructors are also skilled mechanics. Elementary dressmaking is taught in the eighth grade.

A great deal of emphasis is placed on music and drawing throughout the schools. The teaching corps of each of these subjects is organized into a department with a director in charge, and the teaching is carefully supervised.

Even in the upper grades of the elementary school these two subjects have a slightly vocational aspect. In drawing, pupils have an option between mechanical and freehand drawing, and in music they may elect band or orchestra in place of vocal music. There are at present thirty-three school bands and thirty school orchestras in the city. Special attention is given to concert work, and steps have already been taken toward community service in the way of public concerts. A great many of the more expensive instruments for these organizations are furnished by the Board of Education.

The health supervision of the schools is entrusted to a director, an assistant director and nine nurses. All of these have had careful training for their work, and give their full time to it. In addition, a number of public and private clinics and hospitals have assisted materially in caring for the health of the children.

The aim of the department is not so much the treatment of the sick as the safeguarding of the health of the strong. Each child in the elementary schools is examined once each year, and then all cases which seem to demand attention are followed up by the nurses.

## CHILD STUDY A FEATURE

One of the features of the Oakland School Department which has attracted widespread attention is the psychological clinic or child study laboratory. Children whose mental or nervous condition requires special care are sent to this clinic for examination. Helpful advice as to care, treatment and training at home and at school are given by the expert in charge.

In connection with the psychological clinic, special classes are maintained for backward children and those needing peculiar individual attention for nervous or mental disorders. Several ungraded classes are also maintained for pupils who for some reason or other are unable to fit into the regular schoolroom procedure. Besides this, the city maintains special classes for immigrants learning English, a class in preparation for citizenship, open air classes for anemic children, and a class for the deaf.

Worthy of special mention in connection with the elementary schools is a new type of school to be known as the Vocational School, which will be opened on January 4, 1915, in the buildings now occupied by the Technical High School, Twelfth and Market streets. This is to be a trade school, the purpose of which is to provide preparatory trade and related academic instruction for boys and girls who have the ability and the desire to engage in practical wage-earning occupations and to continue at the same time a general education, but who feel that they cannot afford the time for a four-year high school course. It will shorten the period of apprenticeship for young people desiring to enter trades and at the same time afford a good general education.

The academic training, like the shop instruction, will be of a practical nature, and will consist of courses in English, history and civics, shop mathematics and arithmetic, geography, drawing, science and bookkeeping. Courses in dressmaking, millinery, salesmanship, homemaking for girls and in printing and various branches of the machinery and building trades for boys will be offered.

## EVENING SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

The evening schools of the city are open to all young people or adults of Oakland who are desirous of pursuing regular academic branches, or who are interested in some special line of trade or commercial or cultural work. To meet these varied needs, regular evening classes are held in the Garfield, the Fremont High and the Prescott schools. In the Central Evening School Oakland High School building, in addition to regular grammar school work there are classes in English for foreigners, in commercial subjects, sewing, dressmaking and millinery, music, drawing and academic high school subjects.

There are in Oakland five departmental grammar schools, in which a somewhat more flexible course is offered in the seventh and eighth grades than in the regular elementary schools. As there are no district limits in Oakland all pupils in these grades who desire to do so are able to pursue a course of study in accordance with which they may elect in addition to the prescribed fifteen hours, from ten to fifteen hours of departmental work in drawing, manual training, foreign language or English literature. This system greatly enlarges the efficiency of the school, permitting the pupil who expects to learn a trade to take work which will increase the probabilities of his success when he goes to work or the prospective university student to begin the study of languages early.

Up to the present Oakland schools of this type have been styled intermediate or departmental grammar schools. In a recent announcement issued by Dr. P. B. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education,

specially organized schools of grades seven and eight or seven, eight and nine which provide for greater differentiation of studies are called "Junior High Schools."

In all of the four Oakland high schools both a regular academic course preparatory to the university and a general elective course designed to fit individual needs are given. The instruction is organized under the following departments: English, history, foreign languages, mathematics, drawing, science, home economics, music, commercial branches and physical training.

## THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

The Oakland Technical High School, which in January will move to its new plant at Forty-third street and Broadway, will have, in addition to the foregoing, fully equipped shops for instruction in machinery and building trades. This building has been erected at a cost of more than half a million dollars, and represents the most modern ideas in school architecture, heating and sanitation. It is provided with every convenience for use, not only by the school, but by the entire community, one of the distinguishing features being a beautiful assembly hall seating fourteen hundred persons.

The University High School is a small six-year high school including the last two years of the grammar school course and the four years of the high school. The chief advantage of the school is that arising from small classes and individual instruction. Owing to the limited numbers, the teachers are able to become personally acquainted with all the pupils. Each pupil receives some instruction from an experienced teacher who is an expert in his line, and he comes into contact with several carefully supervised graduate students from the university who lend the inspiration and enthusiasm of youth to the daily tasks. It is confidently expected that this school may be looked upon in the near future as a model school to which both teachers and pupils may turn as a store house of the best ideas upon education, and may attain to the standing in the west which the Horace Mann school of Columbia University has long held in the East.

## SCOPE OF MUSIC COURSE

An especially noteworthy feature of the high school work in Oakland is the instruction in music, which includes elementary and advanced harmony, history of music, choral singing and band and orchestral instruction. The department is attempting in every possible way to cultivate an understanding and enjoyment of art among all the high school students and to contribute to the musical opportunities of the city. The work in public school music has been of such a quality that the chief of the Department of Education and Social Economy of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has invited the Oakland schools to demonstrate the work at the exposition in a series of concerts to be given in Festival Hall. During the entire semester, Mr. Glenn H. Woods, director of music, and Mr. Herman Trutner, supervisor of bands and orchestras, have been occupied with the development of this plan.

The public education of the present day, however, has a broader aspect than the training of youth. With the growth of the community spirit and the special facilities provided in the schools for neighborhood needs a course of free lectures has been provided for adults which was attended last year by more than 20,000 persons. In addition, a community orchestra has been organized which not only affords musical instruction and recreation to persons who might otherwise neglect musical training already commenced, but which will in return render service to the public in the way of public entertainment.

## Vale! Old North Hall

Old North Hall, at the University of California, where men prominent in political life first learned to deal with men, where philosophers acquired their philosophy, where mathematicians learned mathematics and novelists learned to write, is soon to be superseded by a new North Hall, which will come out of the \$1,800,000 bond issue, just carried.

V. H. Henderson, secretary of the regents and land agent, announced today that the work of erecting the structure will probably begin in the spring and will conform to the Phoebe Hearst general plan of the University. The cost of the new structure has not been decided, but it will be at least several hundred thousand dollars.

Here are some of the prominent men who have studied in old North Hall:

## GOVERNOR IS ONE.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.  
Adolph C. Miller, member of the federal reserve board.  
Bernard Moses, member of the first Philippine commission.

Governor Hiram Johnson.  
Lieutenant-Governor John Eshleman.  
Francis Henry, former candidate for United States Senate.

F. G. Heese, engineer and inventor of the principle of Pelton water wheel.

Joseph Royce, professor of philosophy at Harvard, regarded by many as the most distinguished American philosopher.

George Holmes Howison, the great philosopher, who has more disciples teaching his doctrines in other universities than any other philosopher in the country.

Irving Stringham, mathematician, who constructed a system of mathematics on the theory of a fourth dimension.

P. L. Ransom, geologist of national fame and member of the National Academy of Scientists.

## "CLEVER" MEN.

Frank Norris, novelist and founder of the Skull and Keys organization at the university.

Richard Walton Tully, playwright.

Eleanor Gates, novelist and playwright.

Stanley Coughill, mystic poet.

Edward R. Sill, one of the greatest of American poets.

Ralph Gibbs, poet, who was killed by a falling tree.

Joseph LeConte, exponent in the doctrine that one can be religious and still believe in evolution.

John Reed, architect.

Arthur Brown, district architect for the new city hall in San Francisco, and his partner, John Bakewell.

# OAKLAND REAL ESTATE RESUME

A New Building Was Constructed in This City Every Working Hour During Year Just Closed

(By S. H. MASTERS.)



THE year 1914 has entered into history and with it has passed the hopes, the achievements and disappointments that have been buoyed, buffeted and realized by conditions and circumstances that no country or man has ever encountered before—hence to give an accurate analysis and prophecy for the future is largely based on supposition and prompted by self-logical deduction. Endeavoring to meet the machism of emergencies that have arisen during the past year, it has occasioned recourse to the most stable of assets—real estate.

It has ever been realized that all wealth springs from the land and following this natural pre-disposition an enormous amount has been invested in different kinds of realty. This class of investment needs no defense but may need an explanation in answer to the question why realty does not find a ready sale at the present time. Let us answer this first by a counter query, "Suppose you had invested in stocks, food-stuffs etc." your loss there then would have been much greater, yet would have been borne with no complaint. Again, how many realize that 90 per cent of those that embark into business fail and the loss is permanent. Yet this is true and is accepted with philosophical resignation.

Much is expected of real estate and it responds to the demand as no other asset does, both as to permanency and stability. Remember that markets may fluctuate but the real estate is there always and will come into its own.

## VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY.

Intrinsically your property is worth today as much as it ever was and in many instances more, but the present market value for land is dependent on the high price of money. In other words on account of the supposed scarcity of money, the ordinary real estate transaction is turned around and you are buying the other fellow's money with your land. He places the price on his gold and it is merely a matter of how badly you want the money as to the price you will pay for it by discounting your values.

This then is essentially a buyers' market but as conditions become normal, a change will take place and the situation will be reversed. There may be some consolation in knowing this condition is not local but world wide. It will then be apropos to know how our sublime city compares with other locations—what progress she has made in the last twelve months—what hopes does she hold out from a real estate and investment point of view.

Taking up the construction phase, the building permits for Oakland for the past year will crowd the six million dollar mark. A new building was built and completed in Oakland practically every working hour of 1914. This not including the 1792 permits taken out for repairs. In the month of November (the compilation of December not being available at this writing), shows Oakland to be number eleven in list of large cities in number of building permits taken out, exceeding in this respect New York City, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus, Buffalo, Kansas City, Baltimore and Atlanta, and being number twenty-one in value of building construction among the great

cities of the United States, surpassing such cities in buildings as Washington, D. C., Toledo, O., Cincinnati, Rochester, Indianapolis, Louisville, Scranton, Baltimore, Syracuse, New Orleans, Atlanta and Omaha.

## FEELING THE FINANCIAL PULSE.

Feeling the financial pulse, we find the bank clearings of \$175,027,247.89 show a slight decrease from 1913, but a substantial increase over 1911. Considering the condition and financial difficulties this really can be considered in the light of a gain.

The assessed valuation of the city property is placed at \$157,704,355, showing a gain of four million dollars over last year and based upon a 50 per cent valuation, puts Oakland's real realty value at \$315,408,710 with only bonded indebtedness of approximately eight million dollars. One of Oakland's mainstays is her large bay roll and she enjoys her record of establishing three new factories each week for the past four years. This is what makes it possible to have an annual output of manufactured products of \$65,000,000.

Notable among them that 1914 gave us is the Shredded Wheat factory, H. J. Heinz Co., and the Westinghouse Electric Co.—all large concerns of National repute and having an immense pay roll. To carry the products of our many factories we have terminals of live trans-continental roads and a municipal belt line to warehouses, 14 local and inter-state branch railroad lines and 300 miles of electric street roads. Over these main and inter point lines more than 1500 trains arrive and leave daily. On these roads over five million tons of freight are handled annually. These lines are connected with Oakland's waterfront (of which she has 27 miles) with a water carrying commerce of over four million tons annually—a total traffic of nine million tons.

## NEW FERRY PROJECT.

A new ferry line is now projected, connecting with the northwest interior, will have a tremendous influence on the east bay commerce increase, placing us in direct touch with a wonderfully rich and productive country which heretofore has been barred to us by physical reasons.

Oakland has a population of 220,000 in the city and \$85,000 within the five cent car fare limit, and shows an increase over 1913 of 20,000 of which 10,000 can be credited to Oakland proper. What has caused these people to come to Oakland—why not to other places? Is it not a result of a combination of circumstances prompted by civic pride? What was the attraction? Was it the unsurpassed climate or the walk through the chain of 28 parks?

Possibly it was the 43 grammar schools, three high schools and the \$650,000 Manual Training School? Or might some come to a convention held in our \$1,000,000 auditorium, stopped at our magnificent \$2,000,000 Oakland Hotel, and pausing to admire our magnificent \$2,000,000 city hall that looms aloft 370 feet and being the tallest public building west of Chicago. Perhaps the automobilist passing through noted the hundreds of miles of paved boulevards and streets and said "it is good to be here."

At our door in Berkeley is the magnificent University of California, with the second highest enrollment of all universities in the United States. Alameda joins us on the south and is becoming famous for its home attractions fine streets and as a bathing and water-

ing resort. While to the east Hayward, San Leandro, Niles, Pleasanton and Livermore pour into our lap the finest and first fruits of the world!

## OAKLAND A SALES CENTER.

Oakland is fast becoming the sales center for large country subdivisions. She has cultivated the good will of her neighbors in the interior. She has built the finest hotels and apartments to accommodate them and has thrown open her markets for their use. They are coming here. You can go the length and breadth of the land and you hear of Oakland in laudatory comment. We have the climate, the location, the unsurpassed schooling and training service; the rail and water; enough reclaimed land to accommodate 1000 factories, the finest harbor facilities in the world. A direct ferry from Oakland to the Exposition. To this place of plenty and prosperity we welcome all desirable citizens.

Our city with others, has passed through a depression. We have hit bottom and are now bounding back. With all our natural resources, our splendid facilities for doing business with but the top of this great California hardly scratched, and of which we are the logical center, who will say that abundance shall not come to us all and that fortunes yet lie in real estate for the conservative investor?

Bradstreet's report of recent date states that business conditions in Oakland are steadily improving, and that prospects are excellent for pronounced business activity during 1915. It is believed that the Northwestern Pacific railroad will be a prominent factor in bringing trade to this port, as it will have its terminus here and will make tributary to this section the rich agricultural and lumber sections of Humboldt county. It will require but four miles of new right-of-way construction, running from a point near Ignacio to McNear's Point to complete the connection to the ferry system at San Pablo.

Oakland's city hall, completed and occupied during 1914, represents an expenditure of \$2,000,000. It is one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the United States. From base to top of flagstaff it has a height of nearly 400 feet and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The registered vote of Alameda county for 1914 was 123,000. There were 90,072 votes cast.

J. HENRY WOLBOLD

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It glides easily over the floor without the least exertion. No laborious dragging or pushing. You can not make work out of using it. It gets every bit of dirt and dust, but cannot injure the most delicate fabrics. The Frantz Premier preserves the life and beauty of rugs and carpets.

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It is easy to clean stair carpets with the Frantz Premier, so light that you can carry

it from step to step so easily operated that all you do is push it.

You don't have to remove heavy furniture about when you clean with the Frantz Premier. Its compactness makes every nook and corner accessible. It goes under over and around and gets the dirt wherever it goes. Specially designed tools can be applied quickly when needed to clean upholstery, walls, curtains, books, clothes, furniture, etc.

All the power of the Frantz Premier works for you. None is lost through transmission from a generator in the basement. Frantz brush with electric lights should have a Frantz Premier electric cleaner. No extra wiring piping or installing expense. Costs less than one cent an hour to operate.

The Frantz Premier is nine pounds of concentrated dirt cleaning energy. It's more than a mere vacuum cleaner. It is the logical answer to the housewife's demand for an efficient portable cleaner at the right price.

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## Alameda County Sports

(Continued from page 33)

of local clubs. Some of them compare favorably with the best met elsewhere.

Boating includes in its scope many modes of rowing, from catboating on Lake Merritt to the eight-oared variety race between U. of C., Stanford and U. of W. The sport is yearly gaining in favor among Pacific Coast colleges and its promoters feel encouraged to believe that in course of time an "eight" will be developed at one of the three or all of the three universities named, that will have sufficient skill, stamina and speed to compete for championship honors with the crack "eights" of Harvard and Yale. Lake Merritt and the estuary both offer exceptional opportunity for training under favorable conditions.

The swimming colony of the bay region is known in all sections of the United States for its championship material. Active competition with crack Eastern swimmers, as well as with those of the Pacific Isles, keeps interest in this healthful water sport at high level. The female members of the local swimming colony are famed for their dexterity. Among the most noted are Nell Schmidt and Mrs. Wright and her daughter.

### TUG-OF-WAR CHAMPIONS.

In miscellaneous sports the people of this section rank with the best elsewhere. Former subjects of other

pastures the greater portion of the year. The Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, French and English all have their outings and sport programs throughout each twelvemonth and at times develop championship material. As a matter of fact, the local Swedish tug-of-war team holds the world's championship title.

Professional sports hold their own with the local fans and have a large following. Oakland and adjacent cities and towns have staged some of the world's most famous boxing contests, and it is said that local followers of boxing have viewed more championship contests than those of any other section. The monthly cards at Oakland boxing clubs feature some of the best talent in the game.

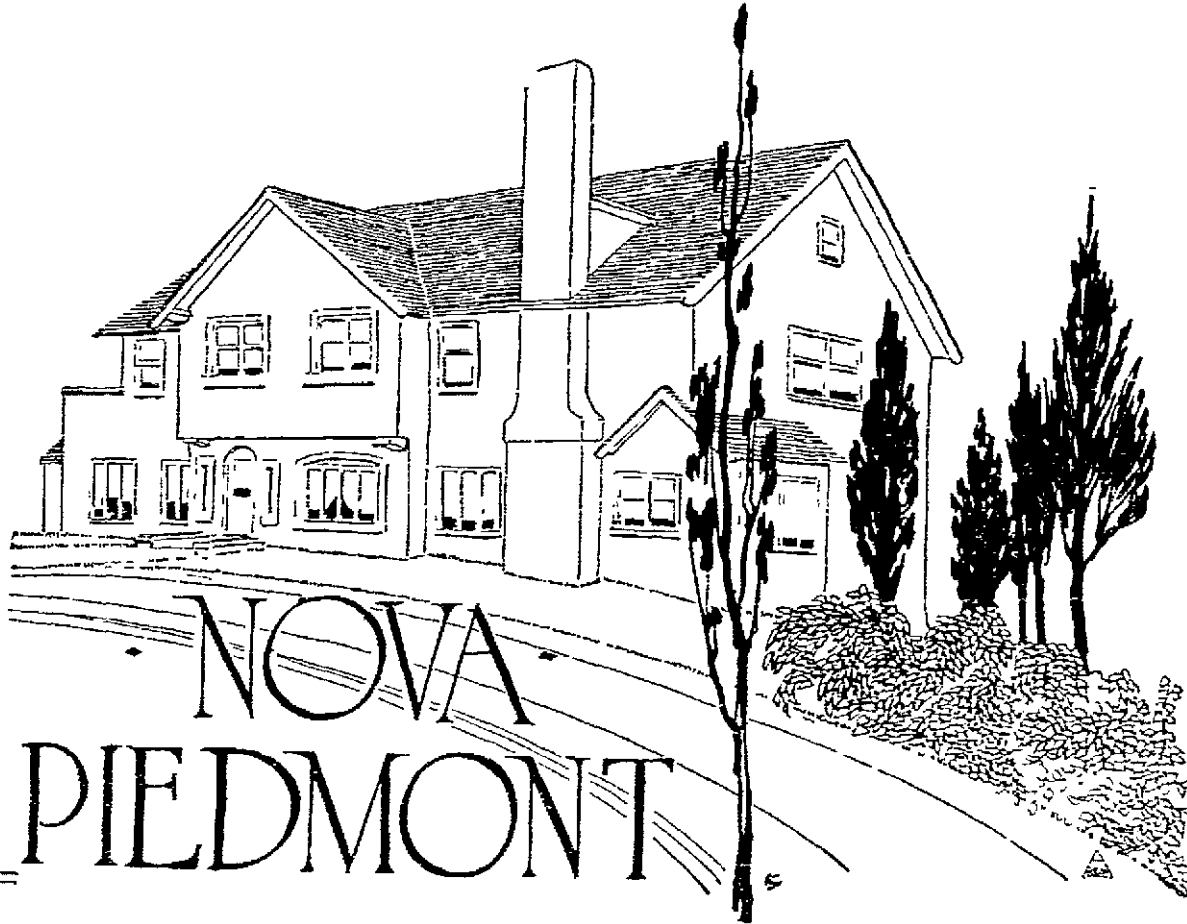
Racing has practically been eliminated from the California field of sports by legislation, but as a training and breeding point for thoroughbred horses Alameda County still heads the list.

The shooting clubs of Alameda County number in the aggregate more than ten thousand members. Oakland has the best and most extended rifle range west of Chicago and it is weekly the assembling point of the marksmen of all nations. The local German shooting club holds a high place among the riflemen of the United States.

The attendance at the municipal playgrounds of Oakland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was 978,569.

California is one of the most attractive and vital points in the world, by reason of its superior shipping facilities, climate, picturesque location, unrivaled educational advantages, commercial opportunities and rapid progressiveness. There is not a slum in the city, nor any section where filth is permitted to accumulate. Oakland is a city of healthy people engaged in beautiful occupations. There is no better place in the world in which to raise your family. Moral influences are dominant and the schools many. Children play in the open air 365 days in the year and blossom into sturdy, self-reliant manhood and womanhood. In this children are Oakland's most valuable asset. They are to look upon at play in the many municipal playgrounds.

Oakland is, essentially, one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. Its surroundings are unusually picturesque and many of its most artistic homes are located on the bluffs overlooking San Francisco bay and the Golden Gate. In the very heart of the city, surrounded by spacious residence sites and framed by verdant parkings, is an expansive salt water lake whose waters are freshened daily by the ocean's tides. A number of Oakland's best appointed hotels and apartment houses are located in the vicinity of this beautiful sheet of water, upon which aquatic sports may be indulged every day in the year. The citizens of Oakland invite you to make this city your home while visiting the Fair.



# A beautiful residence park —an ideal home place

IN PIEDMONT—ADJACENT TO CAR LINE

The general plan of improvements is the work of Mr. James L'Hommedieu, the well-known landscape architect.

Mr. L'Hommedieu spent three years studying the possibilities of the property and as a result has made Nova Piedmont a wonderfully attractive subdivision, retaining all its natural beauty by preserving the trees and foliage. By planning winding boulevards following contours of the sloping hillside he has succeeded in giving each lot an individuality certain to appeal to the artistic homeseeker; in fact, the tract has been so planned that practically every lot faces or borders a little park or parking space of some character.

The property lies between Grand Avenue Heights and Oakland Avenue in an established neighborhood of splendid homes,

being among the most attractive of the holdings of the Realty Syndicate Company.

It is bordered by Grand Avenue Boulevard, Fairview, Oakland, El Cerrito, Wild-



Syndicate Bldg., 1444 Broadway  
OAKLAND, CAL.

wood and Magnolia avenues, and is reached by the Grand Avenue cars.

By residing in Nova Piedmont you will be able to reach the business and shopping district of Oakland with less effort than in almost any other section of Piedmont. The Grand Avenue cars direct from this property take you to or from Fourteenth and Broadway in ten or twelve minutes, which is quite often a most agreeable advantage.

Parks and parking spaces will be prevalent, the avenues will be wide and the improvements of a character well in accord with the ideas of the men who are making Piedmont beautiful.

No lots will be sold to persons of an objectionable character and no business structures of any kind will be permitted.

# RESUME OF HORTICULTURAL INDUSTRY

## Expansion and Care in Elimination of Pests Marked Operations During the Year

( By FRED SEULBERGER, County Horticultural Commissioner.)

**T**HE laws of California require that all nurseries in the state be inspected each year. The object of these inspections is to ascertain the conditions of the nurseries as to certain serious insect pests and plant diseases, and to prevent, so far as may be practicable, the sale of infested trees.

We have made a rigid inspection of all nurseries of this county and those found to be infested with insect pests and disease were served with notices to spray and clean their nurseries before the shipping season. The total number of nurseries inspected were fifty-five.

The work that is being done for the general protection of our orchards is to find the scale where it does exist, to ascertain its prevalence, to show the conditions to the growers, and, so far as practicable, to prevent needless spread of serious troubles.

The prevalence of the scale and insect pests etc., in many parts of the county, and the great harm that they do before discovered by the grower, plainly indicates the values of maintaining a systematic inspection of the commercial orchards of the county.

We have been able to see some very decided and beneficial results from this work. In very many cases we have been able to find scale and insect pests in time to give the orchardist an opportunity to treat them before serious injury is done.

There is much more spraying being done than formerly, about one half more than in any previous year.

**QUARANTINE WORK.**  
This office will prevent the introduction of any and all new pests or diseases that may prove a detriment to the Horticultural interests of this county. Every tree, plant, cutting, etc., is carefully inspected before delivery.

Trees found infested with black scale, red spider, or soft brown scale will be admitted upon being cleaned and fumigated by consignee. Shipments found to be infested with peach borer and mealy bug will be rejected. The roots of deciduous trees are carefully examined and any individual tree showing either crown gall or root knot is destroyed.

A broad quarantine is maintained against all plants, etc., from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana because of white fly being present in those states. The alfalfa weevil which has done such tremendous damage in Utah has provoked an order prohibiting any shipments of alfalfa hay from the infested districts to the State of California.

Shipments of potatoes from Nevada found to be infested with the potato eel worm (*Heterodera radicola*), and all shipments of peach and apricot trees from states and districts known to be infested with the peach yellows and peach rosette are not admitted to this state.

A national quarantine law provides for the inspection at the point of entry of all plants, trees, etc., from foreign countries. This law, among other things, imposes a minimum fine of \$500.00 and one year imprisonment for attempting to bring fruit and vegetables from districts infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly.

The County Commission is doing all that it can in the enforcement of these various laws and orders, and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all those interested in horticultural affairs.

**INSPECTION THOROUGH.**  
The total number of trees inspected and recorded was 338,545 ornamental and 884,858 fruit trees. Every one of these trees received an accurate tree to trade inspection. The fruits of such close inspection work are shown by the fact that every shipment of the infested trees received was accompanied by a certificate from other inspectors, stating that the shipment of trees were free from insect pests.

No. of trees inspected	No. of trees condemned
Almonds ..... 8,582	100
Apples ..... 44,095	1587
Apricots ..... 88,317	1126
Berries ..... 319,624	none
Cherries ..... 55,224	none
Figs ..... 883	none
Grapes ..... 111,701	none
Lemons ..... 613	none
Olives ..... 47	none
Oranges ..... 1,884	44
Peaches ..... 74,404	1014
Pears ..... 141,622	2050
Plums ..... 16,155	200
Prunes ..... 17,428	234
Walnuts ..... 4,287	none

Bananas from Central America, 46 carloads.  
Gooseberries, 112 cases.

Potatoes from other states, 716 carloads, 170 carloads being condemned. Four per cent of fruit trees in nursery were condemned and destroyed, being infested with borers.

Six per cent of stock in nursery was condemned and destroyed, being infested with crown gall and root knot.

**WILD MORNING GLORY.**  
Morning glory is thoroughly entrenched in some sections of Alameda county, and entirely immune to ordinary crop cultivation. By continuous cultivation with sweep cultivators, and hoes where necessary, its seeding may absolutely be prevented, and this treatment continued in all seasons will prevent the weed from making much growth above the surface. If it can not make growth in the air, any ordinary plant will die in time, morning glory is no exception. Every green sprout must be cut off below the surface once a week during the growing season. The plant will then starve, which may take about two years to eradicate it.

Our leading varieties of fruit are apricots, cherries, pears and plums, the principle agricultural crops are hay, peas, beans, tomatoes, rhubarb, green corn, celery and potatoes.

The apricot attains perfection in our county as our

soil, climate and conditions are peculiarly adapted to it. We have 5000 acres of trees in bearing, 500 acres being irrigated.

The leading commercial varieties grown are the Moorpark, Royal and Blenheim.

The Moorpark is the largest, most popular and widely disseminated. It is a good shipper and valuable for canning and drying.

The Royal possesses many of the qualities of the Moorpark with the additional one of being a more certain bearer.

The Blenheim is of a beautiful yellow color when ripe, and is about the same size as the Royal, is valuable for both canning and drying and its flavor is unsurpassed.

### A WORD ABOUT CHERRIES.

The San Leandro and Hayward section of the county is noted as being particularly favorable for the production of cherries. The leading commercial varieties grown are the Royal Ann, Black Tartarian and Black Republican.

The Royal Ann is the most popular cherry and brings the highest market price, as it is valuable for shipping and for the table, canning and cooking.

The Black Tartarian is the most popular black cherry. It has a good market for shipping, canning and for the table. We have a bearing acreage of 2000 acres, 400 acres being irrigated. The crop this season was 2250 tons, being 25 per cent less than last year's crop. The prices paid for Royal Anns, \$100.00 per ton and for the other varieties, \$80.00 per ton. The crop was an exceptionally light one, the smallest crop ever produced in the county. About 10 per cent of the trees died this year and were taken out of the orchards this fall.

Bartlett pears having a bearing acreage of 565 acres produced 4150 tons, the prices paid by the canneries being from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per ton.

All kinds of small fruits, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and loganberries do extremely well in this county. We have an acreage of 401 acres devoted to the cultivation of small fruits.

The first green peas that were brought to the market were grown in the vicinity of Hayward and were sold at \$12.00 per sack.

2500 acres were planted to tomatoes producing 21,000 tons, prices paid by the canneries being \$4.50 to \$8.00 per ton.

In the Livermore district we have 4232 acres in bearing of the finest quality of wine grapes. The wine made from these grapes is equal to the finest of European productions.

### CUT FLOWER INDUSTRY.

The rapidly increasing demand for cut flowers ushered in the middle man or the retail florist, who relieves the grower of his stock as soon as it is ready for the market. We have sixty-five nurseries growing roses, violets, carnations, orchids, chrysanthemums, lillium harrisii and lillium longiflorum, lily of the valley and ferns for the market.

Each one is a specialist of the flowers that they grow and give their undivided attention, to produce more perfect stock and increase the productiveness of their plants. The principal and most popular roses grown are the Bride and Bridesmaid, the standard pink and white roses of today. Many new varieties have been introduced from time to time to take their places, but for the most part they have proven expensive experiments.

The American Beauty, the finest of all forcing roses, is grown to perfection by the rosarians of this county. The Richmond, Kaiserine, Augusta Victoria, Liberty, Aaron Ward, Sunburst Lady Hillington and Milady are all grown to perfection under glass.

The carnations are all American seedlings. The evolution that is taking place in this flower is wonderful as the standard is being so constantly raised that varieties that were considered superior ten years ago are now scarcely known.

Chrysanthemums that produce best results and grow to perfection are the Japanese plants originally imported from Japan.

### SUGGESTIONS TO PURCHASERS.

Don't buy because stock is cheap. We do not say that you should refuse trees because they are cheap we simply say that they should not be bought because they are cheap. There are some nurserymen who only grow a limited number of trees, or who do not make it a regular business, or who grow in wholesale quantities, who may have most excellent stock at low prices. Remember that we are not advising against these. It is not the cheapness of price in itself which we warn you against, but it is the poor quality of trees that you are likely to get when they are offered at such cheap prices. If you are going to neglect the trees, do not intend to cultivate, fertilize, prune and spray them then a poor tree is about as good as a first class one, for you simply take your own chances in either case. But if you want good thrifty, well shaped, profitable trees, you must expect to pay the price, and you can not afford to order trees from the man offering the lowest price simply on account of cheapness.

If you know they are first class trees, then cheapness is not objectionable, but it is cheaper in the end to pay a high price for a first class tree than to receive diseased trees as a gift. But do not fail to give the trees good attention after they are set. Cultivate, fertilize, prune and spray them. If this is done intelligently, and good trees are planted in the first place, good results should be secured. Remember, therefore, that it is better to order where you feel sure of getting good stock, even at a high price, than to buy cheap trees at the risk of getting poor stock.

In choosing a location one must have in mind the ultimate development of the orchard. If only a limited amount is to be grown, for local markets or for express shipments, it is best to locate convenient to a good market, or preferably, near several small ones.

After the locality has been determined, a proper site for the orchard must be selected, and to do this, a number of things must be considered. The higher land should be selected rather than the low bottom, and some parts of the farm may be better suited than

(Continued on page 60.)

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## Oakland—The Commercial City

(Continued From Page 14)

Land. With the description of the territory back of Oakland and immediately surrounding it this can be understood. The canal will provide for direct shipment by water from the Pacific coast to the markets the people of this section desire to reach.

The railroads of the United States have built their business on the theory that the long hauls from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific was the business most to be desired. Under the competition of the direct water route through the canal the railroad cannot compete with the ship for this long haul. The economic construction will compel the readjustment of the routing of traffic. That section which is near enough to the seaport on the Pacific Coast to bear the rail transportation to develop for this the water transportation through the canal to ocean markets, will do its shipping through the western ports.

### THE LINE OF DEMARCATION.

The lines defining the boundaries of the territory in which it will be open to ship westward to the coast of Oakland, thence by water through the canal to the eastern part of the United States and to Europe, can be roughly laid down as running eastward from the Pacific about the line of Northern California to a point just east of the Wyoming line; thence about 600 miles, and thence westward to the coast. This would take in all of the state of California north of the Tehachapi range, 200 miles south of Oakland; nearly all of the state of Nevada, nearly all of Utah, the southern portion of Idaho and the western portion of Wyoming and Colorado.

This territory will find it cheaper to ship through Oakland, even to the Middle Western states, than to make its shipments directly eastward by rail to that territory. Eighty-five per cent of all the traffic to and from the state of California originates in or is consigned to the territory between the Rockies and the Allegheny mountains. In other words, this is California's domestic trade territory. That region will find that its cheapest route of shipment to all this territory back of Oakland which has been described is through the canal to Oakland.

The decision of the Supreme Court fixes the principle of rate making by railroads, which will result in the reversal of the old-time railroad policy of sacrificing everything in order to secure the long transcontinental haul. This will accelerate the tendency to ship to and from the inter-mountain country through the Oakland port.

As roughly outlined here, it will be seen that Oakland is depending for her future great business upon the development of this great stretch of country back of her in the California valley, in the Sierra Nevada mountains and in the inter-mountain states.

### AN ILLUSTRATION IN POINT.

The mere statement of the number of miles—the extent of the territory—does not always carry a vivid picture to the mind. An illustration may be made here and applied to European maps. If this country which is shown to be naturally tributary to Oakland was laid out on the map of Europe, or if we take our boundary lines extending 600 miles north and south and 1000 miles east and west, and applied the western end of that line to the mouth of the Elbe below Hamburg or at Bremerhaven, then the eastern end of our line would be found to be nearly 500 miles east of Warsaw. If shifted a little to the northward it would rest at St. Petersburg. If shifted to the south we would



HOME CLUB GROUNDS—EAST OAKLAND.

find our line crossing the German empire, Bohemia, Hungary, Rumania, and the eastern end but a few miles from the city of Odessa, on the Black sea.

In other words, the trade territory which is to be tributary to Oakland is equal to a like European area having Moscow on the north, the Danube at its mouth on the south, extending from Berne to Danzig, with Prague, Vienna and Dresden in the middle. Of course, the European territory has had ages of development and improvement and has millions of population, and the enormous traffic of all that territory is not confined to one seaport. On the other hand, that European territory described has ports on three sides of it and at frequent intervals along all the coasts of the Black sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Baltic sea.

### OAKLAND'S COMMERCIAL GREATNESS ASSURED.

The soil of the new territory back of Oakland is as rich and will be made as productive as the soil of the corresponding European district. The wealth of minerals in the mountains of our territory is greater than that to be found in the corresponding area described in Europe. There is but one natural and easy port on the Pacific coast for all this territory. Such other ports as may be made for 600 miles north and south must be

built and approached at an expenditure which will long deter and probably always prevent any such construction. Nature has made a narrow rift in the mountains by the side of which sits Oakland—the neck of the funnel through which the products of this country naturally must pass. For, under the fullest development which will surely come, the settlement by the dense population, which is as inevitable as the continuance of the race; the cheapest, the quickest and the easiest route of travel and shipment of products and merchandise for all this territory must be through and by Oakland.

The recognition of these facts gives to the people of Oakland a sublime confidence in the future of their city and compels them to the conclusion that here on the east bay shore of this bay is to be the greatest commercial center in the United States, and possibly in the world.

There are forty-three grammar school and three union high school districts in Alameda county outside of the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. The average cost per pupil for the past school year was \$38.16 in the grammar, and \$75.43 in the high school departments.

## Sohst Carriage Co.

The Sohst Carriage Co. through 50 years of prosperity has attained a State-wide prestige as manufacturers of integrity and ability. The plant located at the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets, is equipped for the making and repairing of automobiles, carriages, wagons, springs, bodies and wheels. There is also special equipment for painting automobiles along which line absolute satisfaction as to results is assured.

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By

## Buying a Little Home

or a little piece of ground for your old age.

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CHARLESTON		LOS ANGELES
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### PASSENGER SERVICE

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NEXT SAILING FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR NEW YORK, FEB. 19, 1915.  
Accommodations Limited. Reservations should be made early.

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"S. S. PENNSYLVANIAN" made the fastest trip from Coast to Coast through the Panama Canal.  
The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. operates the largest fleet of vessels under the American flag through the Panama Canal.  
The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. has had 62 steamers through the Panama Canal from date of opening, August 15th, up to Dec. 25th, averaging one steamer either eastbound or westbound every 50 hours.  
The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. has carried 450,423 tons of cargo through the Panama Canal, equal to 30,023 carloads or 1,001 trainloads.  
The American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. has paid a larger amount of canal tolls to the U. S. Government than any other steamship company operating through the Panama Canal.

For Rates, Schedules and further information call or write.

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General Agents, 8 Bridge St., N. Y.

# ALAMEDA COUNTY IN A NUTSHELL

Kernels of Information Worth Reading, Remembering and Preserving. Do You Know That—



**D**URING 1914, the manufactured products of Alameda county reached an aggregate value of nearly \$65,000,000. Water hauled freight totaled 4,000,000 tons and land hauled freight 5,000,000, or a total of 9,000,000 tons for the year just closed.

Alameda county has a diversity of crops unexcelled elsewhere in California. Last year the wealth that springs from the soil returned a five million dollar crop to Alameda county farmers.

Alameda county's rhubarb yield was one hundred cars, four hundred boxes to the car, price from 85 cents to \$1 per box. Most of the product went east under express time schedule to supply the early demand at that point.

Alameda county auto drives are numerous and picturesque. They are made over easy graded, well surfaced roads and present a diversity of scenery unsurpassed elsewhere in a state noted for its varied natural charms.

The population of Alameda county is somewhat in excess of 35,000. Oakland, the county seat, has a population of more than 215,000. It is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

There are more than 1200 factories in Alameda county. They represent an invested capital of many million dollars and give employment to many thousand men.

The assessed value of Alameda county for the 1913-14 fiscal year, including the state's assessment against the railroads operating therein, totaling 5,200,487, is \$251,751,974. The assessment is based upon a 50 per cent valuation. The assessed value of Berkeley for the same period is 37,529,012 and of Alameda \$16,582,140.

For the fiscal year 1913-14 the assessed valuation of Oakland is \$157,704,355. The previous fiscal year the assessment was \$153,345,660. The increase in valuation is \$3,558,695.

The Oakland Clearing House handled bank paper totaling \$176,027,247.89 during the twelve-month period beginning December 1, 1913, and ending November 30, 1914.

The latest revision of Oakland's bonded indebtedness, as shown on the books of the city auditor, totals \$8,884,470.

In the Oakland public museum, owned and governed by the municipality, there is a storehouse of treasures which is open to all visitors free of charge. The most complete and interesting departments are, perhaps, the children's room, the colonial rooms and the California Indian rooms. The colonial department contains the best exhibit illustrative of colonial life and customs of any museum west of Chicago. The collection of Indian material is second to that of but one other museum on the Pacific coast.

There are fifty-five nurseries in Alameda county. County Horticultural Commissioner Fred Seubergger gave each of them a rigid inspection during 1914 in the effort to eliminate diseased stock and to prevent its sale. A total of 338,545 ornamental and \$84,858 fruit trees were inspected. Six per cent of nursery stock was destroyed, being infested with crown gall and root knot. Four per cent of fruit trees in nurseries were destroyed, being infested with borers. Forty-six carloads of bananas, 112 cases of gooseberries, 716 carloads of potatoes, 170 carloads being condemned—were inspected during 1914.

In the Livermore section of Alameda county there are 4228 acres bearing the finest quality of wine grapes. The wine made from these grapes is equal to the best.

The City of Oakland has 32 parks totaling 347.96 acres. In addition the city has an option on Trestle Glen, containing 125 acres, which will give the city a total of 472.96 acres of park land when the option has been taken up.

The Carnegie Corporation has given the City of Oakland \$140,000 with which to erect four branch library buildings to cost \$35,000 each, exclusive of the sites. Librarian Charles S. Greene reports that the use of the Oakland library has doubled in the last six years. During 1914, the home use of bound volumes was 609,796, beside 23,863 unbound magazines, 18,203 pictures and 5239 copies of church music loaned.

There are ten city branches of the Oakland Public Library. In addition, there is a system of branches throughout Alameda county, undertaken by contract with the supervisors, whereby the people of eighteen rural communities have library and reading room facilities.

Oakland has 460 miles of improved streets. During 1914, thirty-six miles of sidewalks and thirteen miles of sewers were laid. During the same period 7121 excavation permits, 25 house moving permits and 537 obstruction permits were issued. The oil and asphalt permits totaled 2267.

The registered vote of Alameda county for 1914 was 123,000. For the general election of 1912 it was 92,000. There were 90,072 votes cast in Alameda county at the general election of 1914. In the general election of 1912 Alameda county cast a total of 63,000 votes.

Chief of Police Walter Petersen of Oakland has a total of 293 men under his command.

Three transcontinental railroads have their termini in Oakland. They are the Southern Pacific, West-

ern Pacific and Santa Fe systems. The Oakland, Antioch and Eastern railway also has its terminal in Oakland.

The electric system of the Southern Pacific company in Alameda county represents an investment of \$25,000,000. Seven hundred and eighty-three trains enter and leave its terminal on the Oakland waterfront every twenty-four hours.

The volume of passenger traffic between San Francisco and the East Bay cities approximates 100,000 persons daily.

The Key System ferry boats will run from Oakland to the Far grounds, where a special ferry slip has been built to accommodate them.

There are forty-three grammar and three union high school districts in Alameda county outside of the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. The average cost per pupil for the past school year was \$23.16 in the grammar and 79.43 in the high school departments. The high school enrollment was 5573 pupils with an average daily attendance of 4762. The grammar school enrollment was 38,987 with an average daily attendance of 30,492 pupils. The number of teachers employed was 1297. Of this number 230 were assigned to the high schools, 1050 to the grammar schools and 17 to the kindergartens. During the past year the sum of \$1,735,360.40 was expended for school supplies and teachers' salaries. The graduates from the grammar schools last year numbered 2134, and from the high schools 732.

A new building was erected in Oakland every working hour during the year 1914. Oakland stands no. 11 on the lists of large cities of the United States in the number of building permits issued last year, exceeding in that respect such cities as Pittsburg, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Atlanta, Buffalo and Columbus. Oakland ranks No. 21 in value of building construction, exceeding Washington, D. C., Toledo, O., Cincinnati, O., Rochester, New York, Indianapolis, Indiana, Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, Louisiana, Atlanta, Ga., Omaha, Neb., Baltimore, Maryland and others.

The sum of 7,250,000 has been expended on the Oakland harbor-front. Of that amount the city has spent for municipal wharves, etc., \$2,000,000; the national government has spent \$750,000 and the railroads and other corporations have spent \$4,000,000.

The Chabot Observatory—presented to the Board of Education in 1934 by the late Anthony Chabot—now located within three blocks of Oakland's main business street, is to be removed to a 12-acre site in the Leona Heights section, where light and air conditions are more favorable to satisfactory study of the stars. The new observatory, as is the present, will be in charge of Professor Charles Burkhalter. It is to be equipped with a refractor telescope ranking as the ninth in power in the United States, and will not be exceeded by than six in the old world. The new refractor will occupy a central site in the Palace of Liberal Arts building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition until the close of the same, when it will be removed to the observatory in Oakland.

Oakland's city hall, completed and occupied during 1914, represents an expenditure of \$2,000,000. It is one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the United States. From base to top of flagstaff it has a height of nearly 400 feet and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The domed rotunda is a superb architectural feature, all of the decoration being in marble and architectural stone. The great dome is ornamented with special lighting features consisting of a central ball containing 2400 lights and representing the sun, surrounded by an annular bronze ring displaying the planets and representing the solar system.

The city of Piedmont adjoining Oakland, has a total of more than seven hundred residences, and enjoys the unique distinction of having but two business structures. Piedmont's homes range in value from \$2000 to \$145,000 each and have an assessed valuation of nearly \$4,000,000, or an average per home of about \$5000.

The attendance at the municipal playgrounds of Oakland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was 978,569. During the first four months of the present fiscal year the attendance was 508,135, or more than half as many persons as visited the playgrounds during the entire previous fiscal year. Since the playgrounds were first established in 1902, the aggregate attendance reaches the grand total of 2,249,880 persons.

An appropriation of \$77,400 was made for Oakland's municipal playgrounds for the fiscal year of 1913-14 as against an appropriation of \$77,839 for the present fiscal year.

Last year the money was expended as follows: Maintenance, \$3,865.47; improvements, \$33,962.58. Thirty-eight playgrounds are maintained, with baseballs, bats and a miscellaneous paraphernalia issued free of charge in much the same manner as books are issued at a free library. Seventy-one employees are on the payroll.

More than 10,000 people attended the annual playground May Festival in Lakeside Park in 1914. Fifteen hundred children participated in the various pageants. This event is one never to be forgotten, once seen, and will appeal particularly to the visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Oakland has a million dollar municipally owned auditorium, divided into two halls with a combined seating capacity for 13,000 people. It has a length of 400 feet, a width of 198 feet and a height of 90 feet in the clear, making the building one of the largest in the United States devoted to public gatherings. Over one hundred conventions will convene in Alameda county during 1915, and most of them in this hall.

Hay and forage having a value of \$1,500,000, cereals and other grains having a value of \$427,000, fruits and nuts having a value of \$861,000 and other crops valued at \$687,000, made up no inconsiderable tonnage of Alameda county commodities that were billed out in cars and ships during 1914.

Satisfactory land and climatic conditions, together with proximity to never failing markets, make Alameda county, and particularly that section thereof adjacent to Hayward, especially well adapted to poultry raising. The egg production last year was somewhat more than 5,000,000 dozen.

Oakland is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. Its surroundings are unusually picturesque and are supplemented by a park system of exceptional artistic merit. In the very heart of the city is located a salt water lake whose waters are daily freshened by the ocean's tides. In the vicinity of this lake are located apartment houses and hotels whose appointments compare favorably with the best elsewhere. These buildings with their furnishings represent an investment of many million dollars. One hotel alone, the Hotel Oakland, recently completed and occupied, represents an investment of about three million dollars.

There are \$11,227 acres in Alameda county devoted to farming purposes. There are 2422 farms in the county. The average yield per farm is somewhat in excess of \$1900 per year.

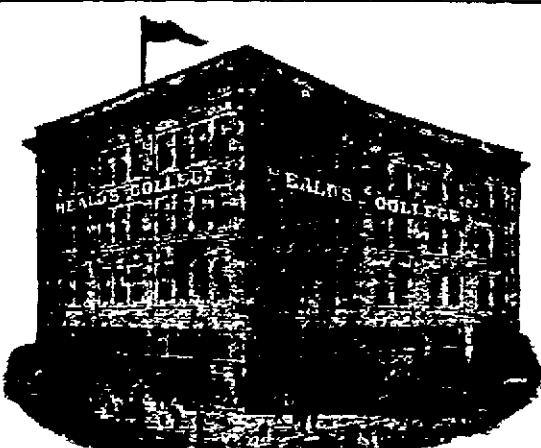
There are approximately 270,000 apricot trees, 158,000 plum and prune trees, 90,000 cherry trees, 72,000 pear trees, 27,000 apple trees and 12,000 peach trees in Alameda county.

Within the last ten years the city of Oakland has provided nineteen new and modern school buildings at a cost of \$4,000,000, including extensions to old buildings, and sites and grounds. In addition, about \$200,000 more has been expended from current school funds for building improvements. The new buildings are so constructed that future additions will be easy. Each is provided with the latest systems of sanitation, heating and ventilation.

Oakland's present school plant includes forty-seven main school buildings, besides portables, shops, etc., twenty of which are of either brick or concrete. Nearly all of the down-town schools have for a site at least a city block, while many of the newer schools have more. The Lockwood school has a site of nearly eighteen acres and the new Technical High school has an 8-acre site. Thirty of the schools are provided with regular playgrounds under the direction of the municipal recreation department.

In Oakland's elementary schools the enrollment in late November was 20,063 pupils, of whom 16,654 are included in grades one to six inclusive. January 4, 1915, a vocational school was opened in connection with the elementary schools. It is a trade school, the purpose of which is to provide preparatory trade and related academic instruction for boys and girls who

(Continued on Page 60)

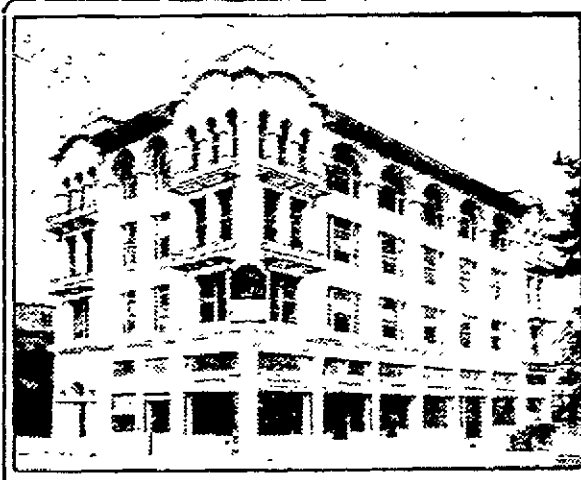


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OAKLAND, CAL.



# RESUME OF HORTICULTURAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 57.)

others. Good air drainage is a most important factor to be considered. By selecting a site elevated above the surrounding land, good air drainage is secured, with free circulation of air in the summer, keeping disease reduced and producing fruit of high color. Never select a site exposed to strong winds, as the trees are blown about until they become loosened in the soil; spraying is difficult, trees loaded with fruit are apt to be broken and the fruit shaken from the trees before it has matured.

The soil is also an important factor in selecting the site. The soil best suited for an orchard is a well drained sandy loam with a good porous sub-soil. Soils containing stiff clay or coarse sand for any depth should be avoided.

The preparation of the land for planting should be thoroughly done, as without this trees will start off poorly. The preparation of the land should be made as thorough for fruits as for the truck crop. If trees are to be planted in the spring, the ground should be plowed as early as possible, so as to conserve moisture. Late plowing tends to dry out the soil. For fall planting, the land may be sown in cow peas or some vetch the summer previous. All large stones should be picked up and carted off. All stumps should be pulled out of the ground and burned. Any other litter that would hinder the growth of the orchard should be removed.

Trees planted in the spring have less chance to become established, and if the season is dry there is a greater risk of losing them. In planting the trees, the hole should be dug large enough to allow the trees to be planted without crowding any of the roots. The subsoil should be well loosened and the tree placed in the hole about one inch deeper than it was in the nursery. All broken and bruised roots should be carefully removed and a search should be made for borers, etc. This may save much trouble later. The bottom of the hole should be filled with good soil, then set in the trees, and fill the hole with soil, and pack it firmly with the heel. On soils that are poor, manure should be used. A splendid method is to dig the hole for the trees and then fill them with manure, leaving them until two or three good rains have fallen. The fertilizing material is thus leached out and carried into the soil. When ready to plant, the manure is forked out, and the trees put in place, and the manure mixed with the soil about the trees.

There are several ways of laying off an orchard, namely: in squares, triangles and rectangular. In most cases squares 20x20 feet or more according to the variety or kinds of fruit to be planted, are the best, as cultivation and spraying operations are carried on much easier. The outside rows should not be planted against the fence, making it impossible to get around the trees in these rows to cultivate and spray them. Mixed planting is generally unsuccessful. In such cases, the culture for one fruit is radically different from that required by the other, for example, the apple planted with the peach. Peaches and plums are of the same class, but plums rot so much quicker than peaches, they are apt to be a disadvantage to the peach.

## PLANT TREES IN ROWS.

An orchard with straight rows is much more attractive and satisfactory than one irregularly planted. The time devoted to lining up the rows will be repaid during the life of the orchard.

The proper distance between the trees depends upon their ultimate size, variety, soil, location, and kind of treatment they are to be given. With good treatment and rich soils, some of the larger growing varieties should be planted twenty to twenty-four feet apart, while on the poorer land sixteen feet apart will be sufficient. Commercial orchards require a greater distance between the trees than for those in a home orchard as more space is required in the former for the use of machinery in spraying and cultivating. It is best in all cases to give the trees plenty of room, as a higher grade of fruit, and larger crops are borne on the individual trees if they are not crowded.

The main thing in view is to secure a tree that is well shaped, one having a good open head, so as to allow plenty of air and sunlight about the branches and facilitate the operations of spraying and harvesting. Much of the success in pruning, depends on getting the trees started right the first year. When the young tree is planted in the orchard it should be stripped of all its limbs, and cut back 18 to 24 inches above the ground, depending upon the size of the tree. Large trees should not be cut back as far as small ones. If the trees are large and well branched, the branches should be cut to three-inch stubs, as the buds on the branches are usually better developed than on the trunk, and they make a better growth. Disbudding is necessary if the best shaped trees are desired.

Keep the pruning knives in the best condition. Dull knives make ragged cuts which heal very slowly. If at all. Again, such knives cause a considerable waste of energy on the part of the operator. All cut surfaces over one-half inch in diameter should be painted over

with white lead to protect the wound from the action of the weather and injury from insects.

It is very essential to take the very best possible care of the young trees. They should be kept thrifty and healthy, and all necessary care given them to conserve the moisture and plant food in the soil. The latter can only be accomplished through systematic cultivation. Different soils and environment will necessarily change the methods practiced. Early in the spring, as soon as the soil will permit, it should be stirred six to eight inches deep, thus, if the trees have been planted as deeply as they should plowing this deep will cause them to produce a deep root system which will not be injured so quickly by freezing and drought. After this plowing the fertilizer should be applied and worked in with a disc harrow or cultivator. Frequent cultivations should be given with the cultivator or disc harrow, running deep enough to form a good soil mulch, and prevent subsequent baking or crusting of the surface, and prevent loss of the soil or moisture evaporation. Thorough culture kills all the weeds which are a constant drain on the soil moisture and plant food, and also assists in decomposing and liberating any plant food which may have been turned under.

There is nothing which will enable the orchardist to make larger returns upon his investment in either the home or the commercial orchard than spraying if properly done.

It will cost from 10 to 30 cents per tree to spray, varying with the number of applications, the size of the tree, the kind of machine used, the area of the orchard, the price and character of the materials and the efficiency of the labor.

The protection of plants against insects and diseases by spraying is really a simple process. It may be divided into four common lines of treatment, namely:

1. The use of fungicide to prevent the germination of the spores of fungous diseases. In this class of pests we have apple scab, potato blight, brown rot of the plum and peach, black rot and the mildews of the grape, etc. Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur are the leading fungicides.

2. The use of an arsenical poison (a poison with arsenic as its base) in controlling biting insects. The codling moth, potato flea beetle, cabbage worm and all the leaf eating insects come under this head. Lead arsenate, arsenate of lime, Paris green, etc., are the best arsenical insecticides.

3. The use of a contact poison like kerosene emul-

## ALAMEDA COUNTY IN A NUTSHELL

(Continued From Page 59)

desire to engage in practical wage-earning occupations and to continue at the same time a general education but who cannot afford the time for a four year high school course.

The First Presbyterian, First Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth and First Hebrew churches of Oakland were recently erected at an aggregate cost of more than half a million dollars, exclusive of their sites. These four churches, together with the First Congregational and St. Francis De Sales, have property in excess of \$1,000,000.

The University of California has a larger student body than any other American university with the exception of Columbia. The enrollment of regular students is 5390, while in the university as a whole there are 8481 students.

Of the five states which have the largest and most famous State Universities, California, has the largest number of students. The enrollment of the five universities is as follows: California, 8481; Minnesota, 6500; Michigan, 6302; Illinois, 5620; Wisconsin, 4901.

The people of California have set the seal of approval on the issuance of \$1,800,000 state bonds for additional buildings on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The structures will include a large recitation building, a chemistry building, an additional agricultural building and the completion of the library building.

Alameda county has an area of 740 square miles and has fifty miles of waterfront. The third and fifth cities in size in the state are located in Alameda county. Five transcontinental railroads traverse the county and there are three electric railroad systems.

Thirty thousand tons of tomatoes having an aggregate value of 250,000 are raised yearly in the vicinity of Hayward, the largest interior town in Alameda county. Hayward has expended more than \$100,000 in street improvements within three years and has recently built an \$80,000 high school building. There remains in treasury \$120,000 for its amplification as the need arises.

Lon Dillon, in her day the fastest trotting horse in the world, was foaled and taught her paces in the Sonol Valley, a section of Alameda county noted for its blooded horses and cattle.

Alameda county outputs yearly 1,200,000 bushels of barley, 310,000 bushels of oats, 252,000 bushels of wheat, 148,000 bushels of potatoes and 113,000 tons of hay.

sion whale oil soap and tobacco solution to destroy sucking insects. Plant lice, squash bugs, green bugs and many true bugs are controlled in this way.

4. The use of a lime sulphur wash as a winter or early spring spray against scale insects such as the brown apricot scale or the oyster-shell scale. The first two of these lines of treatment are most commonly employed and the fungicide and arsenical insecticide may be successfully applied together.

## APPLICATION OF SPRAY MATERIALS.

In applying spray materials there are many precautions worthy of attention. Carelessness in observing these precautions has been responsible for many failures in the past. We will only take time to briefly enumerate the chief of these possible causes of trouble.

1. Work often is not thoroughly done. It is vitally essential to success that every detail of the work be carefully and thoroughly done. The spray must be directed into each tree until every twig and leaf is covered with the glistening fluid and every bud and crevice filled to overflowing.

2. The work is often done too late. To be successful, spraying must be done in season. It is very easy to neglect this work if one is busy or the weather is rainy or windy, until the sepals are closed and the little worms are safely established within the apple or pear. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of this point. Spraying must not wait for high winds to subside or rains to cease during the critical period following the dropping of the petals.

3. Many times the mistake is made of not spraying a sufficient number of times. It is not safe to risk

(Continued on Page 61)

GEORGE McBOYLE, President.

E. R. HUNDLEY, Secretary.



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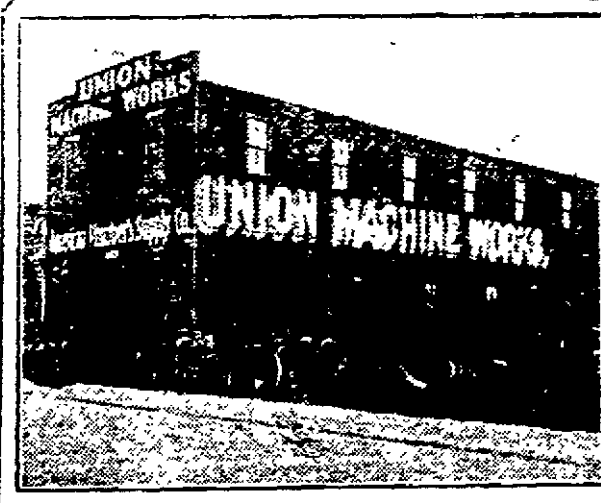


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# RESUME OF HORTICULTURAL INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 60)

less than three applications and four or five times are better. One is likely to neglect the second brood of the codling moth and to suffer great damage for this reason. It is often necessary to spray twice to thoroughly control this brood.

4. There is often a temptation to save expense by applying very much liquid. This may prove to be very short-sighted economy. No tree should be left until the fluid is dripping quite freely.

5. A high pressure maintained constantly is essential to the best results. It must be sufficient to drive the spray well into the interior of the trees. In the application just after the blossoms fall, the most important in controlling the codling moth, it is necessary that the pressure be sufficient to drive the spray through the interfering stamens and down into the calyx cup.

6. Many times the poison is not used in sufficient quantity or it may be adulterated. Paris green is often adulterated with some other material. It is advisable to dissolve a small quantity in ammonia. The failure of any part of the solid to dissolve within a few minutes indicates adulteration, as Paris green is entirely soluble in ammonia.

7. The lime may be air-slaked. Fresh stone-lime which has not been exposed to air or moisture is necessary. The purpose of the lime is the taking up of the free copper in Bordeaux mixture or the free arsenic in the arsenious poisons. If the lime is weak it fails to perform this function and the caustic copper or other poison will seriously injure the leaves and fruit.

8. Sometimes the spray material is not stirred well while it is being applied. It is of the utmost importance that a good agitator be kept going constantly. This will keep the mixture of the same strength throughout and avoid the danger of a weak solution from the upper portion of the tank and a strong foliage-endangering one from the bottom.

9. The solids must be dissolved separately. This is especially true in case of Bordeaux mixture. When the copper sulphate and the stone lime are dissolved in separate vessels and then mixed they will remain in suspension much longer than when dissolved together.

10. The thorough straining of the material as it is poured into the spray tank is essential. This will prevent much trouble with clogged nozzles.

11. Often the nozzles are defective and throw too coarse a spray. A fine spray is best but it must be ejected with force.

12. High winds are often very troublesome. Nevertheless the work must often be done while a strong wind is blowing. In such a case it is necessary to spray from the windward side entirely. The wind will assist in driving the liquid through the trees.

## BEARING OF MACHINE USED.

The type of machine used has an important bearing upon the cost and the effectiveness of spraying. The cost of labor may become as high as 30 cents per tree with each application when a small barrel pump is used while it can be reduced to 3 cents per tree with a large power outfit. Consequently the cheap machine may make the cost of spraying very great in the end. Most fruit growers in taking up spraying make the mistake of purchasing too cheap a machine. For the small home orchard the barrel pump is undoubtedly the most economical. If one has four or five acres he can possibly get along with a hand pump, but at a heavy labor expense and with not very satisfactory results. It is probable that a gasoline outfit will prove most effective and cheapest in the long run for any orchard over five or six acres in extent. Bucket pumps and hand sprayers are only valuable for bushes and vines around the home.

In purchasing a spraying machine its capacity, simplicity and durability as well as its cost should receive consideration. It is advisable to secure one with larger capacity than the orchard demands. The growing trees or an increasing acreage may call into play the excess capacity of the machine before the owner is hardly aware of the fact. The tendency is to try a machine of too small capacity rather than too large.

## INSECTS INJURIOUS TO ORCHARDS.

We have selected only those insects which are now causing damage to the orchardists of Alameda County. All technical names and terms have been

avoided wherever possible so that the subject might be clear to the reader.

It is necessary that every practical orchardist should be acquainted with the most improved methods of combating his insect foes. In order to intelligently apply such remedies, however, it is necessary for him to know a little about the insects themselves, and something of their structure and life history.

A little observation will show whether an insect is injurious, neutral or whether acting beneficial. Many of this latter class, including the lady-bug and beetles which prey upon plant lice, are among the best friends the farmer has. A knowledge of the structure of insects is essential, for upon this depends to a very large extent, the methods adopted for their control. For this purpose, insects are divided into two main classes (1) sucking insects and (2) biting insects.

To the sucking insects belong the aphides, leaf hopper, mealy bugs, etc., whose mouth parts are modified into long sucking tube which pierces beneath the skin of the food plant and sucks up the juices within. Stomach poisons would of course be of no avail against insects of this class, and consequently some material must be applied that will kill them by contact. All insects breathe through tiny openings, in the sides of their bodies. It is the object of the contact sprays to plug up these openings, enclose them in a film, or else destroy the insects by means of the caustic action upon their bodies.

## THE BITING INSECTS.

Biting insects include all those forms that chew and swallow their food. The various leaf eating caterpillars belong to this class. As these insects actually take portions of the food plant into their systems, they can be controlled by the use of stomach poisons, like lead arsenate and Paris green. Soft bodied biting insects may sometimes be destroyed by the use of contact sprays.

The knowledge of the life history of any insect pest is necessary in order to tell at what period in its life it can most readily or cheaply be controlled. Insects in the course of their development pass through the following stages:

1. The first is the egg stage, during which the insect is usually invulnerable to attack, but, during which some kinds may be successfully treated.
2. The eggs hatch into what is known as a larva. If the adult insect is a fly, the larva is called a maggot. If a moth, or butterfly, a caterpillar; if a beetle, a grub and others have no special names. The larval stage is the growing and feeding period of the insect's life when the most injury is done, and usually the time when they can be most conveniently destroyed.
3. The third stage is the pupal or resting period, during which the insect remains quiescent and takes no food. In this stage the larval organs are broken down and built up again into organs of the adult.
4. The fourth stage is the adult, or the perfect form. The adult insect is usually winged, and during

(Continued on page 65.)

The annual output of Alameda county factories has an average aggregate value of more than \$65,000,000. The railroads handle annually in excess of 5,000,000 tons of Alameda county freight. Alameda county's water-carried freight is in excess of 4,000,000 tons yearly. Oakland, the capital of Alameda county, is the western terminus of three transcontinental railroads and is the gateway to water commerce to the Orient or via the Panama canal to Eastern points. It will pay you to visit Oakland and the other cities of Alameda county.

Oakland has a two million dollar city hall which is famed for its artistic merit and classic lines. From street to top of flagstaff the structure has a height of 376 feet. The view from the observation tower is most instructive and inspiring. It commands a fifty-mile scope of country in all directions, including the orchards, vineyards and farms, which are the pride and mainstay of Alameda county. The view of San Francisco bay afforded from the tower is one never to be forgotten. It will remain with you always, an inspiring memory of the Spirit of the West. The observation tower is open to the public at all reasonable hours.

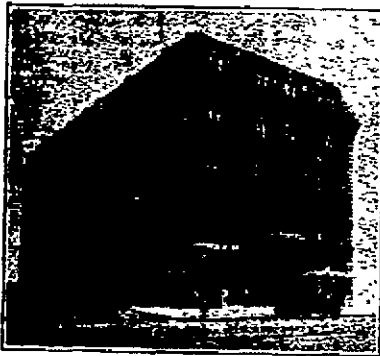
Alameda county has an area of 740 square miles and fifty miles of waterfront. The third and fifth cities in size in the state are located in Alameda county. Alameda county has a population in excess of 350,000, and the finest county roads in the West. There are 1200 factories within the county's lines. Five transcontinental railroads traverse the county and there are three electric railroad systems.

Modern Hotel Service

100 Outside Rooms

## HOTEL ATHENS

1556 BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

PHONE  
OAKLAND  
1487Rates  
\$1.00 per  
Day.With  
Private  
Bath  
\$1.50 per  
day up.Special  
Weekly  
and  
monthly  
rates.

O. E. GRIBI, Prop.



The proprietor of this sanitarium, Mr. H. R. Connelley, is known all over the United States for his great and humane work in the cure of the dread disease, "drunkenness." His treatment has attracted the attention of many prominent physicians and scientific men. He takes a personal interest in the treatment of every case placed in his charge and his sanitarium is really a private home for those who desire freedom from the curse of humanity—drunkenness.

### Connelley Liquor Cure Institute

1273 Twenty-Sixth Avenue  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

## Drunkenness

is a disease, serious, fatal and deadly—not a habit. It is a disease that wrecks brilliant men and women and is responsible for forgeries, thefts and murders. Alcohol clouds the brain, destroys "nerve force" and reduces the afflicted one to a state of imbecility pitiful to behold.

The Connelley treatment has the endorsement of physicians, hospitals and the leading business men of the State. Over 11,000 cases have been treated during the past twenty years, and the records show less than 200 "breakovers." A record unparalleled in the history of liquor treatments.

Write for testimonials and list of references. All correspondence sacredly confidential.



### Abe S. and J. Cohn

with offices in the Federal Building, are among Oakland's most optimistic and most progressive citizens.

Rumor has it that they will shortly be engaged in active business pursuits, having practically retired for the past three years.

## The National Barber

## School of Oakland

173 9th St. Bet. Broadway and Washington

offers young people a remarkable opportunity to learn and thoroughly know a business which is increasing every day.

We teach the barber business, pay you a reasonable salary while learning and guarantee to make a first-class tonsorial artist of you when you leave the school.

# OAKLAND PUBLIC MUSEUM

## Diversified Curio Collection Affords Pleasure and Instruction to Old and Young.



In the midst of the park that borders the western shore of Lake Merritt stands the Oakland Public Museum, one of the city's newest and most attractive points of interest to the resident, tourist, and fair visitor. Housed in a mansion formerly the home of one of Oakland's prominent pioneer families, the museum collections are most carefully classified and artistically arranged, so as to yield the largest measure of information and instruction, while holding the attention of the observer by their pleasing appearance.

The Oakland Museum is municipal, being controlled and maintained by the city. It is young, and so is strictly twentieth century.

The medieval museum was a storehouse of treasures; the latter is a show house of treasures; the former was for the elect, the latter is for the multitude. The former had its collections packed in cabinets or carelessly displayed, unlabeled or tagged only with forbidding scientific names. The latter has its material arranged with systematic exactness but with most striking and artistic effect, and labeled with carefully prepared descriptive matter, scientifically correct and yet so simply stated as to be intelligible and interesting to every reader.

Natural history specimens are shown in their true environment, birds with their nests and eggs, and animals in such dwelling places as they occupy in the wilds. In historical and ethnological exhibits, type rooms are arranged to show the home life of the people of the era represented. The result is that modern museums speak most eloquently and convincingly of their desire to be useful.

### VARIOUS USES OF MUSEUMS.

Children visit them with joy to see the objects they have read about, or to read about and study the objects they have seen but do not know. Teachers bring whole classes to instruct them in the history or geography lesson that is so dry in the pages of a book but so alive with interest when studied in the real objects. Museums go piecemeal to schools in material loaned for classroom work; and in many other ways find a broad and open field of public service.

In the Oakland Public Museum the most complete and interesting departments at the present time are the Children's room, where the modern idea of beauty and usefulness is most forcefully demonstrated; the Colonial department, where a pre-revolutionary kitchen, bedroom and weaving room contain the best exhibit illustrative of colonial life and customs of any museum west of Chicago; and the California Indian room, where there is a remarkably complete series of objects made and used by the aborigines of the Pacific Coast. This museum has made a specialty of California Indian material, and its collection is second to that of but one other museum on the Pacific Coast.

### WHERE CHILDREN Marvel AND LEARN.

In the Children's room are assembled the most beautiful and most curious objects in the museum. There are butterflies of unbelievably brilliant colors, and others that mimic dead leaves, bits of bark or other humble objects in nature, and so are protected from their enemies. Moths from the land of the fearsome cobra are colored like the head of the serpent, and so become themselves objects of fear to their would-be destroyers. Birds of beautiful plumage or interesting habits—the dainty hummers with their bright colors and their nests and tiny eggs like delicate toys; the gorgeous golden pheasant and scarlet ibis; and owls and eagles teaching their economic lessons. Bright-colored fishes from Hawaiian coral bright-colored minerals from the mountain's heart and shells from the ocean's depths. A colony of bees at work is of never-ending fascination. And in the same way many other exhibits induce the childish mind to wonder and enquire, then to know and love the world of nature round about.

The Colonial department rouses within every visitor a feeling of kinship; the great kitchen fireplace where the red glow of coals seems about to coax a burst of steam from the teakettle on the crane; the shuttered windows and the candles that call forth a blood-red reflection from the burnished copper pots and pans; the tall clock, the flint-lock musket, the dinner horn and the hour glass—one and all recall memories of the lives we of this generation live only in the tales heard at our grandmother's knee, and in the instinct that renews within our beings the experiences of our forefathers.

### A BACKWARD LOOK.

The bedroom, too, has its own charm in the daintiness of its white draperies, the comfort of arm-chair and footstool before the open fire, the reminder of busy fingers in the unfinished knitting work, and the reverence guiding the lives of our ancestors so simply told in the open Bible and the spectacles close by the candle at the bedside.

One may laugh at the queer-shaped hats and bonnets, the odd shoes, or the tall bicycle made from a buggy wheel, picturing to himself the "early fall," oft-repeated, that came to the rider thereof. But his very mirth has a strain of tenderness that is akin to tears. And, after observing the spinning wheels and loom, the ox-yoke and crude plow, and all the other implements that speak so eloquently of lives of hard work and privation, yet without of contentment and peace far beyond our experience, the visitor is rare who feels less than an inspiration to be a half-worthy follower in the footsteps of these pioneers who blazed the way to the luxuries of our twentieth century.

### MEMENTOS OF THE PIONEERS.

Following through to the California History room one finds relics of our own pioneer days—so much nearer in years and miles. The crude wooden prospector's pan, the augury of fair fortune's smile or frown to many a miner of '49; relics of the Mission days, that romantic era so peculiar to California alone; and objects whose use is closely associated with the early history of Oakland itself, all help to recall or teach something of the growth and progress of the far west.

Then near to us also, but how far from our true comprehension, is the life of the aborigines of California as shown in the Indian department. To project ourselves backward into the life of a people of the rudest culture, requires strong imagination. Yet we see here the handwork of a race who knew no metals, no cloth, no agriculture; who pounded acorns into meal for breadstuffs; who clothed themselves only in the skins of beasts or in the shredded bark of trees, and wore for ornament the feathers of birds, berries and nuts of the forest, or shells of the seashore; who laboriously chipped out tools of stone and drilled disks of clam-shell for money; who made rude huts of poles covered with bark or mats of tule, or rudely still, leaned poles against a cliff, covering them with brush and earth and called that place a home.

### A STUDY IN INDIAN BASKETRY.

And, half conceiving the life they led, we next observe the product of their one artistic impulse—their basketry—and conclude that our first conception must be revised. Baskets of perfect form made of selected material, woven with fine and flawless stitches and decorated in patterns worked out with mathematical precision and harmonious coloring, baskets covered with bright feathers of birds, each tiny feather caught under a stitch in the toilsome process of weaving, baskets dainty enough to hold worthily the jewels of a queen; all these we see, and seeing with mental eyes we realize that we never can know wholly the lives and work of this people whose culture has been forever stamped out before the onward march of that civilization so proudly claimed as our own.

One small room in the museum is devoted to a display of freshly blossoming wild flowers, an exhibit that is peculiarly Californian because only in the mildness of the west-coast climate can blossoms be found at all seasons. During the whole year the exhibit is maintained, even in December from twenty to thirty species being shown, and in spring and summer, a wealth of color and fragrance limited only by the space provided; and at its best only a suggestion of the beauty of the hills and fields all about the city.

These collections are only a part of the treasures awaiting the visitor at the Oakland Public Museum. To see them is worth while whether for the chance passer-by with a half-hour at his disposal, or for the observer with a serious desire for information, imparted preferably in the most charming form and with the least effort on his part.

## OAKLAND'S GROWTH DURING 1914

(By MAYOR FRANK K. MOTT.)

In every department of public and private activity Oakland has measured up most satisfactorily during 1914 to the high standard of efficiency and advancement which has been so vividly an outstanding feature of our municipal growth in the last ten years. Our people have not relaxed one whit in their adherence to a program of development, and that loyalty to city progress has been reflected in the work accomplished by the municipal government. It is a matter for no little congratulation that there has been no diminishing of the people's interest in the city's steady forward movement. It is a most encouraging sign. It is a tonic, the effect of which is plainly manifested in every part of the community.

This year, I am glad to record, has been one of continued improvement. Examination of the records of our various municipal departments discloses no backward steps. It has been a constant forward stride. I find throughout the city government earnest effort, productive of good results. The future looms larger than ever for the general prosperity of our city. We foresee with the opening of the Panama canal increased business, commercially and industrially; great strides in population, and the upbuilding of a great city on a site which nature has wonderfully endowed.

### CITY'S PERMANENT BETTERMENT.

Looking back over the year's work I can see that the city has completed many important items in the plan of permanent betterments. The magnificent new city



**FAUST CAFE**

**COMMERCIAL LUNCH.**

11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

(For Gentlemen Only)

Anheuser-Busch, Tony Faust and Josephine Beer on Draught  
A Specialty Made of all the Imported German Delicacies.

CHAS. KAHLE, Prop.

417 TWELFTH STREET OAKLAND, CAL.

hall is now occupied by all the city departments and, with the exception of a few finishing touches, is fully equipped.

Construction of the municipal auditorium, which will stand as one of the finest public buildings in the United States, is progressing without delay. Contracts have been let for practically all of the work on the building, and it will be ready for the numerous national conventions and other important assemblages which will be held in Oakland in 1915.

In this connection I cannot too strongly urge upon the people of Oakland the prime need of united effort and co-operation in preparing for these conventions. Through the efficient service of various civic organizations, with the city government's support, Oakland has secured for 1915 a large number of conventions. Among the foremost is the National Education Association and a group of allied organizations. This convention alone, it is confidently expected, will bring to this city many thousands of public school teachers and prominent educators from all parts of the United States. The city will reap a benefit from the throng of visitors which cannot be overestimated. Oakland will take its place as one of the leading convention cities of the country. The advantages the city possesses will be advertised as never before, and it is a certainty that we shall become known abroad as a community worthy of attention from every point of view.

### CITY'S COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Oakland today offers commercial and industrial advantages which cannot be overlooked. The city's position as a seaport and transcontinental terminus is undoubtedly pre-eminent. We offer facilities for handling maritime commerce over municipally controlled wharves and docks, which have attracted wide attention among carriers by sea. As the plans develop for our harbor activities I confidently predict a great shipping business here. We can offer manufacturers hydro-electric power in unlimited quantities. The climate, salubrious and even, affords the best conditions for industry. The social development, both as to private activity and to public institutions, is noteworthy.

Our schools, parks, playgrounds, drives and the like have kept pace with the general progress. During the present year many of the new modern, finely equipped public schools have been completed and occupied. Our playground system has been expanded until every section of the city, either through the schools or separate grounds, has been well covered by this splendid service.

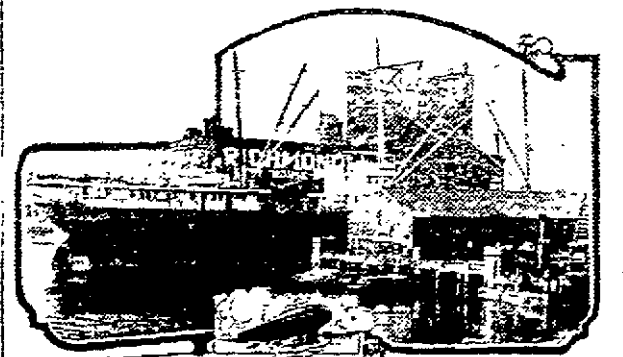
### OAKLAND LEADS ALL.

Lake Merritt, that gem in the constellation of public parks, has been developed still further. The inauguration of the municipal boathouse is one of the attractions which has invited renewed interest and pleasure among the people in that ideal water park.

So I might go through all of the city departments and record equally excellent progress in the public service. Without reserve, it may well be said that Oakland stands today as a leading city of the United States in its municipal affairs. This recognition has been accorded Oakland wherever the city's development has been exploited. We of Oakland have reason to feel proud of these achievements. The people of Oakland, never relaxing in their faith and loyalty, have builded well.

No better tribute to their civic devotion can be offered than the magnificent results which so impressively mark that which has been accomplished and point toward a future of greater things, harbingers of continued happiness, comfort and prosperity.

JAMES P. TAYLOR.



**THE STEAMSHIP "CAMINO."**  
Belgian Relief Steamer.

With cargo of Gilbert Blacksmith Coal direct from mine via Baltimore and Panama Canal.

Discharging Nov. 23, 1914, into James P. Taylor's coal bunkers, Franklin street wharf, Oakland, preparatory to loading supplies for the destitute sufferers of Belgium.

I am in constant receipt of cargoes of coal direct from the following mines.

PELAW MAIN RICHMOND from Australia, the finest and most lasting coal for open fire place or grates.

GENUINE HERBURN from Australia, a very superior economical family coal.

ISSAQUAH, the "Coal with the Indian name," from Seattle. This coal makes little smoke and no soot, gives a great heat and a good flame for heating oven. It does not soil the hands or the pots and pans. It is the right size for stove use and is quite free from slate or clinker. When mixed with Carbon Fuel it consumes the soot of the Carbon. It is the cheapest good coal in this market.

Full supplies of best quality PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (Egg size), a very hard coal for furnaces—lasts a long time—smokeless. Also CERRILOS EGG (Mexican Anthracite) burns a little more freely than Pennsylvania.

Always on hand, the favorite BROOKS ROCK SPRINGS COAL from Wyoming. This is a clean hot coal which gives general satisfaction.

Also CASTLE GATE from Utah and WELLINGTON from Nanaimo, British Columbia.

All varieties at market price. FULL WEIGHT and BEST QUALITY guaranteed. Order your supplies now.

JAMES P. TAYLOR.

(Established 1879.)

Telephone Oakland 2428. Office 433 12th st.



# Bench and Bar.



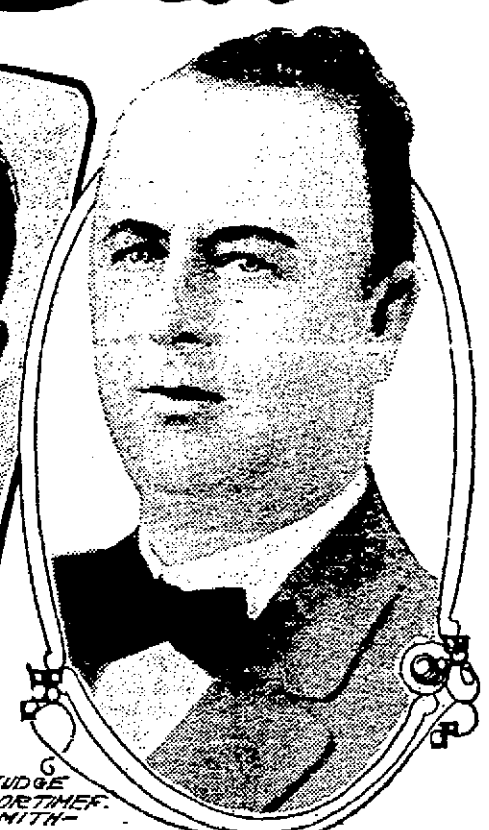
JUDGE  
GEO. E.  
SAMUELS-



N.H.L. HYNES,  
DIST. ATTORNEY



R.M.  
FITZGERALD  
PRES. CALIF.  
BARR. ASSN.



JUDGE  
MORTHIEF.  
SMITH-



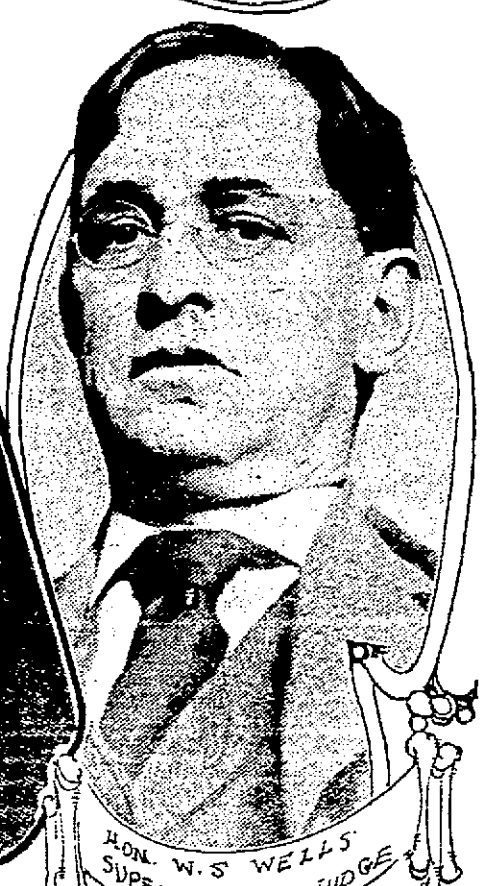
HON.  
WM. H.  
DONAHUE -  
SUPERIOR COURT  
JUDGE



HON. WM. T. HARRIS  
SUPERIOR COURT  
JUDGE



HON.  
EVERETT  
J. BROWN -  
SUPERIOR COURT  
JUDGE



HON. W.S. WELLS  
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE



GEO. W.  
REED -  
ATTORNEY



HON. WM. H. WISTE  
SUPERIOR COURT  
JUDGE



HON.  
FRANK B.  
OGDEN -  
SUPERIOR COURT  
JUDGE



JUDGE  
JAMES G.  
QUINN

## PIEDMONT, THE PICTURESQUE

### Looks Out Upon the Bay From the Freedom of the Heights



PIEDMONT, scenically and architecturally, is everywhere famed for its picturesque-ness. Occupying a magnificent location overlooking San Francisco bay, it vies with Oakland, which it adjoins, in beauty of landscape and architecture. By reason of its location and population it is essentially a residential and not a commercial city. In fact, there are but two business structures within the corporate limits—one a cafe, the other a grocery—the other seven hundred odd being residences ranging in value from \$2000 to \$145,000 each. The assessed value of Piedmont residences is about \$4,000,000 gross—or an average per home of a little more than \$5000. These homes embrace every variety of architecture and a diversity of interior finishing.

"There is nothing too good for Piedmont," has become an axiom with its residents. And, as they are free from political shackles, they get what they want, when they want it, at the lowest possible price consistent with good work. They hold that if there is anything good to be had in exclusive residence sections, Piedmont shall have it; and if possible, have it first. The municipal authorities up there on the heights recognize this fact to the last letter, and so they govern the city in complete accord with public opinion.

#### ALL THINGS IN KEEPING.

Dwellings of the character which individualize Piedmont among cities, require picturesque gardening, parked and well kept streets and other surroundings in keeping therewith. Piedmont has all of these and in addition has an adequate sewer system, sensibly enforced sanitary laws, excellent schools, complete police protection and a well-equipped fire department. The municipal affairs are handled by a board of five trustees and are so handled that liquidation of outstanding indebtedness is not a rarity. Neither is it unusual for the city to start the New Year with a balance in its treasury.

Piedmont's schools have few equals in their provisions for the education, protection and comfort of children. The Board of Education looks closely to such matters and has at all times the co-operation of the city trustees and the public. The curriculum is in charge of a supervising principal, twelve teachers in grades and special teachers in music. The Bonita Avenue school has three hundred pupils, has eight teachers, eight grades and eight class rooms. The Lake Avenue school has over one hundred pupils, has four teachers, four class rooms and six grades. In addition to the public school system, Piedmont has two independent schools for little folks and a more advanced school for girls.

## EMERYVILLE—THE BUSY CITY

### Bustling Municipality Rounds Out the Year Auspiciously



EMERYVILLE, a bustling manufacturing municipality on the western waterfront, surrounded by the boundary lines of Oakland, rounded out 1914 under most satisfactory commercial conditions, and enters upon the current year auspiciously. Increased manufacturing interests brought about increased payrolls there last year and a like satisfactory outcome is predicted for 1915. The citizens are prepared to take advantage of the business opportunities offered by the presence of the thousands who will visit the Exposition and to that end will set forth to all interested persons the advantages of their city as a business and manufacturing center. The city covers an area of about 5000 acres, has a population in excess of 3000 and is supplied with all the modern utilities such as municipal and school buildings, electric lights and power, motor-driven fire apparatus and a capable water supply.

Its population is made up for the most part of hard-working mechanics and business men who believe thoroughly in the future of their city. They are an up-standing people, full of civic pride and jealous of their municipal standing. A potent factor in the commercial life of the East Bay section, Emeryville boasts the lowest tax rate and one of the largest payrolls—population considered—in the waterfront region of Alameda county. At time of incorporation, about seventeen years ago, Emeryville had a tax roll of less than \$500,000. Today, the tax roll is approximately \$3,000,000 under a fifty-cent rate.

#### GROWING COMMERCIAL CENTER.

Emeryville is a railroad and factory center that is growing in commercial importance annually. It is tapped by the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Oakland, Antioch and Eastern railroad systems, and is easily accessible to Oakland and other bay cities via electric car. The annual payroll approximates \$2,000,000, the money being dispensed by a variety of factories, a number of which are of nation-wide reputation. Skirting the waterfront, the Southern Pacific Company owns large railroad yards, and the same is true of the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern. Among the industries located there are steel plants, book plants, paint plants, rubber goods plants, oil plants, repair shops, railroad yards, jewelry manufactory, steam laundries, foodstuffs plant, air brake plant, planing mills, fruit packing plant, ice cream manufactory and an asphalt plant.

The stockyards section of Emeryville is the clearing house for nearly all the meat for Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Francisco and other bay cities. Thousands upon thousands of beefs, sheep, hogs and other food animals are annually slaughtered there for the trade, and each twelve-month records an increase in the output. With the opening of the Canal and the outbreak of war in Europe, there has arisen a greatly increased demand for meats for export, and this demand is being met in some measure by the Emeryville stockyards. The same condition applies to foodstuffs and other Emeryville-made goods. South American ports take over a large tonnage of manufactured lumber, crackers and the like, while to Mexico is consigned a general assortment of food stuffs and rubber goods.

## ALBANY—THE YOUNGEST CITY

### Continues to Grow In Population and Prosperity



WHEN anybody these days asks, "How old is Albany?" the reply is "Six, going on seven." Which is tantamount to saying that Albany will be seven years of age, come September 22, 1915. Furthermore, Albany is as lusty and precocious a native daughter as ever joined the sisterhood of California municipalities.

On the date of incorporation—September 22, 1908—the population of Albany did not exceed two hundred. Today the population is approximately 2900. Albany residents assert that the tomorrow is not far distant when the population will be 20,000. They cite the favorable location of their city from a rail and water viewpoint as the basis of this premise, and refer to the rapid growth of the neighboring city of Richmond as a closing argument.

That transportation to and from Albany is one of its big assets is incontrovertible. A Southern Pacific electric train leaves the center of the city for the ferry and San Francisco every twenty minutes, and passengers are debarked on the other side of the bay just forty-five minutes later. The fare for the round trip is twenty cents, ten cents each way, or by the month to commuters, three dollars. At the southern end of the city the train and ferry system of the Key Route company affords like accommodation for a like fare. Direct and quick communication with Oakland is afforded via the electric cars of the Oakland Traction Company for a five cent fare. For the same fare one may travel from Albany to San Leandro, a distance of 13 miles.

#### WATERFRONT AN ASSET.

Another of Albany's big assets is its waterfront which, owing to its adaptability to great commercial uses, has been given recognition by the engineers of the United States Navy. The latter have recommended the waterfront there as the most feasible location bordering San Francisco bay for the construction and maintenance of docks and shops for a naval base. The location is also favorable for the docking of large ships carrying tonnage between the two oceans via the Panama Canal. The inter-mountain country is brought into touch with these vessels by the transcontinental lines of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems.

In addition to its commercial possibilities Albany offers distinct advantages as a residential point. Indeed, it is a city of home owners, as there are less than twenty families who live in rented houses. Sanitary conditions are so nearly perfect that for more than two years not a single case of infectious disease was reported there. In three years the assessed value of Albany property jumped from \$850,000 to \$2,000,000, the tax rate being 75 cents per \$100.

#### SCHOOLS AND CLIMATE.

Good schools are another of Albany's assets. The grammar school is a two-story, eight-room structure, with an assembly hall, and was erected at a cost of \$22,000. High school facilities are afforded through association with Berkeley as a high school district. The high school is accredited to the University of California, two miles distant. There is also located within the corporate limits of Albany a very excellent private school for boys. A free, circulating library is maintained there by the county in conjunction with municipal support.

Albany is located between Berkeley on the south and Contra Costa county on the north, the hills of the

Coast Range on the east and San Francisco bay on the west. Across the latter is afforded an unobstructed view of the Golden Gate. The climate is balmy, and flowers and shrubs grow profusely. Nearly every street in the city is macadamized, sewered and equipped with cement sidewalks. Albany is one of the best lighted municipalities on the coast and is picturesque with parked streets and ornamental trees.

That Oakland and other East Bay communities are to profit extensively by the war in Europe is predicated on a mid-November report of Bradstreet which deals with export conditions and the exceptional opportunities this section enjoys to increase its trade with the South American nations. The report reads as follows: "As an indication that many foreign markets are feeling the lack of importations from European sources of supply Oakland merchants have received many inquiries from South America, Ecuador and Mexico for drugs, roofing, hardware and paints. From Chile inquiries are received for medicines, drug and drug store supplies. Germany having formerly exported many of these articles. Word is also received that a large Eastern firm in the business of safes and locks, and a waist and fabric concern, are arranging to establish local branches and connections."

Commenting on Oakland's growth and future commercial prospects, Bradstreet's report of early November has the following to say: "Factory development in Oakland, together with the large improvements along the waterfront and in Oakland harbor, have attracted great interest, and as a further incentive to business, the final completion of the line to Eureka has opened up a district of northern California that will prove of tremendous value alike to the people of that section and San Francisco bay. This will open an outlet for a large dairy, lumber and fruit industry. In Alameda and Contra Costa counties the canners report big business and many shipments have been made. The plans for the large factory of the Shredded Wheat Company have been approved and the work of construction is to be commenced shortly."

#### C. C. STARR

Mr. C. C. Starr, located at 530 Broadway, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a dealer in harness, leather goods of all description, auto robes, lap robes, shawls, blankets, etc.

Recently Mr. Starr has added an automobile trimming department and is now prepared to do any and all work in this as well as other leather lines. Consider a visit to this shop on the corner of Sixth and Broadway.

#### DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

## The Biggest Event

to be held in Oakland, Alameda county, during the 1915 P. I. E. Panama-Pacific International Shooting Festival, August 8th to September 26th, 1915.

## SHELLMOUND PARK

\$50,000.00

in Prizes to be competed for.

# Why the Dibble Air Brake?

*It Recharges the Auxiliaries  
Without Releasing the Brakes*

It Guarantees

## ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

*On Mountain Roads*

BY RECHARGING AUXILIARIES WITHOUT RELEASING THE BRAKES.

It makes the engineer complete master of his speed on grades by maintaining perpetual maximum pressure.

It uses no retaining valves or supplementary reservoirs and makes runaway trains and slid-flat wheels a thing of the past.

Every air brake failure of every kind for the past forty years constitutes a valid reason why you should use the DIBBLE AIR BRAKE for steam, street or interurban service.

Manufactured under special guarantees as to quality and delivery dates by The Giant Valve and Mfg. Co. at their plant at North Richmond, Cal.

# Dibble Air Brake Company

General Office and Salesrooms:  
SHELDON BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Demonstrating Office and Factory:  
332 FRANKLIN STREET.  
Phone Oakland 517

# Horticultural Resume

(Continued from page 61.)

this period there is no further growth, only sufficient food being taken to maintain the vital activities of the insect.

Some insects have no pupal stage, and the second period of their life is called a nymph instead of a larva. Examples of this class of insects are grasshoppers, scale insects and aphides. Examples of those having all four stages are the tent-caterpillar, pear slug, etc.

## PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INSECT PESTS

This, from the farmers or fruit-growers' standpoint, is the most important side of the subject. There are several general headings under which such methods may be discussed. The following are a few of the most important.

### CULTURE AND VITALITY.

1. Clean Culture: This consists in gathering all crop residues, prunings, etc., and destroying by fire or the use of lime, by removing and burning all dead wood and by scraping off the loose bark from the trees.

2. Maintaining the vitality of the plants: As in the case with diseases, plants weakened from any cause are less able to withstand the attacks of insect pests than those in a vigorous thrifty condition. Great growth does not necessarily denote health or vigor, and a tree that made a good normal growth is often in better condition than one that has made a large sappy one. The grower should endeavor to so cultivate his trees that they will make a stocky, normal growth characteristic of the particular variety. Do not invite winter injury by late cultivation, late irrigation or excessive pruning. By observing these precautions the grower will render more simple the problem of keeping his trees free from insect and fungous pests.

3. Hand picking: This method is of value in the control of large leaf-eating caterpillars that come in small numbers but may be capable of devouring considerable foliage.

4. Trapping: This has been successfully employed in the control of such insects as climbing cut-worms, and the wingless females of canker-worms. The trees are banded with some sticky substance like tree tanglefoot, and in this the insects are caught.

5. Fall ploughing: Certain pests can be destroyed in this way. Wireworms, the larva of click beetles may be reached by this practice. A late fall plowing, followed by cultivation, breaks up the hibernating cases of the grubs, so that they perish. Other insects that winter in the soil, may in a like manner be exposed to the action of the frost and to the attention of various birds.

6. Crop rotation: This method is extremely valuable in the control of insects of general farm crops, and to a certain extent of vegetables and small fruits as well. It does not, of course, apply to orchard crops.

7. Spraying: This to be effective, should be timely and must be well done.

### SOME PRINCIPAL ORCHARD INSECTS.

The small pearly-white eggs of the codling moth are laid mostly on the leaves near the fruit. Upon hatching most of the larvae enter by the blossom end of the apple. The larvae usually bore directly toward the core around which they feed, and upon reaching full size, emerge about one sixteenth of an inch long, with a shiny black head and whitish body, having numerous dark colored tubercles scattered over it. When full grown, it is about three-fourths of an inch long, of a light flesh color, or occasionally whitish, with head glossy brown. The tubercles are more indistinct than in the young caterpillar.

The number of broods of this insect varies with climate and season. There are two complete broods. The work of the second brood is similar to that of the first, but a much larger percentage enters through the side of the apple.

The control consists in a spray of lead arsenate, or Paris green within a week after the blossom petals have fallen. Sufficient pressure must be employed to

drive the mixture into the lower calyx cup. Sometimes a second spray may be necessary ten days after the first. It is a common practice to combine lead arsenate with arsenical sprays to control fungus diseases, such as scab, with one application.

Tent caterpillar—fall webworm may be controlled by cutting off and destroying the webs, or simply burning on the tree with a torch. These and all other eating caterpillars may be easily destroyed by a spray of lead-arsenate or Paris green, when they first appear.

Pear and Cherry Slugs: The adult of this insect, a small four winged fly, deposits her eggs in crescentic slits beneath the skin of the leaf. The larva is dark colored and shiny, with front part of body much swollen, almost concealing the head, giving the insect the appearance of a minute tadpole. The young slugs feed upon the upper surface of the leaf, skeletonizing it, nothing remaining except the veins and lower dying and dropping off altogether, so that the trees, in some cases, are forced to put out a new set of leaves. There are two broods, one appearing in June or early July and another in August.

Though this is one of the easiest pests to control, the damage it will do, if unchecked, is considerable.

A spray of lead arsenate, one pound to forty gallons of water is very effective. Contact insecticides, like whale oil soap, or black leaf may also be used. Simply dusting the foliage with slaked lime, or even road dust, will destroy the slugs.

Peach Root Borers: The presence of the borers is revealed by exudations of gum about the base of the tree and by the dust like castings of the insects. Careful cutting out of the borers in the spring with a sharp knife and a piece of short stout wire should be practiced. Do not cut away any more of the bark than is necessary to get at the borers. Mounding the trees up with earth in June and forcing the borers to enter higher up on the stem, where they can be more readily reached, is useful in controlling these pests. Lime sulphur with considerable extra lime added, sprayed around the base of the tree acts as a deterrent.

Flat-headed apple tree borer: This insect makes flat shallow tunnels in the trunk and lower branches of the tree, sometimes girdling it. Its presence is revealed by its saw dust like castings, by small depressions or discolorations of the bark and sometimes by the exudation of sap. The full sized grub is of a pale yellow color, legless and with the head end of the body greatly enlarged and flattened.

The orchard should be carefully watched and the borers cut out with a sharp knife and wire when first detected. Repellent washes have been used with some success in preventing the females from depositing their eggs in the trunk.

Peach Twig Borer: This is the larva of a small moth which injures the tree by boring in the twigs, killing them and later in the season attacks the fruit. In the fall the half grown larvae make small excavations in the bark, usually at the crotches, where the new growth joins the old. They begin work very early in the season, and, upon reaching full size, spin their cocoons for the most part under the curls of the bark on the trunk.

The regular winter spraying of lime-sulphur is usually sufficient to keep down the pest.

### SUCKING INSECTS.

Scale Insects: The oyster shell scale, black scale, brown apricot scale are scale insects found affecting trees in Alameda county. Their life histories differ, but the method of treating these and other scale insects is the same.

Aphides: We have several species of these insects affecting the different orchard trees. On the apple, we have the green aphid, the rosy aphid and the wooly aphid, on the pear, the green aphid. On the plum, the hop-louse and mealy aphid. On the peach, the black and green aphides. The methods used in combating the various forms are similar.

The attacks of the aphids in the summer are controlled by the Black leaf, Black leaf 40, or other good contact insecticides. The dark colored species, or the wooly or mealy kinds, usually require a somewhat

stronger spray than the others. As high a pressure as possible should be given. With those that cause a curling of the leaves, spraying should be done before this has gone too far, else it will be next to impossible to touch the insects with the spray, even though a high pressure be employed.

### PREVENTION OF PLANT DISEASES.

In considering the methods for the control of plant diseases, emphasis should be laid upon preventive measures. Too frequently when the grower is aroused to the seriousness of a disease, the damage is already done. He should, therefore, so regulate his farm practice as to prevent as far as possible any disease from gaining a foothold in his orchard or field. To do this the following rules should be followed:

- (1) Maintain plants in as vigorous a condition as possible by proper cultivation, etc.
- (2) Follow clean cultural methods.
- (3) Start with sound stock and healthy seed.
- (4) Practice crop rotation where possible.
- (5) Practice timely and thorough spraying.
- (6) Report and submit samples of any disease with which you are not familiar.

1. He should study to keep his plants as healthy as possible for it is a well known fact that most diseases cannot gain a foothold and maintain themselves as readily in a vigorous plant as in one with impaired vitality.

2. Do not leave lying about remnants of crops, prunings, etc., but gather and destroy by fire. remove dead branches from your trees, scrape off the rough patches of bark, cut out and paint over all cankered areas.

3. In setting out young trees or in planting seed or potato tubers, always be sure that they are absolutely free from disease. Just as a corrupt tree will not produce good fruit, so it is impossible for diseased stock or infected seed to produce a strong healthy plant.

4. Make spraying part of the regular orchard practice. Spraying at any time or in any manner will not produce clean fruit. To be of any value, it must be done at the proper time, in the right manner, and with appropriate materials. To do this the grower must know for what he is spraying and have some knowledge of the disease in question, in order to determine should be applied, if possible, ahead of the infection period of the fungus.

The Alameda section of Alameda county produces the finest hay grown in the state. The Livermore Valley is noted for the high quality of its grapes and wines. October shipments of California wines exceeded 40,000 barrels. The increase over all previous months except September was pronounced and is attributable to the cutting off of export wine from Europe, due to the war.

Alameda county shippers are completing arrangements by which they can ship wines, flour, building materials, preserved meats and fruits direct to Brazil, Peru and other South American markets, where the demand for such commodities from the United States has been greatly stimulated by the curtailment from Europe. It is evident that South America will depend more and more largely on the United States for her goods during 1915 and future years. Oakland is preparing to get her share of such business.

Cherry Carnival time at San Leandro is one of the most interesting and enjoyable of Alameda county harvest festivals. All the world is invited to be the guest of the city at that time and to eat unsparingly of the fruit which has added so materially to San Leandro's prosperity. It is proposed to have the Cherry Carnival for 1915 surpass all previous ones in diversity of entertainment. Included in the plans is one providing for the welcome and entertainment of thousands of those who will be attending the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco at that time. San Leandro is reached from Oakland via electric car in 35 minutes.

## OAKLAND MATERNITY HOSPITAL

(Incorporated)



This institution is owned and operated exclusively by women and patronized exclusively by women under the care and direction of their respective physicians.

Specially trained and graduate nurses care for each and every case, day and night, and the facilities for the care, comfort and safety of mother and child are unexcelled.

Delivery and Operating Room in constant readiness for Maternity, Emergency and Minor Surgical cases.

Professional and other references with full information regarding rates, etc., gladly supplied.

Telephone Oakland 2693.

157 Grand Avenue, between Webster and Harrison Sts.

## Oakland's Private Hospital

MRS. LOUISE A. KRONE, R. N., Superintendent.

It is the penalty of an especially salubrious climate that it attracts the crippled and the invalid from less favored parts.

In consequence, California has need of and possesses the most thoroughly equipped and efficient hospital and sanatorium in America. One set institution, of which we are very proud, is the Oakland Central Hospital, located at 419 25th street. Under the able direction of Louise A. Krone, R. N., who has been in charge for the last half year, this institution has developed into one of the foremost private hospitals on the Coast.

The institution is fully equipped for medical and surgical treatment. There are private rooms with bath and one of the best operating rooms around the bay.

Mrs. Krone was for ten years connected with the East Bay Sanatorium which under her direction became famous throughout the state.

She has applied the same successful methods in the case of the Oakland Central Hospital and is ably seconded by a corps of graduate nurses, there being no student nurses attached to the institution.

The institution itself is beautifully situated on rising ground commanding a magnificent panoramic view of mountains and bay. All the rooms are large and sunny and all look out on this inspiring panoramic and on beautiful private grounds.

The climate is designed to make the most of our life-giving California climate and in addition to a very complete solarium, abounds in sun porches.

The institution is most completely equipped with the apparatus for electric and other radio baths and massage. Each piece of apparatus is under the care of a specially trained graduate attendant.

It has been said that one-half the practice of medicine is nursing and that two-thirds of nursing is diet. In this connection Mrs. Krone has developed a cuisine that is unsurpassed by any other institution in this field.

In fine, the possession of such an institution is a most valuable asset to the City of Oakland.





# Oakland, the Playground City

(Continued from page 42.)

Admission Day, is celebrated with suitable ceremonies upon each playground.

The Annual Playground May Festival is a fixed institution in Oakland and is looked forward to by thousands of our citizens. In 1914 the May Festival was held in Lakeside park. 1500 children participated in the various pageants. About 10,000 people witnessed the production.

## MUNICIPAL BOAT HOUSE.

The new municipal boat house and recreational activities on Lake Merritt have recently been placed under the control of the Board of Playground Directors.

The boat house is equipped with row boats, sail boats, canoes and large whale boats for use for crew rowing. Lockers and mooring privileges are provided for privately owned boats. An excursion launch is in operation and makes regular excursion trips around the lake.

During the month of October (the second month of operation of the boat house) 11,119 persons went out in boats. Of this number over half the rides were practically free, 2797 being in the form of crew rowing for school boys and girls and the balance in private boats, of which there are now 107 and for which there is but a small charge for storage.

In spite of all the gratis use of this aquatic playground of the City of Oakland and the consideration chiefly for the welfare of the public and in spite of the reduction to half of the former price of rent boats, this new institution has more than paid its own operating expenses—and will continue to do so.

## AQUATIC SPORTS.

The chief source of interest in aquatic sports on Lake Merritt is due to the introduction of the crew rowing in the twelve-oared navy whale boats. These boats, 28 to 30 feet long, are used in the navy for rowing practice and for racing. They are the lightest and most graceful model and yet exceptionally seaworthy. A number of these were purchased by the City of Oakland at public auction from the Mare Island Navy Yard and placed on Lake Merritt a few months ago.

It was not long before various clubs and schools took advantage of this facility. The boats are provided with copper air tanks to insure perfect safety and are very steady because of their size—thus being adapted to school rowing. The inspiration of team work in twelve persons pulling at the oars at the same time was chiefly responsible for the rapid gain in popularity of this sport. Crews were formed from the following schools and clubs:

Grammar Schools—Prescott, Intermediate No. 1, Cole, Jefferson, Lincoln, Garfield, Sequoia, Clawson, Melrose Heights, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Lockwood.

High Schools—Fremont, Oakland, Berkeley, Polytechnic and University High Schools.

University of California, Mills College, Miss Horton's School, Miss Barnard's Kindergarten Training School.

Playground Crews—de Fremery, Mosswood and Bushrod Women's Outdoor Clubs, Allendale Girls' Crew, Poplar Street Playground Crew, and Bonita Club.

Working Boys and Girls Crews—The Spartan Club, Alerts, Mosswoods and Y. W. C. A.

Some of these schools and clubs enumerated are represented by a number of crews, which gives some conception of the total number to date that are receiving the benefit of this wholesome outdoor activity. In order to stimulate the interest in this sport regattas are held on the lake on the last Saturday of each month.

## GROWTH OF DEPARTMENT.

### ATTENDANCE.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Persons attending Playgrounds.
1908-09 (one month)	595
1909-10 (eight months)	11,125
1910-11 (twelve months)	280,165
1911-12 (twelve months)	422,486
1912-13 (twelve months)	728,895
1913-14 (twelve months)	878,569
1914-15 (four months)	598,135

## BASEBALL PERMITS.

Year.	Baseball.	Basketball.	Volleyball.
1908-09	112	52	29
1909-10	1,224	365	1,002
1910-11	5,912	2,617	12,687
1911-12	10,763	3,973	4,371
1912-13	15,998	4,323	8,030
1913-14	28,018	8,674	24,274
1914-15 (four months)	14,963	6,031	14,521

See Sunday Baseball permits issued July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Year.	July.	December.
1909	5	3
1910	15	11
1911	27	22
1912	50	49
1913	53	49
1914	64	71

## NUMBER OF GROUNDS MAINTAINED.

Year.	Number.
1908-09	2
1909-10	5
1910-11	9
1911-12	11
1912-13	13
1913-14	15
1914-15	33

## FINANCES.

Year.	Amount of Appropriation.	How Expended.
1908-09	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00
1909-10	9,450.97	2,491.88
1910-11	19,763.65	11,658.51
1911-12	40,000.00	18,885.89
1912-13	50,900.00	22,390.16
1913-14	77,400.00	43,865.47
1914-15*	77,839.00	33,962.58

\* (Present Fiscal Year). These statistics show the remarkable expansion of the recreation work in Oakland. It will be seen that a large part of each appropriation has been spent in permanent improvements, and the cost of maintenance has been comparatively low.

The people of the community feel that they are getting a direct return in use and service for the money expended in playgrounds and recreation. Great credit is due the Board of Playground Directors for Oakland's splendid and economical development of the Recreation Department and its activities. The members of this Board receive no compensation and give much valuable time and thought to the improvement and operation of our playgrounds.

## LOCATION OF OAKLAND PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION CENTERS AND HOW TO GET TO THEM.

MUNICIPAL BOAT HOUSE—Oak street, near Fourteenth street; telephone Oakland 3936. Any eastbound car at Twelfth or Thirteenth and Broadway.

Park Playgrounds. BAY VIEW—Eighteenth and Wood streets. Any car marked S. P. Depot at Twelfth or Fourteenth and Broadway.

BELLA VISTA—Eleventh avenue and East Twenty-eighth street; telephone Merritt 790. Thirteenth avenue and East Twenty-eighth street car at Thirteenth and Broadway.

BUSHROD—Sixtieth street and Shattuck avenue; telephone Piedmont 5512. Telegraph or Shattuck avenue car at Fourteenth and Broadway.

DE FREMERY—Eighteenth and Poplar streets; telephone Oakland 2488. West Sixteenth street car at Fourteenth and Broadway.

GOLDEN GATE—Sixty-second street and San Pablo avenue; telephone Piedmont 8478. Richmond car.

MOSSWOOD—Thirty-sixth and Webster streets; telephone Piedmont 130. College avenue car at Fourteenth and Broadway.

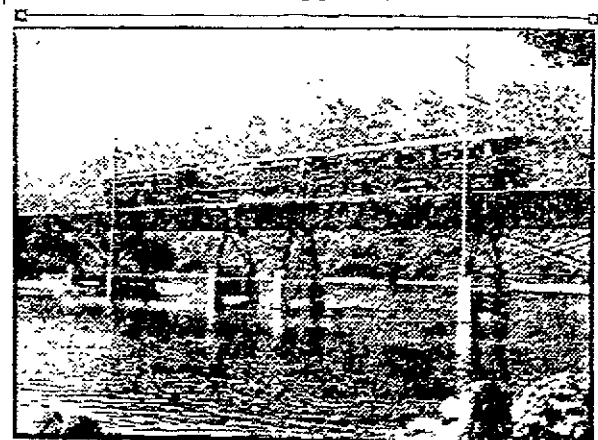
PARK BOULEVARD—Park Boulevard and Newton avenue; telephone Merritt 4029. Fourth avenue car at Thirteenth and Broadway.

POPLAR STREET—Thirty-second and Peralta streets; telephone Piedmont 8292. Grand avenue and Hollis street car (eastbound) at Fourteenth and Broadway.

School Playgrounds.

ALLENDALE—Pannaman avenue and Short street.

## "THE COMET"



Lake Temescal Viaduct Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway.

The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway is prepared for a year of activity that will surpass, in every respect, the very satisfactory records made during 1914. On January 3 there was installed in the passenger service a new train, the Sacramento Valley Limited, one of the finest electric trains operated on the Pacific Coast and intended to furnish the fastest and most comfortable accommodation between San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Chico. On the same date there was put into commission the new steel ferry transport "Ramon," which will carry the Oakland & Antioch trains across the upper end of Suisun bay. The new train schedule includes seven trains (either way) between San Francisco and Sacramento, one of these being "The Comet" and the other "The Meteor." Both make the journey from Oakland to the capital or return in two hours and 49 minutes. In addition there is given a most convenient service to a dozen smaller towns along the line that are almost wholly dependent on the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway for train service in either direction.

It is the expectation of the management that a splendid share of the travel to and from the Exposition at San Francisco will be carried over the system.

## CAR MARKS

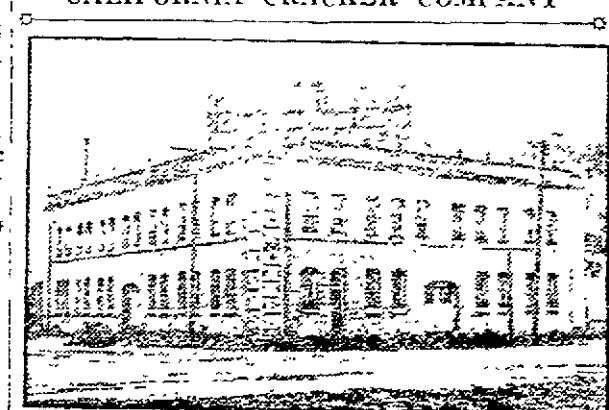
ELMHURST—Ninety-eighth avenue between Cherry and Plymouth, Elmhurst car.  
EMERSON—Forty-fourth street between Lawton and Shafter. Telegraph avenue car.  
GARFIELD—Twenty-third avenue and East Sixteenth street. Fifty-fifth avenue car.  
HAWTHORNE—Tallant street between Fruitvale and Sausal creek. East Fourteenth street car.  
LOCKWOOD—East Fourteenth street between Sixteenth and Sixty-eighth avenues. East Fourteenth street or Hayward car.  
LONGFELLOW—Market between Apgar and Thirty-ninth streets. San Pablo avenue or Grove street car.  
MELROSE—Fifty-second avenue and East Fourteenth street. East Fourteenth street or Hayward car.  
PRESCOTT—Tenth and Campbell streets. Grove-West Eighth street car.  
TOMPKINS—Fifth and Linden streets. Grove-West Eighth street car.

## School Playgrounds.

(Supervised after school hours only by teachers.)  
CLAREMONT—College avenue between Shafter avenue and Birch Court. College avenue car.  
COLE—Tenth street between Union and Poplar streets. West Twelfth street car.  
DEWEY—East Twelfth street between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth avenues. East Fourteenth street car.  
DURANT—Twenty-eighth street between Grove and West streets. Grove street car.  
FRANKLIN—Ninth avenue between East Fifteenth and East Sixteenth streets. Dimond car.  
FRUITVALE—Boston between School and Montana streets. Dimond car.  
GRANT—Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. Piedmont or College avenue car.  
HARRISON—Fourth and Harrison streets. Water street car.  
HIGHLAND—"A" street between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth avenues. Elmhurst car.  
JEFFERSON—Carrington between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth avenues. Allendale car.  
LAFAYETTE—West street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. West Sixteenth street car.  
LAKEVIEW—Perry between Van Buren and Grand avenues. Grand avenue car.  
LAUREL—Kansas between Shafter and Edison avenues. Allendale car.  
LAZEAR—Park street between Elmwood and Railroad avenues. Twenty-third avenue-Alameda car.  
LINCOLN—Alice street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. East Eighth street car.  
MANZANITA—East Twenty-sixth street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth avenues. East Eighteenth street car.  
MCCHESNEY—Thirteenth avenue between East Thirty-seventh and East Thirty-eighth streets. Fourth avenue car.  
MELROSE HEIGHTS—Ignacio between Congress and Vicksburg streets. Fifty-fifth avenue car.  
PIEDMONT—Piedmont avenue and Echo street. Piedmont avenue car.  
SANTA FE—Market street between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. San Pablo car.  
SEQUOIA—Scenic street between Lincoln and Laguna. Dimond car.

Lou Dillon, in her day the fastest trotting horse in the world, was foaled and taught her paces in the Sunol Valley, one of the most fertile sections in Alameda county. Sunol is noted for its blooded horses and cattle. A visit to Sunol, Mission San Jose and other interior points of Alameda county is easily and pleasantly made from Oakland.

## CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY



A large and potent factor in the prosperity of Oakland is the CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY and its successful establishment in this city.

In two short years and under the skillful guidance of Mr. E. W. Wittenberg, president and manager, and Mr. A. B. Newman, secretary, this business has grown to one whose transactions amount to a quarter of a million dollars annually.

The plant is located at Park avenue and Wat's street, occupying a new and strictly modern two-story brick structure.

Every possible element of danger from accident is removed by reason of the latest and most approved safety devices and the insurance rate for employees is 10 per cent less than many other firms by reason of this safeguarding against accident.

The building is attractively adorned with boxed flowers in all windows and surrounded by spacious and well-kept lawns, providing ideal conditions for the worker.

The company operates its entire plant by electric power and has but recently added an enrober machine for coating cakes with chocolate at a cost of \$2,500. Their capacity is 35 barrels of flour per day.

The California Cracker Company has an annual payroll of \$15,000 and a force of some seventy-five employees. The money earned by these employees is distributed in Oakland.

The concern is absolutely independent of other manufacturers. The best evidence of this is their absolute willingness to submit to any test with Eastern manufactured goods. In the face of this fact it seems fair for local consumers to favor brands of goods that have nothing to commend them but an imaginary name.

Another feature in this establishment is their annual outing and picnic, the company furnishing all kinds of music and refreshments.

## LAWRENCE WAREHOUSE CO.

Oakland, Calif.

## Loaders and Distributors of Pool Cars

### OPERATING:

STANDARD WAREHOUSES  
OAKLAND WHARF WAREHOUSES  
EAST END WAREHOUSES  
ALICE ST. WHARF

### AGENTS:

LUCKENBACH S. S. CO. (New York-Oakland via Panama Canal)  
OAKLAND TRANSPORTATION CO. (Oakland and San Francisco)

# DIRECT FERRY SERVICE TO THE FAIR

Key Route System, One of the Great Links in Oakland's Progress and Prosperity Development

To the thinker, the East Bay Cities deals with not only the past, but with that which is to be accomplished. It is not simply taking into consideration the events of the past few years, but as well a prophecy for the near coming years.

Our East Bay Cities have taken, and are to take, a prominent place in the list of commercial cities, not only of California, but as well of our great nation.

The East Bay Cities have made a growth the past few years that has attracted the attention of the entire country, a growth of which we are justly proud. And the spirited citizens, granting merited approval where approval is due, dwell with thoughtful significance upon that which has been accomplished by the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways, more familiarly known as the Key System.

The lines of this system are the connecting links between the cities of the East Bay side from Hayward to the east to Richmond on the north, and also by their ferry across the bay makes San Francisco our near neighbor; with the direct service between the East Bay Cities and the Panama-Pacific Exposition we have the fair at our front door, so to speak. The Key System has, without doubt, been most closely identified with the marked growth which has taken place in the East Bay Cities during the past years.

It is easy to recall to memory the days before the advent of the Key System, when the extremely congested condition of the trans-bay traveling and unsatisfactory hourly service meant almost the exclusion of the East Bay Cities. Nor is it difficult to remember the property values of outlying districts prior to the time we were afforded ample transportation facilities. Consider for instance the attractive residence district in North Berkeley known as Northbrae. This property was sold some few years ago at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. It is apparent that the change that has thus taken place is due to the establishment of superior transportation facilities such as are now being afforded by the Key System.

Has not this system with its far-reaching lines branching into all of the outlying districts been the medium of settlement of these localities and the enhancement of property values; what of the fast modern steamers, steamers giving fifteen and twenty-minute service between San Francisco and the East Bay Cities, also the up-to-date electric trains giving good service, good treatment, and above all, safe travel. In connection with the latter fact mention should be made of the automatic block signal system on the lines and the pier of the Key System over which 600 trains are operated daily.

The Key System's familiar trade-mark (the sign of the key) has come to have particular significance, standing as it does the veritable key that has opened up the great possibilities existent on the East Side of San Francisco Bay.

The casual visitor is at once impressed with the excellence of the trans-bay and local transportation service enjoyed by our cities. The continual effort of this system in affording betterments, convenience and safety of service are not only in the way of upbuilding their own lines, but are as well upbuilding the East Bay Cities. They are working in harmony with the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial and economic bodies of the East Bay Cities through which they gain the attention of the man looking for a home or business location or the interest in search for advantageous industrial sites.

More than any other one interest in this entire section the Key System has been of benefit to Oakland and adjacent cities in the way of giving employment to labor. They employ in the neighborhood of 2000 men. This means a monthly pay roll of approximately \$200,000.

When there was some doubt as to the transportation facilities between the East Bay Cities and the Panama-

Pacific International Exposition it was the Key System that came to our relief and offered us direct ferry service which lands us within 100 feet of Machinery Hall and places the fair practically as accessible to us as it is to San Francisco.

With the opening of the Exposition next month the East Bay Cities are given an opportunity to present and show their many advantages, both home and commercial, to the visiting people of the world. That old proverb "In union there is strength" was never truer spoken than when now applied to the East Bay Cities. The hope is expressed that the residents of Oakland and their East Bay neighbors will join in advertising our climate, educational, manufacturing, business, harbor, transportation, etc., advantages so successfully that no one will attend the exposition without making us a visit.

The Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies of our sister cities with the co-operation of the Key System are having prepared a lithographed map of San Francisco Bay showing the location of the East Bay Cities to the exposition grounds. This map with a reproduction of the slogan:

East Bay Cities offer you  
Sunshine, Climate, Comfort, View,  
Best hotels, and purest air,  
Direct ferry to the Fair.

will be shown on a sticker two and a half by one and

a half inches in size, for placing on the back of all envelopes mailed, thus conveying the message to our friends and business associates in all parts of the world. Such stickers will be distributed by the various organizations mentioned, the Key System traffic department and this newspaper; we urge you to secure a supply of these stickers and join this publicity campaign.

## Downey Glass & Paint Co.

368-370 TWELFTH STREET

Distributors for the "Lucas Paints and Varnishes"

PAINT is as necessary to the property as food and raiment to the human body.

In the words of the poet, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

So it is with the Home—get busy with the New Year and make your home attractive.

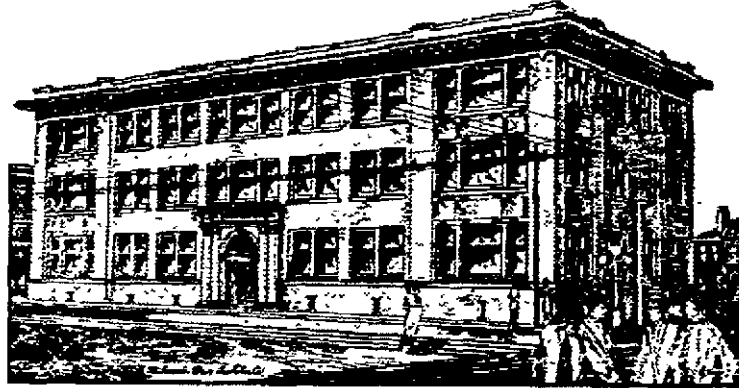
Get our FASHION COLORS—and be convinced.

### PRICES RIGHT

Wall Board	Glass	Floor Wax
Mirrors	Varnishes	Stains
Brushes	Enamels	Painters' Supplies

Special attention given to apartment houses.

## KEY SYSTEM OFFICE BUILDING



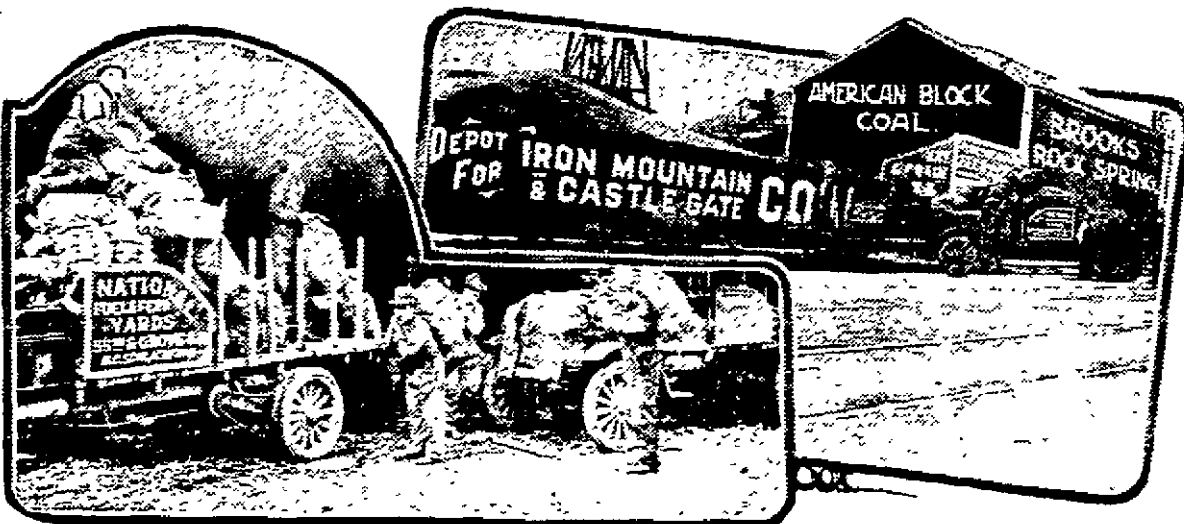
22nd and Grove Streets

Oakland, Calif.

MILWAIN BROS.

Architects

Oakland, Calif.



## A BOOST FOR OAKLAND

In a short space of time, we surely have something to be thankful for regarding Oakland and its environments. Less than three and a half years ago, we started in a small and modest way a fuel and feed business, never dreaming we would grow to have the largest retail and wholesale fuel and feed business in North Oakland, and be one of the biggest retail dealers in Oakland.

The first year of our enterprise, we shipped fifteen cars of fuel, today we are pleased to tell you, we shipped one hundred fifty cars of fuel and feed of all descriptions. Have one of the finest delivery systems. A complete stock of fuel, storing it in the summer under cover, insuring it against wet weather.

Our wood comprises peeled oak, black oak, mountain oak, fir, pine, eucalyptus and heavy mountain mill wood. Sawed to order on the premises.

Coal of every kind, foreign and domestic. Ship it direct from mine to consumer.

Feed for horses, cows, chickens and rabbits, of every description.

Weight and measure guaranteed.

We will with our ever unrelenting activity strive to make the name National Feed and Fuel Yards a household word, to point to with pride and honor.

We thank the residents of Alameda county for their loyal support in trading with us and patronizing home industry.

## National Feed and Fuel Yards

M. C. SCHLICHTING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Coal, Wood, Charcoal, Coke, Lime, Cement, Hay  
Grain and Poultry Supplies

Warehouses and Yards—

55th and Grove Streets

Office—

812 Fifty-fifth Street

Phone Piedmont 2522.

## Alameda County Ledger

(Continued From Page 10)

spection and investigation. It offers from an investment standpoint some of the most fertile acres in a state noted for its fertility. It offers to the farmer opportunity to acquire a competence. It offers to the orchardist opportunity to share bounteously in the wealth that grows on trees. It offers to the vineyardist opportunity to pluck financial independence from his vines. It offers to the stock grower opportunity to fatten and market his cattle under the most favorable conditions. It offers to the homeseeker opportunity to enjoy life under balmy skies and amid attractive surroundings.

Nature, as usual, was good to the people of Alameda county during 1914, and as they are a people who help themselves, she will doubtless continue her largess the current year. Alameda county folks are thrifty folks of modern ideas and they keep ever abreast of the times. Progress and prosperity is their watchword for 1915, the same as in previous years, and it is safe to wager that the close of 1915 will find that they have lived fully and completely up to all the slogan would imply.

Emeryville, adjoining Oakland, has an annual payroll of \$2,000,000, the money being dispensed by a variety of factories. At time of incorporation, about seventeen years ago, Emeryville had a tax roll of less than \$600,000. The tax roll at this time is about \$3,600,000 under a fifty cent rate. The population is made up for the most part of employees of the railroads and other industries and is somewhat in excess of 3000.

Albany, a thriving town of more than 2000 inhabitants, enjoys the distinction of being a city of home owners, there being less than twenty families there who live in rented quarters. In three years the assessed valuation of Albany real estate jumped from \$850,000 to \$2,000,000, the tax rate being 75 cents for \$100.

# Street Department Resume

(Continued from page 46)

spring we spread four inches of best-grade rock, eighteen feet wide, and rolled this to a condition that will require very little maintenance for several years. This road provides a beautiful scenic drive for pleasure vehicles, and a very practical route for traffic movements between Oakland and the valleys back of the hills—excepting that the Contra Costa County end is only fair in the best places and almost impassable in part.

## MUNICIPAL GARAGE

This has been developed strictly as a business institution to provide the most economical transportation for city employees whose duties take them over a large part of our 530 miles of streets. There are now thirty-eight machines receiving service at the garage. Each employee is his own chauffeur and drives the car assigned to him. He signs an "In and Out" register and his use of the car is confined strictly to city business. An accurate record is kept of the cost of each car, from which a cost per mile can be deduced. All of the repairing and overhauling, including the painting, leather work and wood work, is done by department employees at a cost lower than any outside prices of which we can obtain record.

## TRENCH REPAIRS

There is nothing that gives so much annoyance to the users of city streets as holes or lumps caused by improper repair of trenches. A dozen "bad trenches" will make a mile of good street ride like a hurdle race-course, and two hundred judiciously distributed will give a whole city the reputation of having "very poor streets," however excellent the other features of construction and maintenance may be. This evil has been almost eliminated during the past year for the first time in the history of the city. The result was accomplished only after various attempts to control the situation had proved that absolute control and rigid, ceaseless inspection was indispensable.

The first step of the final solution was the passage of an ordinance requiring a permit for every excavation and exacting a guarantee of the replacement for a period of one year. This guarantee is backed by a cash deposit: \$1000.00 in the case of the large service corporations, \$100.00 from the side-sewer contractors, and a fixed price per square foot, according to the nature of the pavement, from casual persons who have reason to open a street. The next step was to enforce the ordinance. This finally involved dividing the city into four districts, with an inspector making regular rounds, covering the entire district every three or four days. It also involved considerable office routing. Also some arrests and other vigorous action at first. The result to date has been a vast improvement in the paved streets.

## HOW WORK IS DONE

Most of the old concessions have been filled by our own men in the course of the regular maintenance work. Few of the new trenches are left in bad condition, and very seldom for more than two or three days at most. If a trench needs repair and the excavator neglects or refuses to do the work, the city does it for him and he receives no more permits until he pays the bill. This does not mean that all of the trenches are repaired like the surrounding pavement immediately, however. In the case of asphalt repairs, it is necessary to make temporary repairs and wait for an accumulation of orders before any paving company will do the work. The same is true of oiling, all of which is done by the

city at the expense of the person who opened the street. There is some room for improvement in the operation of the system, especially in the matter of promptness. The change has been so radical, however, in the space of a year or eighteen months, that I believe our present methods will eliminate all trouble from "bad trenches."

## FISCAL YEAR STATISTICS

That the improved condition is not due to lack of trenches, but to the efforts of the department and the co-operation of those opening the pavements, the following statistics are conclusive evidence. These figures are for the fiscal year 1913-14.

Miles of improved or partially improved streets	400
Excavation permits	7121
House moving permits	25
Final ("year up") inspections	5324
Obstruction permits	537
Oil and asphalt replacements	2267
Amount collected by Department for oil replacements	\$1487.90

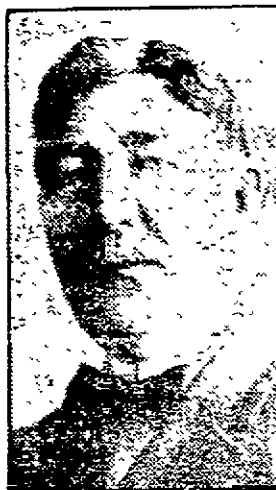
(Asphalt repairs are billed by the contractor direct to the responsible party.)

Civic pride and civic beauty are synonymous terms in Oakland. Parks and playgrounds are as much a part of Oakland's life as her commercial industries. Both are worth a visit of inspection. It will well repay you to do so while at the fair. The services of the city's commercial bodies are at your disposal and any information you may desire will be cheerfully supplied. Don't fail to visit Oakland. Your doing so may be worth dollars to you.

Hayward has expended more than \$100,000 in street improvements within three years and has recently built an \$80,000 high school building. There remains in the treasury \$120,000 for its amplification as the need arises.

## COL. JOHN E. FOX

Col. John E. Fox, Oakland's representative for the famous Baldwin piano manufacturers, and manager of the Fox Piano Co., at 622 Fourteenth street, reports that the year just closed has been the largest in point of sales that his firm has enjoyed since embarking in business on this side of the bay. This we do not wonder at, as Col. Fox's reputation for honesty and courteous, efficient handling of all trade is one that is the envy of many. This fact alone is without a doubt a large factor in the wonderful success of the Fox Piano Co., together with the agency of the Baldwin piano, made by the largest piano manufacturers in the world. When Col. Fox first went into business for himself he had a piano made named "The Fox Piano," embodying several original features of his own. Col. Fox's early piano manufacturing experience has stood him in good stead and this "Fox" piano is therefore one of exceptionally fine quality. In addition to the Baldwin and Fox pianos he also handles several other well-known piano manufacturers' products.



## CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

2127 BROADWAY.



Mr. W. E. Draper, Pacific Coast Manager of the Cyphers Incubator Co. of Buffalo, New York, was one of the first to appreciate the growing importance of the City of Oakland, as the most logical distributing point for supplying the poultry growing sections of the Pacific Coast, the largest of which are in the nearby districts.

The Cyphers Incubator Co. has the distinction of being the largest single concern interested in poultry equipment—its manufacture and sale. They have seven district offices in America and one in England.

The Pacific Coast office, under Mr. Draper's able direction, has been established in Oakland since the San Francisco fire. It is the mecca of all the thousands of California poultry raisers.

## THE REALTY UNION

Among the largest realty operating institutions in the San Francisco bay section will be found The Realty Union, whose general offices are located in the First National Bank building of San Francisco. This firm is one of the best known realty companies operating in the east bay cities.

During the past year this company has added considerably to its realty holdings, as well as having expended many thousands of dollars for street improvements.

The Realty Union now owns more than 13,000 feet of frontage, all well within the transportation limits. Of this property more than 1500 feet fronts on San Pablo avenue, which street, because of its location, paralleling the western waterfront but sufficiently distant therefrom to be beyond the wholesale district, will no doubt eventually become the main retail business artery of Greater Oakland.

Already property upon this avenue is so well thought of that there is very little of its frontage for sale. The owners prefer to lease their property, retaining its ownership for the great increase in value that the natural necessities of the district will eventually create.

Among the other main avenues of Oakland upon which The Realty Union owns valuable frontage are Market street, Telegraph avenue and Broadway. The valuable lakeside properties of this company have recently been considerably improved, both by the municipal improvements of Lakeside Park and of its neighborhood and by the Franklin street extension of the electric lines operated by the Southern Pacific company. Also, the sale, and subsequent division of the Moffitt Block on Broadway will favorably affect these holdings.

The methods of doing business adopted by The Realty Union when it began business have resulted in the wonderful success.

The assessed value of Alameda county for the 1913-14 fiscal year including the state's assessment against the railroads operating thereon, totaling \$5,200,487, is \$551,751,974. The assessment is based upon a 50 per cent valuation.

# Real Estate for Sale and Exchange

**\$122,500**—An exceptional stock ranch, 5500 acres, controlling 2500 acres more; abundance of water throughout the ranch the year round; plenty of early and late feed; ranch is all fenced and cross fenced into ten fields; nearly 2000 acres now clear that could be cultivated. Also 2500 acres of open brush country that can be easily cleared and tillable. Soil is virgin and wonderfully rich; will grow anything but rice; house of city style; barn; large sheep sheds; corrals, etc. Place will easily carry 6000 sheep and if placed into apples or other fruit, would make an empire of industry. Owner is going to retire and will exchange the property for business income property in any of the coast cities.

**\$60,000**—An exceptionally fine, modern corner apartment house on one of Oakland's finest main streets. House is up to date, including 17 sleeping porches; corner has 95 feet frontage; improvements cover entire frontage; has an income of \$8300 per year; \$25,000 mortgage at 6%. The strength of this street and corner would more than offset any deterioration of property. Owner will take smaller Oakland or San Francisco income property or clear ranch land.

**\$16,000**—A standard, established business corner, 50 ft. frontage with two stores and 5 apartments; full cement basement; income \$1600 per year. This office made an offer of \$21,000 cash

for this property at one time, but to close an estate it is now offered at \$16,000.

**\$35,000**—An up-to-the-minute apartment house of 60 rooms not far from the downtown center, leased for \$400 per annum—secured lease; \$25,000 mortgage. Owner will take clear city lots or farm land—an exceptional offering and never offered before.

**\$200,000**—Corporation loan of \$200,000 at 6%; is handsome brick and steel building in the close-in business center of Oakland. Building cost over \$100,000; about seven years old. Part of premises under lease for 5 years; part of premises without lease that upon small expenditure of less than \$5000, would make this a handsome producing property and at present rate of growth in value, land will soon be worth more than the present valuation.

Present owner needs money. If purchaser will assume present \$200,000 mortgage, give owner \$25,000 in cash and good city or country land for balance of purchase present owner will give owner a remarkably fine trade. Inspect this, as such properties are seldom offered.

## WANTED

Ranch and City of Oakland, Berkeley and other California town and country properties, clear of encumbrance, to trade for choice Oakland property.

erty. We say to clients that this opportunity to secure Oakland real estate in part exchange will not be so easily accomplished in the near future, as when a live real estate market opens in Oakland real estate can only be purchased for money and not trades.

**\$40,000**—Magnificent home in the very choicest location of upper Piedmont with commanding view, overlooking San Francisco bay and natural amphitheater below, surrounded by magnificent lawns and natural beauty, contains 11 rooms. Lot 200 feet frontage, with garden, expensive lawns and wealth of flowers and shrubbery. Very easy terms will be given the right party.

**\$55,000**—A fine corner lot made for two years, fine central location, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with 10-room building which could be moved to near the city center, or used for any other purpose. Lot 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with 10-room building which could be moved to near the city center, or used for any other purpose. Lot 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with 10-room building which could be moved to near the city center, or used for any other purpose.

**\$30,000**—A fine corner lot made for two years, fine central location, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with 10-room building which could be moved to near the city center, or used for any other purpose.

ness section under lease to good tenant. Extra well constructed 1-story building that can be arranged to carry other floors and on account of central location it would immediately rent for loft or merchandising purposes. Adjoining land worth \$5000 per foot. Bank loan of \$25,000. Owner would take small amount of cash and clear property for equity. Quick sale.

**\$200,000**—Waterfront property; one of the few choice remaining holdings on Oakland Harbor. Suitable for lumber yard, wholesale or warehouse or manufacturing site; or for any other purpose where it is necessary for ship and rail communication, as this magnificent holding has both; terms can be arranged.

**\$35,000**—Mortgage \$20,000, within two blocks of city hall, lot containing 3750 sq. ft., mostly improved; bringing in an income of about \$80 per month; in the very heart of the growth of the business district. At a cost of about \$10,000 this property can be made to put a handsome rental. Owner will take cash for equity, and one-half exchange.

**\$751,000**—Yes, seven hundred and fifty thousand (\$750,000). Absolutely the choicest Real Estate holding in Oakland, which city is the fastest growing city on the coast. This property will grow to a two-million dollar lot. Half cash or mortgage at a choice clear real estate.

M. J. LAYMANCE,  
President.

WILLIAM J. LAYMANCE,  
Secretary.

# LAYMANCE REAL ESTATE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

## GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Cable Address "LAYMANCE"

Ground Floor Realty Syndicate Building.

1432-1434 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.



# WICKHAM HAVENS INCORPORATED

On gentle poppy-dotted hillslopes of Oakland and Piedmont, overlooking beautiful Lake Merritt and the blue waters of San Francisco Bay, is, climatically and scenically, one of the most wonderful urban residence districts in America.

This area, comprising several square miles, is almost exclusively owned and controlled by Wickham Havens Incorporated, the largest firm west of Chicago devoted entirely to the development and sale of high-class residence property.

During the year 1914, 40% of all the two-story houses built in Oakland and Piedmont were built in the properties of Wickham Havens Incorporated, the exact figures being:

Value of two-story houses built in 1914 in all of Oakland and Piedmont OUTSIDE the properties of Wickham Havens Incorporated ..... \$629,316

Value of two-story houses built in 1914 WITHIN the properties of Wickham Havens Incorporated in Oakland and Piedmont ..... \$410,364

These figures conclusively prove that Piedmont and the Head-of-the Lake district of Oakland form the preferred and most rapidly growing fine home section of the East Bay Cities.

It is THERE that you should build "Your Eventual Home." It is THERE that an investment—wisely made—spells certain profits.

Our prices are very low. You may purchase on terms requiring only one-tenth in cash. We will help you finance your home.

Send for Illustrated Folder, "Beautiful Homes of the Lake District."

# WICKHAM HAVENS INCORPORATED

Entire Top Floor

Oakland Bank of Savings Building

Oakland, California.

## "WATER-PROOF"

The Walrus Brand Water-Proof Clothing is well known to thousands along the entire Pacific Coast, and who are loud in their praise of the garments. To those who are not handling Walrus Brand, it would pay them to look into the merits of these garments.

Let us enumerate a few of them.

These garments are famous for their flexibility and durability.

They are not affected by atmospheric changes, do not stick or become hard.

They do not crack or peel, as most others do.

Walrus Brand Clothing is proof against the action of copper, water, acid, alkali, etc.

All the lumber companies in California, and nearly all on the Pacific Coast, have proved to their own satisfaction the value of the Walrus Brand Clothing.

Let us furnish you with a trial order, help to build up home industry, keep all the money possible in circulation here on the Pacific Coast. There will be an excellent chance for all to see our goods on a test at the Exposition, where there will be a large display in the Manufacture Building.

**GOLD MEDAL WATER-PROOFING CO.**

Phone Merritt 241. East 12th St. and 25th Ave.  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

*We Succeed When Others Fail*

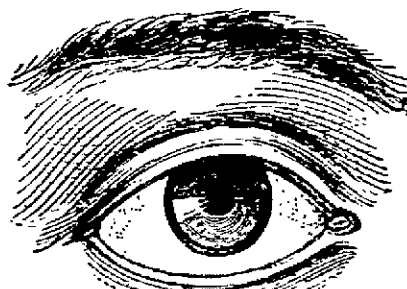
*High-Class Work of a Legitimate Character Guaranteed*

*Any Case—Any Place*

BONDED, MALE AND  
FEMALE OPERATIVES

CONSULTATION FREE  
ON ALL MATTERS

INVESTIGATION,  
SHADOW, CHECKING  
AND GUARD SERVICE



"WE NEVER SLEEP"

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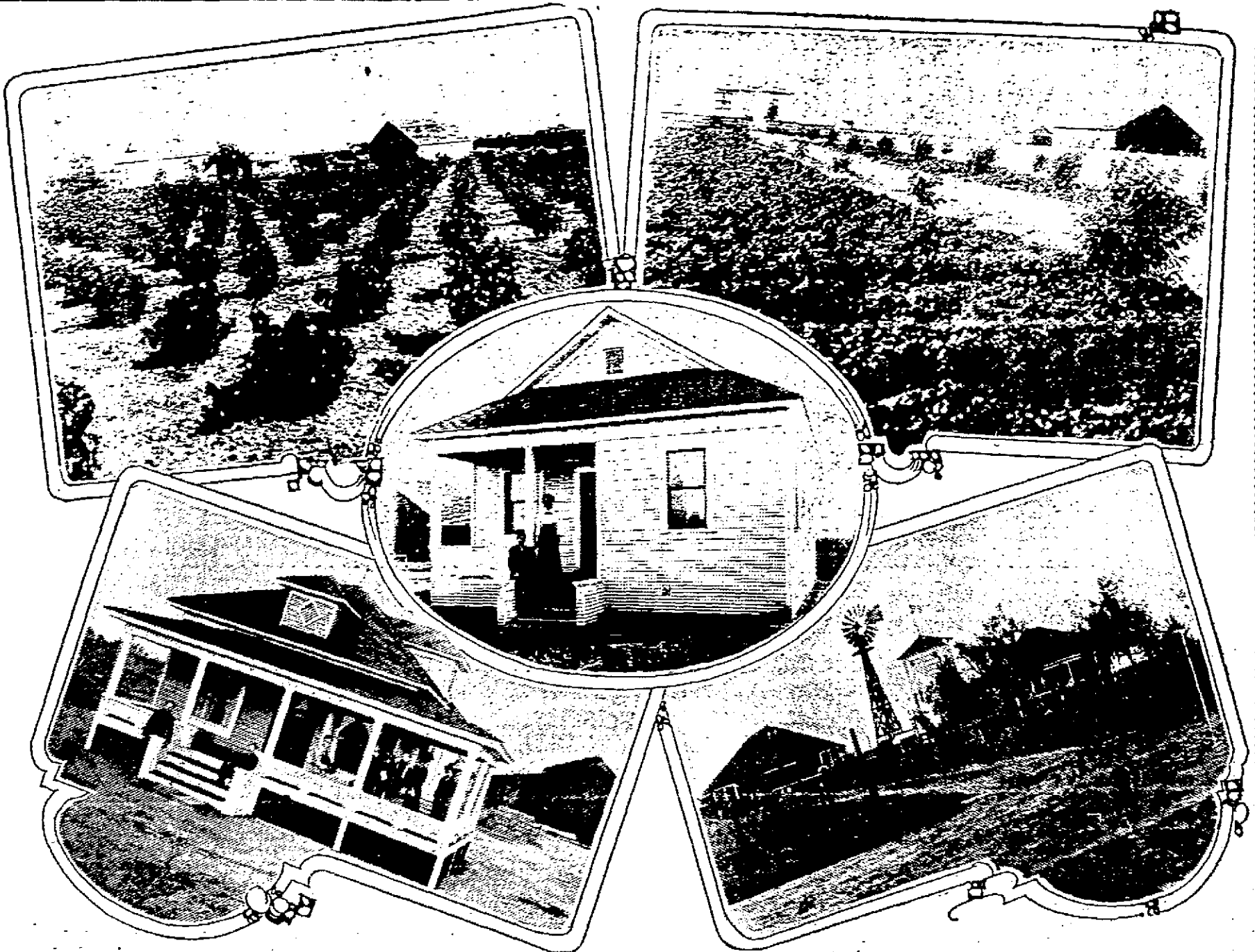
**The Falconer Detective Agency**

209-210 FIRST SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

PHONES Day, Oakland 1179  
Night, San Francisco, Mission 8273

OAKLAND, CALIF.

# California's Japanese Agriculturists



THE RANCHES AND HOMES OF JAPANESE PEOPLE LIVING NEAR OAKLAND—SHOWING HOW THE THRIFTY JAPANESE FARMER IMPROVES HIS PROPERTY—MAKING HIS OWN HOME AND THE HOME OF HIS NEIGHBOR MORE VALUABLE.

Mr. George Robertson, statistician of the California Board of Agriculture, has just issued a report on the agricultural conditions of the state. The report throws an interesting light upon the status of Japanese farmers in California.

According to this official document, the Japanese in California own 321 farms, totaling 12,725 acres, and having an assessed value of \$473,990.

In addition, the Japanese lease 232 farms, with a total acreage of 17,596.

The number of town lots held by Japanese is 215, with an assessed value of \$135,455.

It is also shown that the Japanese operate 2545 business establishments. The capital invested is in most cases very small, 63 per cent of the total being less than \$1000. The total capital invested, exclusive of that represented by banks, is \$4,075,000. The total annual business transacted by these establishments amounts to \$15,114,407, of which about 37 per cent is carried on with Americans. The total annual rent paid by these Japanese business houses is over \$500,000.

From these figures it would appear that the so-called Japanese peril in California is a myth—something which in reality never existed. A little figuring will show that the Japanese in California own only one acre out of every 1000 acres in the state. Their total holdings of all sorts, including the temporary leases, constitute about one acre out of every 2400.

The above proportion may be somewhat smaller than the actual proportion, for the total acreage of the state includes untillable lands. But making due allowance for this fact, and remembering that the 101,320,000 acres not owned or leased by the Japanese are in the hands of about 2,500,000 Americans or European immigrants, who are increasing at the rate of about 50 per cent in a decade, it is hard for a man up a tree to see how such small holdings of the Japanese should constitute a menace to the state, especially when there are only 2.5 Japanese coming to these shores to five Japanese who are going back to Japan.

As an example of how the Japanese take hold of sterile soil and breathe vitality and fertility into it, we note what they have done in the grape and berry country around Sacramento. The soil in the region called Florin is very poor. It was used alternately as a pasture and for raising grain, but with little profit from either. Thus much of the land lay idle for many years until the Japanese began to settle in the country.

The first Japanese who bought land in Florin, paid \$27 per acre. That was twelve years ago. From that time the price as well as the value of land increased steadily and rapidly. Today some tracts are sold at \$125 per acre.

Japanese holdings are scattered over thirty or more counties. The following table prepared by the state statistician, indicates the locations of farms owned or leased by Japanese and of the town lots owned by them:

Counties.	Farms Owned by Japanese.		Farms Leased by Japanese.		No. of Town Lots Owned by Japanese.
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	
Alameda	5	47	4	94	35
Contra Costa	2	31	1	244	3
Fresno	31	4756	11	45	51
Glenn	...	...	...	...	3
Imperial	...	...	7	848	...
Kern	5	199	...	...	4
Kings	12	577	...	...	...
Los Angeles	27	459	50	2418	23
Madera	4	199	...	...	...
Mered	14	1049	...	...	2
Mono	...	...	...	...	1
Monterey	2	8	15	1741	13
Napa	1	159	1	...	...
Nevada	1	320	...	...	1
Orange	5	41	7	292	...
Placer	25	722	23	1007	4
Riverside	2	15	1	40	2
Sacramento	17	444	57	4352	19
San Benito	2	50	5	280	...
San Bernardino	12	150	...	...	2
San Diego	...	...	1	10	...
San Francisco	...	...	...	...	5
San Joaquin	12	562	13	1787	2
San Mateo	1	5	1	2	...
Santa Barbara	...	...	7	327	...
Santa Clara	4	56	35	994	1
Santa Cruz	2	330	6	220	...
Shasta	1	42	...	...	4
Sierra	...	...	...	...	1
Solano	11	824	8	565	...
Sonoma	2	88	1	...	...
Stanislaus	2	40	1	154	...
Sutter	1	14	2	432	...
Tulare	15	1053	2	60	...
Ventura	2	24	2	77	...
Yolo	5	329	11	1275	...
Yuba	1	162	...	...	...
Totals	321	12,725	232	17,596	215

A Florin vineyardist writing in a newspaper says: "Florin's prosperity dates from the development of her soil by the Japanese. Before their coming it was a half-dead, almost lifeless existence. Now, since the advent of the Japanese we have made it a place where enough more to have comforts. A piece of land of a pioneer that was valued at \$3000 before the coming of the Japanese is worth \$12,000 today. Within the last eight years values have doubled."

The lands which the Japanese have bought were all bare lands, many of which were so shallow and stony that no American farmers cared to cultivate them. Yet these apparently useless lands have been converted into the most luxuriant vineyards and berry gardens. And for this almost magical transformation the industry

and ingenuity of the Japanese farmers have been responsible.

Many Americans lease their bearing vineyards to Japanese on shares or for cash rent, and find this far more satisfactory than to work them themselves. The aged pioneers are no longer able to do the work, while their sons usually prefer city life to agricultural pursuits. By leasing the lands to the Japanese the pioneers are enabled to keep their old homes and live comfortably. Thus the vineyards and orchards get far better care than with the old system of day labor. The fruit is picked and packed with care and skill. The cultivation and packing of fruit require knowledge and skill. The green worker is more harmful than helpful. The Japanese, by reason of their training and experience, seem to be especially adapted to fruit culture.

When the Japanese have done in Florin is characteristic of their contribution in other parts of California. At Watsonville they lease unimproved lands covered with trees and shrubs and convert them into thriving strawberry gardens. In Fresno County their activities as grape growers are well known. In the delta regions of the Sacramento Valley, men like George Shima have, by the application of the most up-to-date scientific methods, succeeded in reclaiming the apparently unproductive lands, and making them the most productive farms.

Judging from the utterances of the press, California seems to be gradually awakening to the real nature of the much exploited Japanese bogey. "California wants no more barking of Japanese," says the Grass Valley Union, "and any legislator who attempts such agitation should be summarily sat upon."

From the Los Angeles Express comes this comment: "It is not sufficient that the question of anti-Japanese legislation be lightly regarded because of the knowledge that no bill of an offensive character can become law. More reckless agitation of the matter may prove a trouble. The only safe thing to do is to suppress agitation, and from upon efforts to play politics with legislation."

The Fresno Republican opposes further anti-Japanese legislation at the present session of the State Legislature and declares: "It is not necessary, it is not hospitable, and it is not politic." And the Gilroy Gazette hopes that no member of the California legislature will seek popularity by offering any further anti-Japanese legislation. To which the Healdsburg Advance adds: "The newspapers and other organs of the people-loving people should oppose any request for further anti-Japanese legislation."

And Mr. C. K. McCatchy of the Sacramento Bee, in a signed article in his paper, informs us that the leaders of the three parties seem to be opposed to the passage of any further alien land legislation.

These quotations sufficiently indicate the trend of public opinion in California with regard to the Japanese "question." Considering the small extent of Japanese land holdings there is no reason why any legislator should again raise an alarmist cry at Sacramento.

## JAPANESE GARDENING

Throughout Alameda County There  
Are Many Bits of Floral Land-  
scape That Savor of Japan

**T**HAT no other country has such a distinctive form of landscape gardening as Japan is generally conceded. Likewise there is no other form of landscape gardening which harmonizes more thoroughly with the scenery and climate of Alameda County. The latter fact is thoroughly attested by the artistic beauty of the Japanese gardens that grace a score or more homes in the vicinity.

The French, English, Dutch and Italian gardens, however original they may have been at time of construction, now possess certain characteristics in common, whereas the Japanese gardens have remained distinctive and unique. Save for California, the Eastern style of gardening has never spread to any extent outside of Japan and China. In Alameda County and other portions of California, however, it blends so completely with the natural landscape that it seems almost a part thereof.

It was in the fifteenth century that the art of gardening received the greatest encouragement and attention at the hands of the Ashikaga Regents, who likewise encouraged the other arts of Ike-bana—Japanese for living flowers—arrangement. The professors of Cha no yu became the principal designers of gardens, and, imparting their skill to others, the art has been handed down and improved throughout succeeding centuries until its exponents of today construct a scheme of landscape gardening which is not alone picturesque but is also typical of the country that gave it birth.

### FANTASTIC FASHIONING

Saami, Professor of Tea Ceremonial and the Floral Art, originated the practice of clipping shrubs and trees into fantastic shapes, and while the Japanese gardeners that have followed him never attained to the unnatural eccentricities of the Dutch in their manner of trimming, yet in many old and modern gardens a pine tree may be seen clipped and trained in the shape of a junk, or a juniper so trained as to form a light bridge across a small stream. As a rule, however, the Japanese gardener of today contents himself by training and clipping trees so as to give them the semblance of being abnormally storm bent, and an appearance of great age. Fountains, water basins, miniature pagodas, stone bridges of unique design, rustic arbors of fanciful construction and other garden ornaments are utilized by the Japanese in their plans; and as a rule so successfully that they present no incongruity as a mise en scene against the backdrop of a California landscape. To visit certain of these Japanese gardens in Alameda County is like glimpsing a perspective of old Japan—the Japan of the Samurai and of the Shoguns.

The Japanese gardener's ideal tree for landscape gardening purposes is not the ordinary tree of the forest, but the abnormal specimen which age and weather have twisted and bent into quaint and unusual shapes. These he utilizes to give an appearance of age to a new garden, and often so successfully that the new is to all appearances transformed into the old. Pines, junipers, thujas, maples, larch, willows, and, among the flowering trees, pink and white plum, single and double cherries, peach trees, pyrus and others are so trained they are bewildering in their fantastic beauty.

### JAPANESE DWARF TREES

Dwarf trees have a prominent place in the setting out of every Japanese garden and without them much of the picturesque beauty of the garden as a whole would be lost. In fact, the Japanese have an incredible fondness for dwarf trees and particularly for the Ume-plum. Dwarf specimens of the Ume are grown which have the shape of the weeping willow. In former years specimens were grown that were scarcely three inches high, yet they were perfect in form and blossomed profusely, considering their diminutive size. Dwarf trees in great number are exported annually from Japan to California for planting in Alameda County and elsewhere in the State.

In Japanese legends the plum blossom and the nightingale are inseparable companions, and represent the two spirits of the awakened spring; it is therefore not surprising that the tree finds prominent place in the plans of the Japanese gardener. The peach and cherry also figure largely in their landscape schemes, and to good purpose, for there is no more beautiful sight in Alameda County when spring awakens than the fragrant blossoms of the plum, peach and cherry trees.

It has been said that with no other gardeners does the culture of plants go hand in hand with art as it does with the Japanese; not only are their dwarf trees marvels of horticultural art, but even the trees which are essential for the scenery of their landscape gardens have to conform to the rules which govern their art. Upwards of three hundred and fifty specimens of the plum are utilized by the Japanese for decorative purposes, ranging in shade from red to bright pink, pale pink and white. In form they are both single and double. The varieties of peach and cherry while not so numerous are equally as ornamental.

### JAPANESE FLOWERING PLANTS

Hardly have the last petals fallen from the cherry blossoms before the first blooms of the multi-jack—wistaria—appear in the Japanese gardens throughout Alameda County. First, the white blossoms, completely covering the branches before any trace of a leaf appears; then, the later flowering mauve wistaria spreads its purple mantle. The azaleas follow, bursting forth on as yet leafless bush in every shade from delicate pink to radiant red, pale yellow and rosy purple. The tree peony and its diminutive brother, the plant peony, have place in most Japanese gardens, where they vie with the azalea in variety and riot of color.

No Japanese garden is complete without the iris, a dainty blossom shading from pure white, through every shade of mauve and lilac to rosy purple, and so deep a blue as to be almost black. These delicate flowers present one of the most attractive sights in the local Japanese gardens. The tiger lily also has its place therein, where its beauty of color arrests the eye. So also many other varieties of lilies, including quite a number of Chinese origin.

Throughout Japan the asagao—morning glory—has place in infinite variety in every garden, and is now

being used to a considerable extent in the Japanese gardens of California. So, also, the lotus buds, which burst their buds with revolver-like report in the gardens of California, the delicate pink and white petals quickly unfolding at break of day and as quickly fold-

### A MESSAGE TO THE EASTERNER.



MR. GEORGE SHIMA.

The TRIBUNE ANNUAL-MIDWINTER NUMBER would not be complete if it were to go to press without the Annual Message of Mr. George Shima to the people in the Eastern States, thousands of whom receive copies of the edition each year.

It must be remembered that Mr. Shima arrived in California from Japan some 25 or 26 years ago and immediately became interested in ranching. Not from a financial standpoint but interested to the extent of receiving his pay envelope once a month. This did not last long for Mr. Shima is not the kind that cares about a pay envelope except the pay envelopes of his several hundred employees.

The possibilities of what can be done with California farm lands can be best illustrated by quoting Mr. Shima's conversation to a TRIBUNE representative a few days ago. In part he said:

"As I look back over the years when I first came to this very wonderful California, I can not help but think of the land I had leased to make up my farm. All I had, I had invested, and the land was good for nothing, but mosquitoes, wild hogs, willow brush, old decayed stumps and various other things, and as I looked out over my new estate said, 'And this is where I must make good.' It was not very inviting for the first few years, but as time went along I built the dykes that kept out the overflow of water from the rivers. And in later years I built the canals, planted eucalyptus trees to drive the mosquitoes away for they were worse than Sherman's war. But after all, California has been good to me as it is also to the other sons of Nippon who are today struggling with apparently worthless land, but will win eventually for all they need is time, the sunshine, the rain and a little money. In time they will do what I have done; make the land that was worth nothing to an American citizen very valuable ranches. And in so doing they will also make the lands of their American neighbors more valuable."

Mr. Shima's various ranches are to some extent experimental stations for farmers for miles around him. He has experimented with seeds from Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, etc., etc., and from tests has proven which of the various kinds of potatoes, beans, onions, barley, asparagus, etc., etc., grow best and the length of time it takes to produce ideal crops both in size and quality. When the writer asked Mr. Shima what his message was to the easterner he said "Tell the people of the East that the days of real hardships in the ranching business of California have passed. The State University at Berkeley is doing all of the experimental work. The seeds of every country are tried out year after year and the growth of the seeds and plants are so closely observed and tabulated that when a rancher tries a new crop he knows exactly when to look for the sprouts, plants and crops. To the Easterner I will say California is all that her most loyal boosters claim and then more for extra good measure. To the Eastern farmer, I might add that California's agricultural possibilities have only been scratched. The agriculture business in California is in its infancy."

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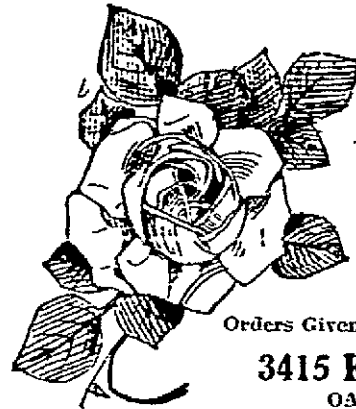
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ing back upon themselves at the touch of noonday heat. In the culture of the kiku—chrysanthemum—the Japanese are without peer. These beautiful blossoms feature all of the Japanese gardens in Alameda County, and rank second only to the plum blossom in the esteem of the Japanese landscape gardener. Beautiful though they are, however, they fail to vie with the plum in the affections of the Japanese. For, say they, "the hearts of the plum trees are a thousand years old, and yet young as the hopes of Japan."

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# The Japanese and "Alien Enemies"

The Spirit of Chivalry Exemplified—New Precedents Established in Application of the Principles of International Law

Now that Tsingtau has fallen, and Japan's part in the War of the Alliances becomes passive—for the time at any rate—it is of interest to consider the attitude taken up by Japan on the subject of "alien enemies." Those of our readers who have never investigated this branch of international law will perhaps be surprised to learn that Japan's action in this matter constitutes a precedent, and carries a step further—a long step further—the principle, which has been gradually developing in the last hundred years, making private property inviolate in war time as in peace, and protecting the persons of non-combatants even when they are subjects or citizens of an enemy country. Professor E. Robertson points out that the effects of war on the persons and property of alien enemies within the dominions of the State have been greatly softened in modern practice. Formerly such persons were outlaws. In strict theory debts and property would be liable to confiscation, and the persons themselves to detention as prisoners of war. Modern writers on international law, however, hold that the guarantees to a contrary effect given or implied in commercial treaties and in voluntary declarations by belligerent powers have altered the law of nations on this point.

Even so the position of an "alien enemy" has been one of grave disadvantage, and is so today in most belligerent countries. His liberty is restricted, he must report himself periodically to the authorities, his business is generally suspended, and he is unable to sue in a court of law. Japan has adopted a different course. She has set a precedent in the treatment of the so-called "alien enemies" which marks a long step in advance, and concerning which a good deal is likely to be heard in this section of international law in the future. As soon as the ultimatum regarding Tsingtau was sent to Germany, Baron Kato, the minister of foreign affairs, made a public announcement in which he pointed out that in the event of hostilities being declared, Japanese as individuals must not show any hostile feelings towards Germans residing in Japan. The minister went on to express the hope that German and Austrian merchants would remain in Japan and continue business, undertaking that so long as they abided by the laws and refrained from any hostile action they would receive the fullest protection. Mr. Ozaki, the Minister of Justice, also stated that German residents might rely on full protection of their persons and property, while Mr. Yasukochi, head of the police department, issued instructions to the various prefectural governments to take the proper steps for providing all necessary protection to German residents. No other belligerent government has taken such action, or shown similar concern for the lives and property of "alien enemies," and Japan is therefore entitled to the credit of setting up a new precedent in the progressive humanization of international law.

Now the important consideration is that these instructions were no mere perfunctory orders; they were evidently the outcome of a policy deliberately adopted and consistently carried out. In addition to the ministers already quoted, Count Okuma, Premier and Minister of Home Affairs, issued a lengthy injunction on the subjects to the governors of prefectures. The Premier said that he hoped that it would be clearly understood that Japanese entertained no hostile feelings against the German people, and that German subjects who had taken up their residence in Japan might continue to live in the country in pursuance of their avocations without fear or anxiety. Germans who wished to leave Japan would have no impediment placed in their way; Germans who desired to enter Japan were at liberty to do so. It might, of course, be necessary for naval or military reasons to restrict the liberty of German subjects, he said, to order their expulsion or refuse them entry; but it is evident from the wording of the gubernatorial injunctions that Count Okuma did not anticipate such procedure, and, with one exception, no such action has been found necessary. Count Okuma concluded:

"It is the desire of the government to afford every possible protection to German subjects in view of the friendly relationship that has existed between Japan and Germany, unless their actions bring them into conflict with the law. All Japanese should keep the spirit of these injunctions in mind, and act with good grace and liberality towards German subjects resident in Japan."

Again, Mr. Ichiki, Minister of Education, issued instructions to all the schools and religious bodies in the country that students and others must be warned to refrain from acts and utterances towards Germans that were likely to be offensive. "Although Japan is now at war with Germany," Mr. Ichiki's despatch proceeded, "there should be no hostile feelings between individuals, and it would be unbecoming as it would be undignified that students or religiousists should indulge in improper acts or utterances as regards Germany or Germans." Even before these various instructions were issued, Governor Hattori had informed Dr. Ohrt, the German consul at Kobe, that the Japanese authorities were fully prepared to undertake the protection of the German community in any emergency that might arise, and furthermore assured Dr. Ohrt that Japanese individually entertained no ill-feeling toward Germans.

The Japanese authorities and Japanese people have lived up to the assurances given by the ministers in Tokyo. We believe that we are correct in saying that there has not been a single unpleasant incident or regrettable episode between Japanese and Germans arising out of the relations existing between their respective countries. In the celebrations over the capture of Tsingtau the greatest care was exercised both by the authorities and the organizers of the lantern processions to avoid demonstration in the neighborhood of German offices or residences. In Kobe certain streets were altogether avoided for this reason, with the result that the demonstration passed off without any ill-feeling being aroused. Moreover, the Japanese government has carried the same spirit into the field. By the wish of His Majesty the Emperor, arrangements were made before the final assault upon Tsingtau permitting the besieged garrison to send all women and children, and non-combatants out of the danger zone—a consideration towards the foe that is very seldom given in war-time—the militarist argument being that women and children as well as non-combatants must

be fed, and that to permit them safe-conduct allows the garrison to hold out longer. In this case no such tactical reason was allowed to check the humane impulse which prompted the offer and which was accepted by the besieged. Then again, by the evidence of the German defenders, when the hospital at Tsingtau was struck by shell fire, a wireless message stating this fact was sent to the Japanese admiral, and firing stopped instantly. Still further, as showing the chivalry of the Japanese conduct of the operations, a number of German prisoners who were found to be exposed to the firing from the forts were hurriedly removed to a safer place. We might also refer to the courteous and kindly treatment extended to the German prisoners brought to Japan, where their friends have been allowed to visit them and even to engage in conversation without any officer being present as an intermediary or even as a matter of precaution.

If war were always made in this chivalrous fashion, less bitterness and rancor would be left behind, and nations would come together again more quickly when the struggle was over. "Heathen" Japan has set a fine example to the Christian world now in arms. But, after giving all credit for the spirit in which the actual operations have been undertaken, it is in the treatment of non-combatants that Japan's policy marks a stride forward in international law. For the first time in history the subjects of a state at war have been permitted to pursue their trade or occupation, without let or hindrance, in the country of a belligerent. Banks have continued their transactions; merchants have carried on their business; the relations between the private individual of the belligerent countries have been unchanged. Moreover, Germans in government employ, as professors in the colleges and schools, have continued to perform their duties unaffected by the breach in diplomatic relations or the state of war prevailing, and they have been everywhere treated with respect and consideration by their Japanese scholars and students. Perhaps it will be said that Japan has adopted the principles out of which these results flow because of some obscure reason connected with the enemy she has been fighting—an uneasy appreciation of Germany's military capacity, for example, though in what way Germany can be a menace to Japan now or in the future it would be very difficult to say, but, as a matter of fact, while we have described Japan's action as unprecedented among the nations, it is not entirely a precedent so far as Japan herself is concerned. During the China-Japanese War of 1894-5 no expulsion order was issued against Chinese residents in Japan, or any attempt made to restrict their liberty. Many Chinese merchants fled from the country at the outbreak of war, knowing what would happen if the cases were reversed. But their fears were groundless. Those who remained were able to pursue their avocations without fear of molestation and in the enjoyment of the fullest protection. True, there were some isolated cases of stone-throwing at Chinese buildings and some mobbing of individual Chinese. But the majority, who conducted themselves with discretion, had nothing to fear, and thousands of Chinese remained in Japan and continued their business undisturbed. Thus the liberal treatment of "alien enemies" is not entirely a precedent so far as Japan is concerned. But it is a precedent in the great field of world politics, and Japan is entitled to full credit for this great and beneficent innovation in international law. We say this with the less hesitation because we have not failed to criticize Japanese policy when it has seemed to us unjust or unwise. Like all innovations, Japan's policy in this matter will be exposed to comment and detraction. We believe that time will not only justify it, but will see it embodied in that group of precedents known as international law which marks the advance of the world from barbarism to civilization, and in the firm establishment of which lies the hope of the future.

(Reprinted from the Japan Chronicle of Nov. 13, 1914.)

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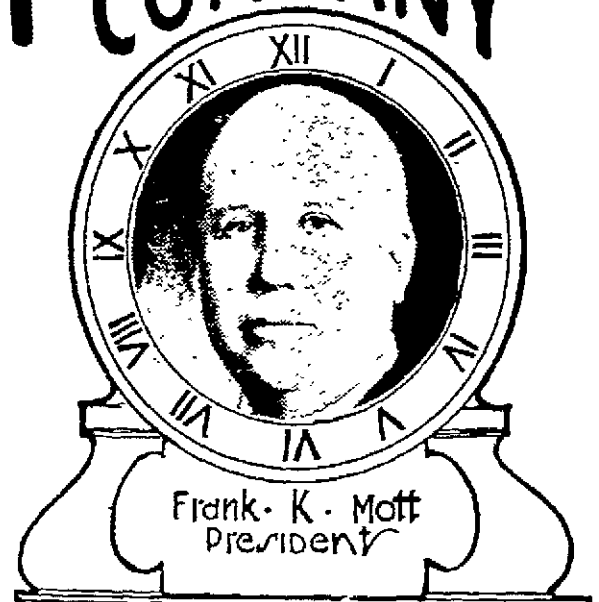
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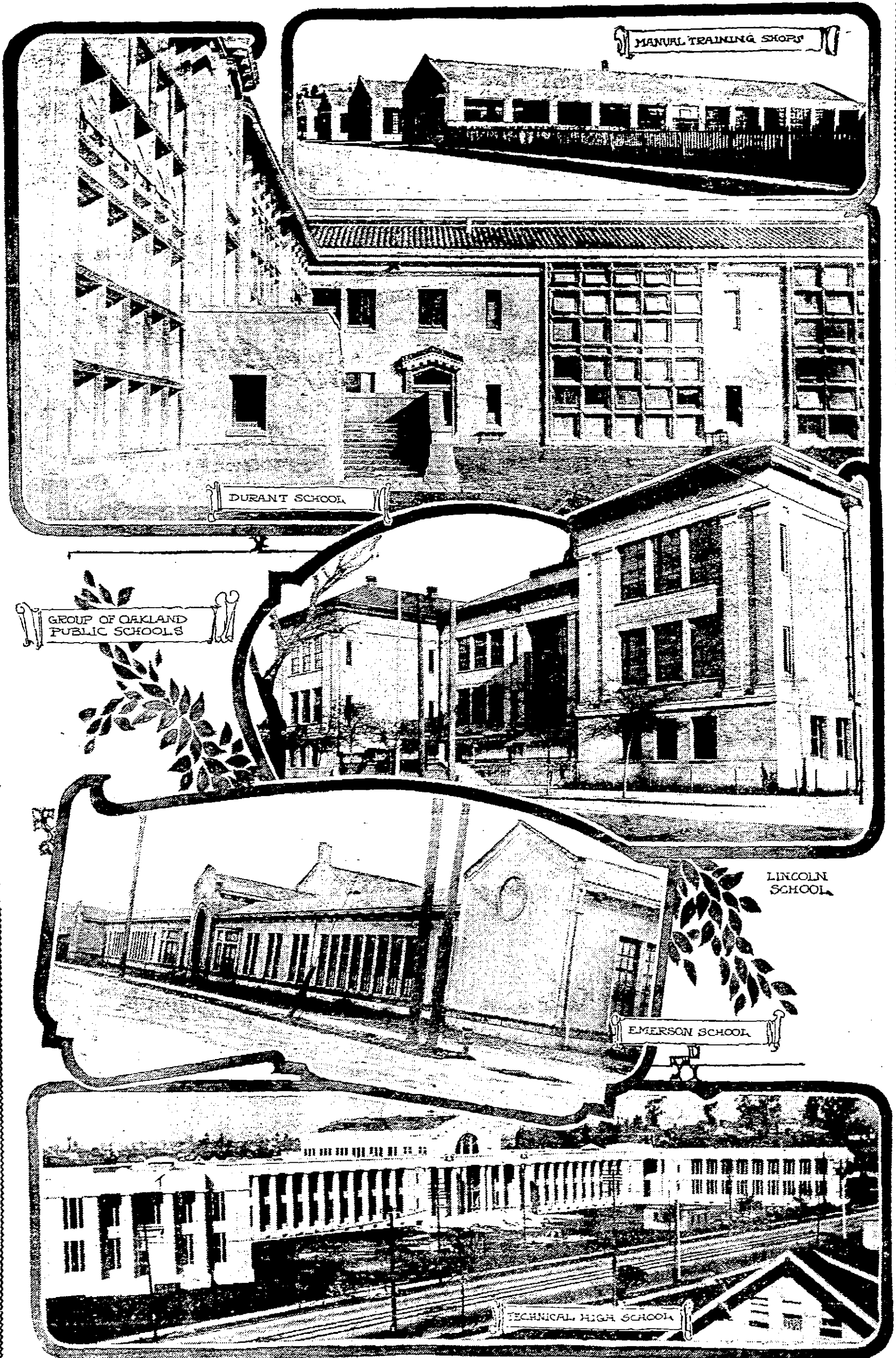
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# RICHMOND RECORDS MARKED GROWTH

Stands Proportionately Among the first Cities of the Land in Civic Advancement and Prosperity

(By PAUL EDWARDS.)



**H**ER population figuring around 22,000, based on school attendance and the always reliable city directory figures, as against 6280 by the United States census of 1910, Richmond is starting this year with a record of growth that stands among the first, proportionately, in this country. The year 1915, with those potent influences, the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific Exposition to lend strength to the forward movement about San Francisco bay, will bring a more extensive development to Richmond than she has experienced during any other year in her history.

Richmond is looked upon as a remarkable young city by the Pacific Coast population. The fact that in 1901 she had but 100 population, with only six real houses and some camps, and that at the beginning of 1915 she is a modern city with electric street railways, fine school buildings, automobile fire department, miles of paved streets, four banks, a dozen or more churches and extensive ocean shipping, railroad and factory development gives her the position, her business men claim, of being the fastest growing city in proportion on the Coast.

Richmond has enough in the development way in sight to assure her material advancement in 1915. Features of moment, not known of now, will also doubtless come along, as they will around the entire bay, and put the new development of the city much beyond that conservatively estimated from what is in sight.

## CITY'S SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The year 1914 closes with Richmond energetically at work on the development of her ocean shipping facilities, the real foundation of the city. The natural deep water frontage at the western edge of the city is being augmented by an inner harbor that will provide much more frontage and a great deal more level factory land. The opening of bids by the city council for the first wharf of the inner harbor project, this wharf to cost \$250,000, is indicative of the energy with which Richmond is proceeding with her harbor development. To make a quick ferry service possible the council has constructed a tunnel and highway connecting with this wharf, this unit of the harbor development costing \$500,000.

Dredging on the inner harbor was begun in 1914 under contracts let by the council. New shipping will be developed in a short time. Manufacturing companies are making inquiries for locations in connection with the new harbor, which is to be city owned. This harbor project has been approved and accepted by the United States Board of Engineers.

Sites for large plants are supplied also by the natural deep water frontage, on which there is a depth sufficient to float the biggest vessel known. The Richmond Belt Railroad wharves on this frontage are among the largest on the bay. Large manufacturing plants, including the Standard Oil refinery, the California Wine Association and the Arctic Whale Oil Works, have piers and wharves on this deep water. There is room for more large plants and shipping enterprises, and it is expected that the Panama Canal will result in all this natural deep water being taken up.

Double tracking work on the electric car system of this city was one of the development features of the year past, the increased traffic making this necessary. The increase in traffic on the Richmond system has been more than 200 per cent during the last five years.

## REPORT OF CITY AUDITOR.

The report of City Auditor James A. McVittie shows that there was \$790,000 worth of public street and sewer work done in 1914. This does not include many thousands of dollars spent on first-class improvements by subdivision men.

Up to this time the street and sewer work in Richmond, done under public contract and including paving and macadamizing, totals about \$2,000,000, including \$750,000 worth of macadamizing and sewer work done privately. An interesting circumstance in connection with this record is the fact that the first job in the city, that of paving Macdonald avenue with asphalt, was done only eight years ago. There are now thirty miles of paved and macadamized streets in Richmond and the



SANTA FE SHOPS AT RICHMOND.

entire city is served with a modern sewer system. Where can you beat the record for a city the age and size of Richmond?

The year 1915 starts off with a bang in Richmond. The opening of the year sees a substantial building movement, with every probability that it will be much greater in the spring. The new harbor work is well under way. The big wharf, first of the project, will be started before the end of January.

One of the largest factories obtained for sometime in Richmond will be erecting its buildings shortly. This is the Giant Valve and Manufacturing Company's plant, the only one of the kind west of Chicago. The site has

shops, yards and wharves. One new wharf has just been completed by the company at its terminal here.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe also intend to erect new passenger stations because of their increased business. The Southern Pacific has sent over the drawings for its new station and freight buildings and they will be erected early in the year. Richmond was first opened as an agency station by this company in the latter part of 1904. The business in 1905 totalled 107,323 tons, and for 1914 it was 738,304 tons. Santa Fe business has increased proportionately.

## AUTO FERRY SERVICE.

One of the major projects that starts with the new year is that of establishing an automobile ferry service between Richmond and the Marin shore. This is a traffic development project of the first importance to this city. Work is actually under way, the rock wall for the fill from which the slip on the Richmond shore is to extend having been finished, while the making of the fill is proceeding rapidly. Driving of piles for the slip is to start as soon as this work is done. A contract for the slip on the Marin County shore, at Point San Quentin, has been let. There is no doubt the service will be opened April 1 as promised by the company. Senator J. C. Owens, head of the committee from the various commercial organizations interested, did efficient work toward getting this ferry.

That the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, which taps all the rich country along the coast line as far as Eureka and will soon have connections with Oregon and Washington, or some other railroad will soon enter Richmond and the East Bay territory by means of car floats in connection with this new ferry no one doubts. In the meantime large landed interests on the Marin side are trying to have a railroad connection established between McNear's point on that side and the Richmond Belt Railroad wharves. It is not at all improbable that two ferries may be operating, giving two new railroad connections, before the end of 1915.

## DEVELOPMENT OF HARBOR.

On the San Pablo Bay side of Richmond harbor development will soon be under way also. The city council has called for bids for the contract of dredging a canal that will suffice at the start for ordinary craft. This new waterway will add to the shipping facilities of a large acreage of factory land in the vicinity of the Belt Railroad and will be the inception of harbor development of this side of the city of considerable magnitude.

Another event of the early part of 1915 will be the finishing of the Contra Costa line of the \$18,000,000 State Highway system into Richmond over San Pablo avenue. This will be one of the most beautiful scenic boulevards in California, skirting the bay shore as it does. It will help open up to Richmond the country to the north, where big factories are located and where there is one of the richest farming countries in the world, with thriving towns and cities.

The state highway enters Richmond over San Pablo avenue. After a long campaign in which Sheriff R. R. Veale, Luther D. G. Dimm, D. W. McLaughlin and E. M. Downer were leaders, the order for the highway was obtained from the state commission. Then a progressive board of supervisors headed by J. H. Trythall bought \$300,000 worth of state bonds to assure construction. The boulevard has been graded and rocked for the winter and will be paved early in the spring. It is expected that thousands of exposition visitors will see Contra Costa county and Richmond by trips over this fine highway.

## RICHMOND AT THE FAIR.

In connection with Contra Costa county, Richmond is to make a striking exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition showing her manufacturing prestige, her rail and water shipping and other facilities. Such a display as this city can make must arrest the attention of the Eastern manufacturer and shipper and men in other lines of enterprise that need such location and facilities as Richmond offers. It is expected that through this source alone much new manufacturing and shipping progress will be made here this year.

Commissioner John H. Birmingham Jr., who is in charge of the entire Contra Costa exhibit, including the Richmond section, has laid plans for a general exhibit that will benefit Contra Costa as a whole and in which this city has been allotted a separate space, as it is the metropolis of the county. Commissioner Birmingham is bringing forward the best the county has

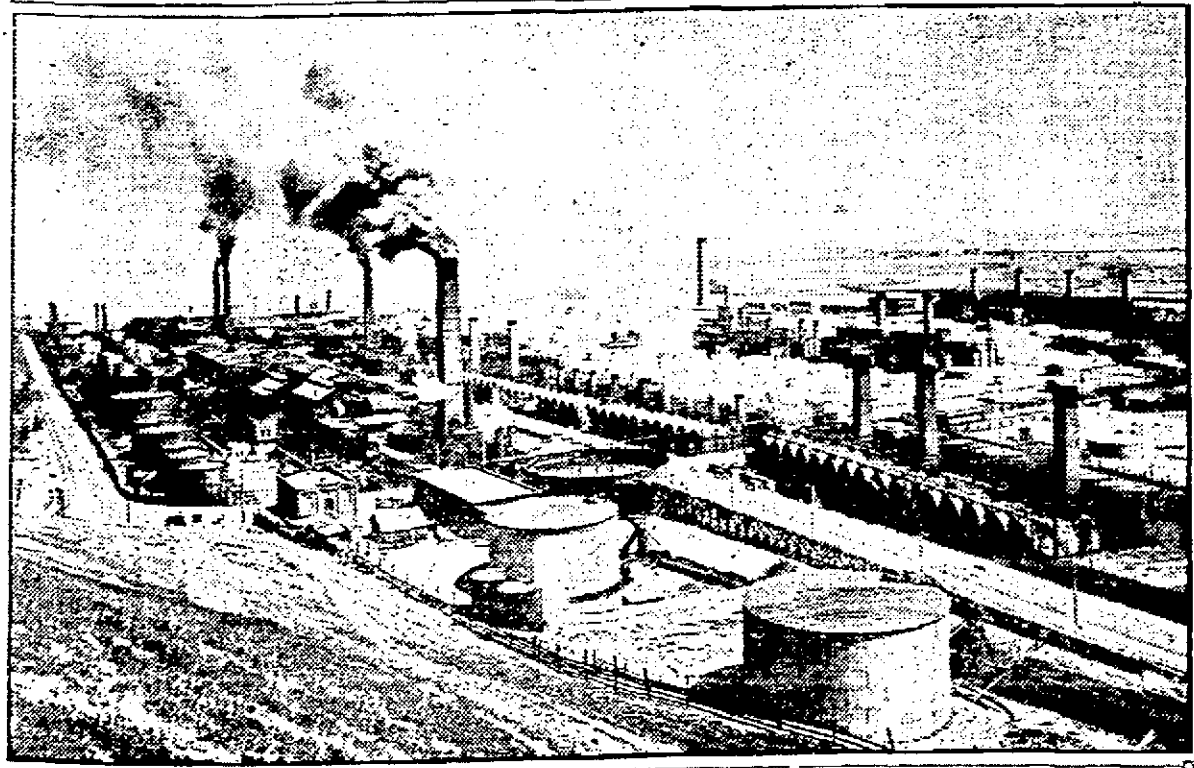


PULLMAN SHOPS AT RICHMOND.

been graded and the spur track built and the first building will be started at once. The Dibble Air Brake Company is to manufacture in connection with this company.

## PLANTS ARE ENLARGED.

Most of the big factories here have made enlargements during the year and added equipment. The Pullman car shops start the year running at fullest capacity, early exposition business taxing the big works. The porcelain ware and bathtub factories are running at capacity also, with enlargements projected. The Santa Fe Company announced some time ago a program of enlargements and extensions here that will add to the



STANDARD OIL WORKS AT RICHMOND.

(Continued on Page 75.)

# CHURCHES HAVE BEEN POWER FOR GOOD

The Year Just Closed Was Marked by Expansion in Religious, Civic and Charitable Work

**N**O city can be truly great unless the humanizing influence of religious sentiment is dominant therein. The advance of civilization is best measured by the record of advanced thought along religious lines. People may differ, yes, and have differed at the point of the sword, in the matter of creeds, but the underlying principle of Man's obligation to God and his neighbor is superior to all dogmas and triumphs over all religious strife. It is the keynote of all lasting human harmony and all imperishable human achievement.

The religious sentiment which finds expression in Oakland churches has always contributed largely to Oakland's municipal greatness. At no period more so than during the year just closed; and the year just closed was one of pronounced achievement in Oakland. Evangelical, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Christian Science and the Hebrew churches each contributed their full share in bringing about the city's magnificent record of accomplishment for 1914, and each is now assisting in advancing that even more magnificent record which is to crown 1915—that greatest of all years in Oakland's history. The spiritual growth of the people of Oakland is paralleled by that of the people of every East Bay commonwealth. And, as in Oakland, those municipalities prospered most during 1914 in which religious sentiment was the more pronounced.

## CHURCHES ARE NUMEROUS.

Alameda County, and Oakland in particular, is well supplied with churches of all denominations, and as a rule they have substantial memberships, comfortable edifices and pastors of more than ordinary capabilities. A spirit of good fellowship prevails among the clergymen of the various faiths and they work as a unit in extending the scope of religious influence and the prosperity of the county as a whole. They are for the most part public spirited, progressive citizens whose hearts are in their work and whose hands are ever ready to assist in all movements for civic advancement. Irrespective of their religious tenets they fraternize on the common ground of good citizenship to the glory of God and in the cause of humanity.

Panama-Pacific Exposition year will be an unusually busy year for the pastors and congregations of the East Bay communities, and at its outset they are engaged in preparing for the multitudinous duties which will devolve upon them. Not the least of these will be the welcoming and entertaining of the ecclesiastics from other points who will visit the fair. A number of these gentlemen are of international repute in their field of endeavor, and arrangements are being made to do them especial honor. Church societies and guilds from various portions of the United States and elsewhere will likewise visit the East Bay section, and they, too, will be extended especial courtesies and entertainment.

People from abroad will find here church buildings that compare favorably with those elsewhere and will listen to clergymen of forensic power and intelligent religious convictions. They will find here solidarity of spiritual sentiment crystallized in three influential organizations—the Federation of Protestant Churches, the League of Roman Catholic Churches and the Hebrew affiliation. Each is a potent power for good and by the intelligent administration of its affairs commands the respect of even those who are atheistic or agnostic in matters spiritual. In addition they will find large and growing Christian Science organizations housed in commodious church edifices.

## PROMINENT CHURCH EDIFICES.

Prominent among the church edifices of Alameda County in the way of intrinsic value and artistic merit are a number of those located in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, the three most populous municipalities of the county. The First Congregational of Oakland occupies a valuable site in the heart of the business section and has a very large membership. The First Presbyterian and the First Methodist Episcopal churches of Oakland were recently erected at a cost of approximately \$200,000 each, exclusive of their sites. St. Paul's Episcopal, also of recent construction, is one of the most beautiful churches in Oakland. The First Hebrew Congregation has an \$100,000 temple which occupies one of the finest sites in the city. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is likewise a valuable and artistic structure.

Among the Roman Catholic churches those of recent construction are St. Leo's, in Piedmont, St. Bernard's in Melrose, and St. Juvast's in the Fruitvale addition to Oakland. Each is located in a rapidly growing section, is increasing in membership and is of artistic design. St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, the mother church of Oakland and the pioneer parish of Alameda county, holds much of historic interest. In the early days of Alameda county, St. Mary's parish extended from San Francisco bay into Contra Costa county and as far as Mission San Jose in Alameda county, the latter being one of the important missions established by the Franciscan fathers during the period when California was a province of Spain. There is now more than a score of parishes in that territory and the need for others is increasing.

## RESUME OF CHURCH CHARITIES.

The work accomplished by the various church charities of Alameda county during 1914, redounded to their credit and assures an extension of their philanthropic efforts the current year. Their generous bounty has brought cheer to many needy homes and their kindly words have carried balm to many sorrowing hearts. The A. the Salvation Army and other organizations, are engaged in a humanitarian work which must of necessity bring its own reward, for no truer words were ever uttered than: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Their charity is extended effectively but unostentatiously, and is neither stinted nor iced.

Such institutions as Providence and Fabiola hospitals; the Home for the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor; the Home for Deaf Mutes; the Home for the Blind; the various orphanages; the Rescue Home; the Daughters of Israel Relief Society; the Hebrew Affiliated Charities; the Associated Charities and others, symbolize the character and broad scope of philanthropic work in Alameda county, and afford to resident and visitor alike an object lesson on the obligation to the unfortunate that rests upon society as a whole.

## RICHMOND RECORDS MARKED GROWTH

(Continued from Page 75.)

and under his plans Contra Costa and Richmond will get the most that can be obtained from the World's Fair.

Among the new buildings that will be erected this year are three additional schoolhouses. One of these, on which work is now under way, will cost \$51,000. Of the nine schools now here three others are of this size, including the \$35,000 high school. Two other buildings are to be enlarged. Growth is indicated when such increases in the school facilities are needed.

Considering that Richmond had 100 population in 1901, exactly 6230 by the 1910 Government census and about 22,000 today, and that its assessed valuation was \$3,417,270 in 1906-07 and \$15,870,760 for 1914-15, one may easily judge that it is a rapidly developing city and that with the greater features of development its growth is to be still more rapid from this on.

Harry G. Williams

COAL

353 13th Street  
Oakland

HON. RICHARD RAINES VEALE.  
Sheriff of Contra Costa County—One of the  
Most Able and Diplomatic Officials  
in California.



One of the best-known, most capable and efficient public officials in the Golden State is the subject of this sketch, "General Dick Veale," Sheriff of Contra Costa County.

Twenty years ago he was elected Sheriff by the votes of the people of this county. At five elections since that time he has again come before the people and each time the stamp of approval has been put upon his administration and he has been re-elected to this honorable and responsible office.

Mr. Veale has made good from the day he first took the oath of office. He has made a most capable, efficient, honest and courteous Sheriff, and won the high regard

and esteem of all coming in contact with his office. Personally "The General" as he is more familiarly known by his intimates and associates, is a most lovable and companionable fellow. He is ever ready with the hand of good fellowship to meet a friend. He is just as quick to use his alertness in the capture of a law-breaker. It is a matter of history that even when making an arrest of some desperate criminal or dangerous character, he wears that determined smile that denotes force of character, and when a lawbreaker sees that smiling determination displayed on the Sheriff's face he knows it is practically useless to resist.

In Sheriff Veale, Contra Costa County has one of the best boosters on the Pacific Coast. He was one of the principal factors in securing the appropriation from the U. S. Government for the Richmond Inner Harbor, and was instrumental in securing the State Highway running from Martinez to Richmond.

## THE HOME-LIKE PLACE



THE TRUMAN UNDERTAKING COMPANY AND CHAS. H. J. TRUMAN, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

To the reader of this special number of THE TRIBUNE it may appear rather extraordinary that space should be devoted to a subject that is the last thought of a person in a happy frame of mind. Yet a city is not complete without the various establishments that are absolutely necessary to carry on the affairs of the city.

It will be found, however, in every city that there is some one man in the different lines of business who outshines all of the men in the same line of business.

In the case of Chas. H. J. Truman, there are many things that have contributed to his wonderful success in the undertaking business. Standing out more forcibly perhaps than some of the other reasons is his wonderful personality.

A more genial, refined and generous hearted man does not exist in the entire state.

This personality has been carried out in his business to such an extent that it is with the greatest satisfaction that the writer pens these few lines with regard to Mr. Truman and his business.

An undertaker is the last man in the world that any of us want to enter our homes. Yet when we do need

their services we must have them, and then it is that the man with a big heart and a kind sympathetic breadth of kindness that we want to come into our homes. There are but few such men in this line of endeavor to be sure. But Mr. Truman has the distinction of standing out as one of the men that is really worth while.

His place of business at 2935 Telegraph avenue is one of the most completely equipped and furnished Undertaking establishments on the Pacific Coast. The home-like atmosphere of the place makes it the finished undertaking establishment that is truly described as one that is "differently better."

Mr. Truman also has an establishment in San Francisco.

The facts above are only a brief outline of Mr. Truman's business. Briefly they are the reasons for his success. "But after all," Mr. Truman says, "it's being honest with one's self that counts. It's treating the other fellow as you would want to be treated if you were in his position."

Charlie Truman is the kind of a man that all who know him speak of as a prince among real men.

(Signed) W. W. C.



HON. F. G. OSTRANDER,  
ATTORNEY.

Men Prominent in  
Oakland Affairs

FRANK J.  
WOODWARD.



HARMON BELL,  
ATTORNEY

CHIEF OF POLICE  
W. J. PETERSEN

H. W. FULCIFER,  
ATTORNEY.



# Oakland Theaters Are Very Popular

Diversity of Excellent Attractions Draw Large Audiences From All Sections of Alameda County to Playhouses of This City

(By CLARENCE A. LOCAN.)



By no means small factors in Oakland city life are its popular amusement theaters, the Oakland Orpheum, the Oakland Pantages, and the Columbia, which occupy places unique in theatrical affairs in the State and, in fact, on the entire coast. Weekly great crowds not only from Oakland, but the entire tributary territory and even from across the bay, are regaled with new bills at the three homes of popular priced entertainment, and each house is recognized as one of the big features of Oakland's playtime.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Bertha Kalich, leaders of the legitimate drama, David Bispham, Alfred Bergent, Zelle De Lussan, three of the world's greatest opera singers, Mme. Bianca Froelich, noted classical dancer; Gertrude Hoffman, Alice Eis, also European dancers of world-wide fame, Maurice and Florence Walton, the Douglas Cranes, and hundreds of famous acts of regular vaudeville are among those who have starred. The Oakland Orpheum, under the management of George Ebey, who has been at the helm since the house opened, has become noted not only as one of the best known houses on the entire circuit, but also as the originator of several acts which have recently won wide national fame. Leon Kowalsky, noted violinist, directs the large orchestra that is a feature in the house.

The Pantages, one of the houses under the management of Alexander Pantages, carries the full list of Pantages attractions, and has presented to Oakland theater-goers some remarkable novelties. It was in the Oakland Pantages that Dr. Frederick K. Cook, "Discoverer" of the North Pole, made his debut as a lecturer in vaudeville. Famous artists, noted acrobats, and all-star acts have visited the house with almost weekly regularity.

The Oakland Pantages is one of its manager's most favored theaters, Pantages himself often making his headquarters there, Oakland being his home. William H. Wright, the manager, is a brother-in-law of the magnate, and, with his personal attention, the Oakland theater has always been assured of the best the circuit boasts.

Edgar Atchison-Ely, Charles Carter, the noted magician; Howard, the famed song writer; with Mabel McCane, Charles Kenna, Franz Adelmann, violin virtuoso; Tom Kelly, international favorite as a singer,

and other acts of the same type have been among the Pantages vaudeville bill of fare.

Ben T. Dillon and Will King opened the Columbia a few years ago with a musical comedy company, and from the first day took a firm hold on the hearts of Oakland theater goers. Magnificent costuming and clever music, with fun as their accessories, feature their bills, and "Mike and Ike," the two characters assumed by the comedians, have achieved wide fame.

The Columbia is a "Family House" producer; Ben T. Dillon and Musical Director Jack Heywood, having adopted an iron-clad policy of having no single word that might offend, presented in their offerings. Their company has contained such stars as Maude Beatty, former Drury Lane, London, and Pollard, favorite and now a star in the Cort production of "Let's Get Married," in New York; "Ted" Emery, now Klaw and Erlanger producer in New York. The orchestra is one of the best in the State, under the direction of Jack Heywood, assisted by Franklin Carter, the composer.

**COLUMBIA**  
HOME OF MUSICAL COMEDY PLAYING  
**DILLON & KING**  
WITH THEIR  
**GINGER GIRLS**  
Popular Prices—50c, 30c, 20c, 10c  
Change of Bill Weekly

## Coming Orpheum Attractions

The excellent Vaudeville programs which Oakland Orpheum patrons have so thoroughly enjoyed in the past are only preliminary to still better attractions to be brought to this theater during the coming months.

Really the biggest features are yet to come, as will be seen in the following partial list of prominent artists who will play this house in the near future:

### EVA TANGUAY

Whose remarkable personality and genius as a stage star have made her the most widely-discussed woman of the mimic world.

### ANNETTE KELLERMAN

An international celebrity whose return will certainly inspire a future of interest.

### MILE. JONELLI

One of the real stars of the Metropolitan Grand Opera House Company—a singer whose art is world-famous.

### ETHEL BARRYMORE

The mere mention of Miss Barrymore's name as an attraction is sufficient. No greater favorite ever appeared on the Orpheum Circuit.

### BLANCHE RING

Miss Ring has abandoned her tour in "When Gaudia Smiles" for an Orpheum Circuit engagement. She is appearing in an adaptation of one of Leo Dittschstein's farces, "Oh, Papa," in which she interpolates a number of songs.

### MRS. LESLIE CARTER

The engagement of this distinguished emotional actress for a tour of the Orpheum Circuit is the most important recent acquisition of a legitimate star by vaudeville. She will appear in scenes from "Zaza" and her other notable successes.

### KITTY GORDON

Wife of the Hon. Captain H. W. Hensley-Peresford, now at the front with his regiment in the European war. Miss Gordon is appearing in "Alma's Return," by Jack Lait, author of "Help Wanted."

### HENRIETTA CROSMAN

Miss Crosmann will use, in addition to her novelty playlet, "One Word," a dramatic episode called "Three Shall Not Kill," which shows how the brunt of warfare is borne by women and children.

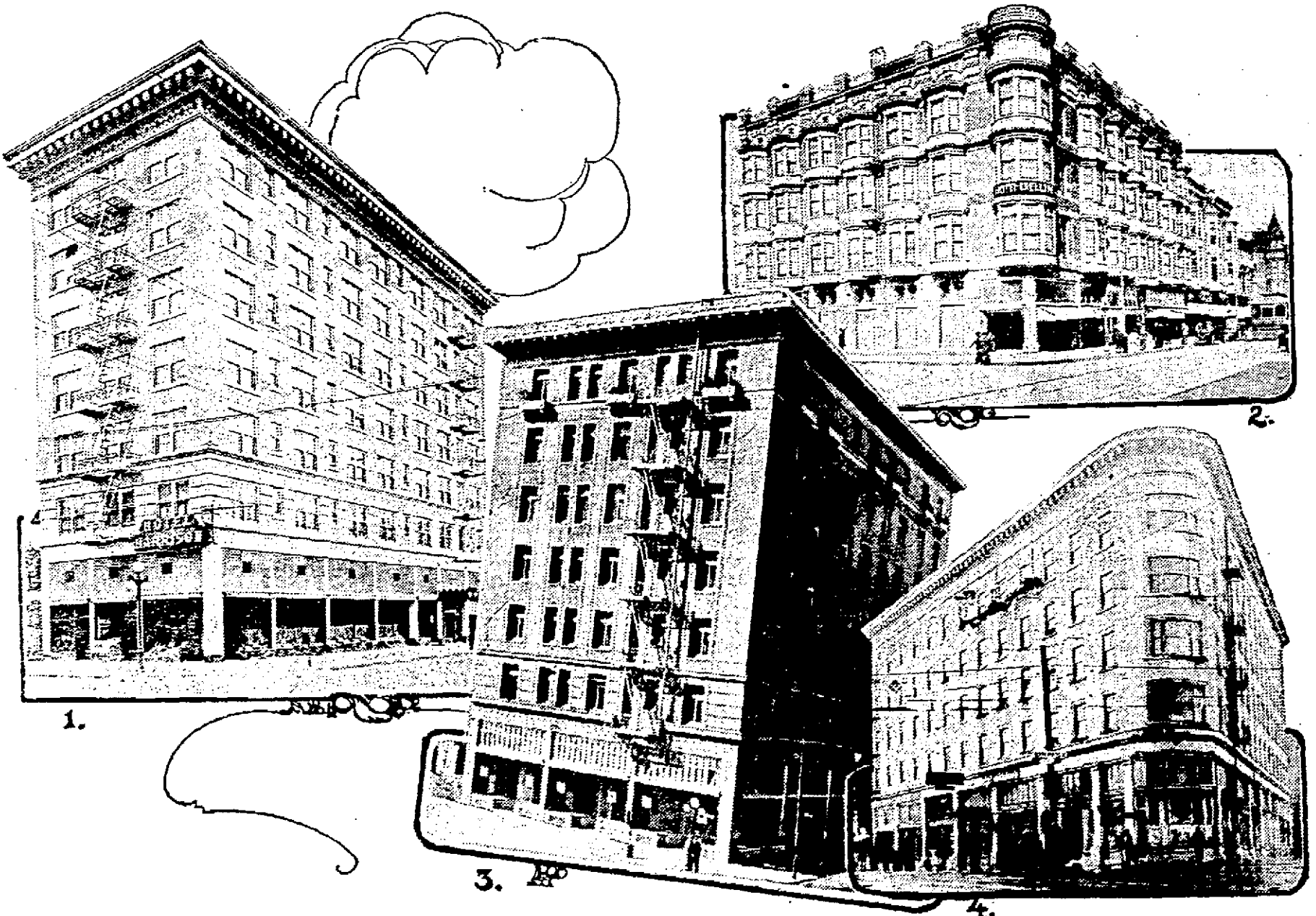
### SYLVESTER SCHAFFER

This wonderful versatile genius gives ten distinct vaudeville acts, all of headline caliber, and all by himself.

### NORAH BAYES

Miss Bayes will appear for the first time in vaudeville on the Pacific Coast in repertoire of new songs.

## Four of Oakland's Popular Downtown Hotels



(1) HOTEL HARRISON, FOURTEENTH AND HARRISON STREETS. (2) HOTEL CREMLIN, WASHINGTON AT TENTH STREET, LOUIS ABER PROP. (3) HOTEL TOURAINE AND CAFE, SIXTEENTH AND CLAY STREETS, BULSKI & HENNINGS, MANAGERS. (4) HOTEL SAN PABLO, 1955 SAN PABLO AVENUE, A. C. GRAHAM, MANAGER.

# MEN PROMINENT IN OAKLAND AFFAIRS



WALTER  
MATHES.  
ARCHITECT.



HON. M. C.  
CHAPMAN.  
ATTORNEY.



PERRY  
R. HAVILAND.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR.



J. E. CRANE.  
OAKLAND  
COMMERCIAL  
CLUB.



E. F.  
GARRISON.  
COUNTY  
AUDITOR.



SENATOR  
EDWARD J.  
TYRELL.  
ATTORNEY.



J. C.  
ADY.  
MGR. JELLISON  
PAPER CO.



SHERMAN LEONARD.  
DIST. SUPT. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
CO. NEW YORK.



E. E.  
KIEHLUS.  
BERKELEY.



BERNARD  
SILVERSTEIN.  
OF THE LAW FIRM  
OF ROSE AND  
SILVERSTEIN.



L. P.  
SMITH.  
PRES.  
BERKELEY  
BUSINESS COLLEGE.



FREDERICK  
KLEIN.  
MERCHANT.



## Oakland Has Enviably Record as a Healthy City

(Continued From Page 3)

workmen alive and in good health during the construction of the Panama canal is absolutely the only reason that this canal is now completed. Prodigious as the engineering difficulties of the canal construction undoubtedly were—to my mind, the Panama canal will always remain as an enduring monument of the triumph of public health over the seemingly uncontrollable conditions of the pest-laden regions of tropical Panama. That the United States government was able to purchase sufficient health to control these stupendous problems should be demonstration enough to all municipalities that with sufficient outlay conditions could be obtained that would place them as far in advance of their present situation as the United States has placed the Canal Zone in advance of the health situation at the time of its purchase. This, however, means money.

The United States government has spent on an average of \$3.60 per year for every individual in the Canal Zone to maintain its sanitary control. However, conditions that have required enormous outlays of money existed in the Canal Zone which do not exist in the United States proper. For this reason sufficient public health can be purchased by municipalities for a great deal less than it cost the United States to maintain the efficiency it has attained in the Canal Zone.

The United States Public Health Association has given city expenditures for public health deep study and estimates that for a city under 100,000 inhabitants 45 cents per individual per year should be sufficient. If properly expended, to give that city full control of its public health situation, providing no great unforeseen epidemic or calamity arises; and as all communities may be purchased cheaper in large amounts for a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, 40 cents per year per head should be sufficient. That is to say, a city of 200,000 inhabitants should purchase about \$80,000 worth of strictly public health work per year if that city is to maintain full control over the health and well-being of the community.

## Oakland Stands for Financial Stability

The Eastern financial world seems to realize more than ever before that Oakland stands for financial stability. This is evidenced by the numerous inquiries from banking circles and bond buyers requesting information, regarding our bonds and desiring immediate notice of any bond sale the City of Oakland may contemplate.

Our last bond sale was made a few days prior to the declaration of the European war, and in this we were peculiarly fortunate, as the bottom dropped out of the market within a week after the sale.

The work done under the so-called Street Improvement Bond Act has increased during the year passed now amounting to \$700,000.00.

Under this system street work can be paid for in annual installments extending over a period not to exceed nine years.

The "Tree Planting Act of 1913" under which the officials of the city will plant and care for shade trees along our streets is now being given its first trial in this city, Grand avenue being "treed" under this plan. The work of collecting the amounts assessed to the property benefited by these various improvements falls on the Tax Collector's office.

The work of the Bureau of Permits and Licenses has also increased, as has that of all of the divisions of this department, the fees collected in the building department in particular showing a steady growth of structures of all kinds, as dwellings, apartment houses, business and office buildings and manufacturing plants, all indicating a healthy growth of all of the activities of the City of Oakland.

## Facts Worth Knowing

In Oakland's elementary schools the enrollment in late November was 20,063 pupils, of whom 16,654 are included in grades one to six inclusive. January 4, 1915, a vocational school was opened in connection with the elementary schools.

The First Presbyterian, First Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth and First Hebrew churches of Oakland were recently erected at an aggregate cost of more than half a million dollars, exclusive of their sites.

Albany, a thriving town of more than 2000 inhabitants, enjoys the distinction of being a city of home owners, there being less than twenty families there who live in rented quarters.

There are 311,327 acres in Alameda county devoted to farming purposes. There are 2422 farms in the county. The average yield per farm is somewhat in excess of \$1900 per year.

Within the last ten years the city of Oakland has provided nineteen new and modern school buildings at a cost of \$4,000,000, including extensions to old buildings, and sites and grounds.

The people of California have set the seal of approval on the issuance of \$1,400,000 state bonds for additional buildings on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

There are approximately 270,000 apricot trees, 158,000 plum and prune trees, 90,000 cherry trees, 72,000 pear trees, 27,000 apple trees and 13,000 peach trees in Alameda county.

The University of California has a larger student body than any other American university with the exception of Columbia. The enrollment of regular students is 5300.

Of the five states which have the largest and most famous State universities, California has the largest number of students.

## TO THE PUBLIC

The publishers of THE TRIBUNE ANNUAL desire it to be understood that all matter appearing herein is to be considered advertising.

## Saving the City's Money

(By A. T. KALAS, City of Oakland Purchasing Agent.)

In the pages preceding this article, the writer has been informed, will appear many full-page illustrations which tell in pictures and story the marvelous growth of our city.

Much has been written dealing with the parks, playgrounds, schools, colleges, churches, etc., showing what a truly inviting city Oakland is to the stranger who contemplates locating on the Pacific Coast. It has been left to the writer to explain some of the inner workings of the machinery that grinds out the affairs of the city, and which but only few people locally really understand. In other cities of any size there is always an element of people who clamor for the spotlight by claiming that the officials of their city squander every cent of the taxpayers' money. It does not matter whether they state the truth or not; to them it is a popular idea that by making such assertions they are doing something worth while for their community, but to the Easterner, or foreign manufacturer, or business man who contemplates moving his manufacturing plant or organization from some inconvenient city in which he is doing business to a more convenient and apparently more profitable city on the Pacific Coast, it may be said that Oakland offers many exceptional opportunities.

No matter what the pessimist may claim for other cities, it may be truly said that Oakland has one of the most efficient methods of handling its affairs of any city in the world. To begin with, the Civil Service Board of Oakland demands of every city employee that comes under its observation that he or she shall come up to a very high standard of efficiency. The Civil Service Board itself, which is made up of the very highest type of citizenship, together with a perfectly harmonious set of city officials, has meant much in the past few years in the saving of money to the taxpayers of Oakland, and to the Easterner who contemplates buying a home or locating a business in the city this is a very important subject.

In the purchasing of supplies for the city of Oakland during the past year no less than \$46,000 of the taxpayers' money was saved.

### DEPARTMENTS' FUNCTIONS.

Few people, however, know the functions of this department, because of the fact that they do not come in contact with it. However, it is because of the fact that many people in our own community do not understand, and it is for that reason that THE TRIBUNE has asked the writer to prepare this brief analysis showing taxpayers and prospective taxpayers that Oakland not only gets a good value for its money, but it gets from 10 to 50 per cent more for the money it spends than do a great majority of the firms or private individuals who are doing similar buying in Oakland on a smaller scale.

Centralized buying is one of the most important features of economical conduct of municipal government. Definite specifications of everything purchased are essential. Without a proper description of material anything can be furnished to answer the purpose for which material is intended. Standardization of all materials used is absolutely essential. Too great a variety of articles purchased means increased cost. As quantity and quality govern price, standardization will also have a tendency to regulate consumption. Distribution of city business among the merchants has a tendency to increase competition. Prompt payment of bills, and a reasonable time in which to make shipments, makes city business desirable.

The Oakland merchant has so regulated his transactions with the city as to be able to make jobbing prices to secure this select business, eliminating the necessity of our dealing outside of Alameda county.

Among the projects contemplated by the administration is the establishment of a central storehouse (which can be installed and maintained at an expenditure not to exceed \$2000 per annum, being centrally located on the waterfront, where it is of easy access by both rail and water), where materials which are purchased in large quantity, at prices which cannot be obtained in smaller quantities, are received and distributed to the departments as required, by the storekeeper, obviating the necessity of city employees calling personally on the trade for material where same is required for immediate use, and of carrying a series of small stocks by the several departments, and providing for purchases which are made in accordance with market conditions. Additional saving effected by making purchases in quantities will more than pay for the maintenance of such central storehouse many times over. At certain seasons of the year some commodities cannot be purchased to advantage, the city taking

### THE FORUM CAFE. Noted for Its Perfect Cuisine.

The Forum Cafe, elegantly appointed, conveniently situated, and with an enviable reputation for a perfect cuisine, stands foremost as Oakland's high-class pleasure resort. Political, social and business activities are in many instances born and fostered here. Lunners, luncheons and other functions create a fascination that always leaves an impression of "Cafe Perfection"—prompt, pleasing and attentive service—well-cooked, carefully chosen meals that are always the choice of the man who discriminates.

Under the personal supervision of the genial, well-known and popular "Bob" Kern, the popularity of The Forum has rapidly grown to magnificent proportions. Mr. Kern's native wide acquaintance has brought many out-of-town visitors to enjoy this dining place.

## Barnum's Restaurant

The Only French Restaurant in Oakland

ROOF GARDEN

BANQUET ROOMS

Perfect Cuisine—Perfect Service.

BROADWAY AT SEVENTH ST.

Phone Oakland 610.

advantage of the low market when articles are plentiful and cheap.

### ELEMENTS WHICH ENTER IN.

The principal elements entering into the conduct of the purchasing for the city of Oakland are SERVICE, QUALITY AND PRICE. To purchase on the basis of price entirely will often lead to loss in the ultimate consumption of such cheap materials; consequently, the scientific business method pursued by this administration will mean a continued saving of moneys expended. Consultation with department heads as to brands and quality of material has resulted in considerable standardization.

The complete system which has been adopted by the city in carrying on its purchasing department has resulted in a saving to taxpayers of an amount of money that is almost unbelievable. It is not with any criticism of any previous method which the city may have had, except that a more modern method has been planned and carried to a successful conclusion, with the result that the taxpayers receive the benefit by securing merchandise value for their city which they themselves are paying much higher prices for.

On quantities of material costing in excess of \$500, where the council advertises for bids, such proposals are referred to the purchasing department for investigation and approval. In a number of instances the "cost" records maintained by the purchasing agent of the city have been so complete that upon the recommendation of the city purchasing agent the city commissioners have rejected all bids and have purchased supplies in the open market at a much lower figure than any of the bids submitted. As an illustration, the city of Oakland was in the market for dredger pipe. The lowest bid obtained was \$3 per foot for 20-inch pontoon pipe and \$2.62 for shore pipe. This material the city was able to buy in the open market through the purchasing department at \$1.87½ per foot on the pontoon pipe and \$1.35 per foot on the shore pipe, buying in all about 4000 feet, netting the city a saving of \$5000 in this particular instance. The city formerly paid \$6.75 each for garbage cans. Recently the city purchased about 500 cans at \$3.33 each, netting the city a saving of \$1655. Street signs were formerly furnished the city at 25 cents each; better quality signs are now being purchased at 15 cents each, netting the city a saving of 40 per cent. The city uses over 50,000 gallons of gasoline per year. Before the present system was installed the city paid a contract price of 15½ cents per gallon for gasoline. This has been reduced to 9 cents per gallon. Ordinary coal oil up to a few months ago cost the city 15 cents per gallon. This price has been reduced to 8 cents per gallon, with a consumption of about 3500 gallons each year. The preceding figures are merely illustrations of the efficiency system which is carried on by the city administration in securing values that are values for the people who have entrusted to the city officials the conduct of their affairs, and the largest affairs in the city of Oakland are the affairs of the city of Oakland.



The east front of the reinforced concrete fire-proof garage, designed by Chas. W. McCall, architect, for the Imperial Garage and Supply Co., Inc.



530-534 Folsom St., San Francisco  
Branch, 1920 Grove St., Oakland

## Caswell Coffee Served

In most of the Leading Hotels and Restaurants.



# The Oakland Paving Company

Incorporated A. D. 1870

Street Work Concrete Work  
Quarry Operators

Owners of one of the few Blue Rock Quarries around the bay. This rock is superior for both street paving and concrete work.

*Contractors and builders of Seventh Street*, the largest single contract of Asphalt Pavement ever placed around the bay, 2½ miles in length; cost over \$350,000.00

Wholesalers and Retailers of *Clean Blue Crushed Rock* and *Screenings* from our own quarries.

All orders are receiving prompt attention and deliveries are being made without delays.

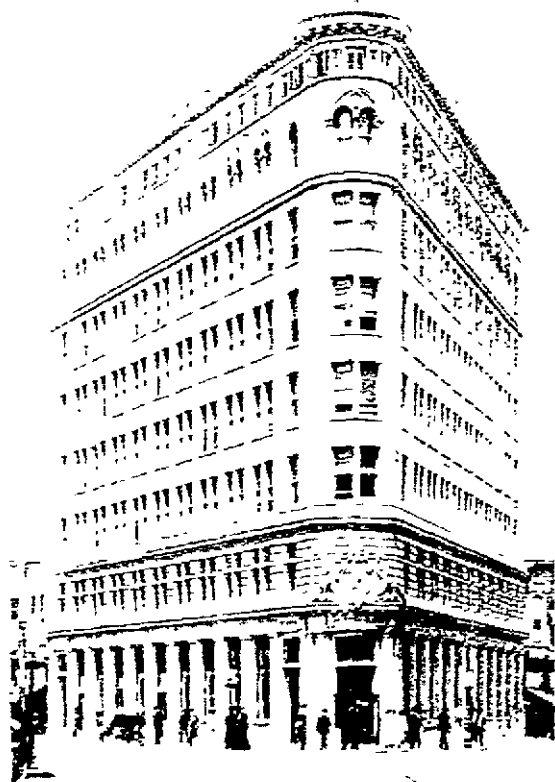
GENERAL OFFICES  
FIRST SAVINGS BANK BUILDING  
SAN PABLO AVENUE AND 16th STREET

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Established 1875

Oakland, California

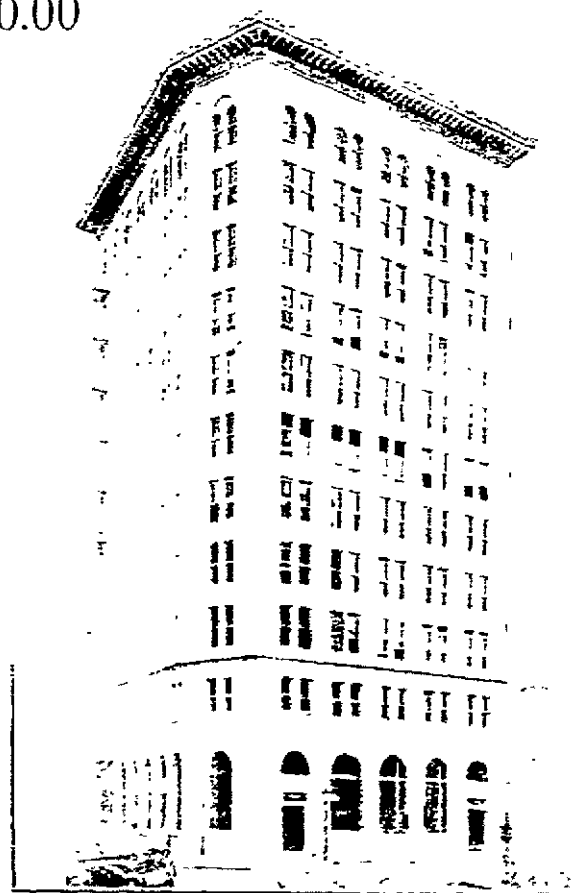
Capital and Surplus, \$670,000.00



First Savings  
Bank of  
Oakland

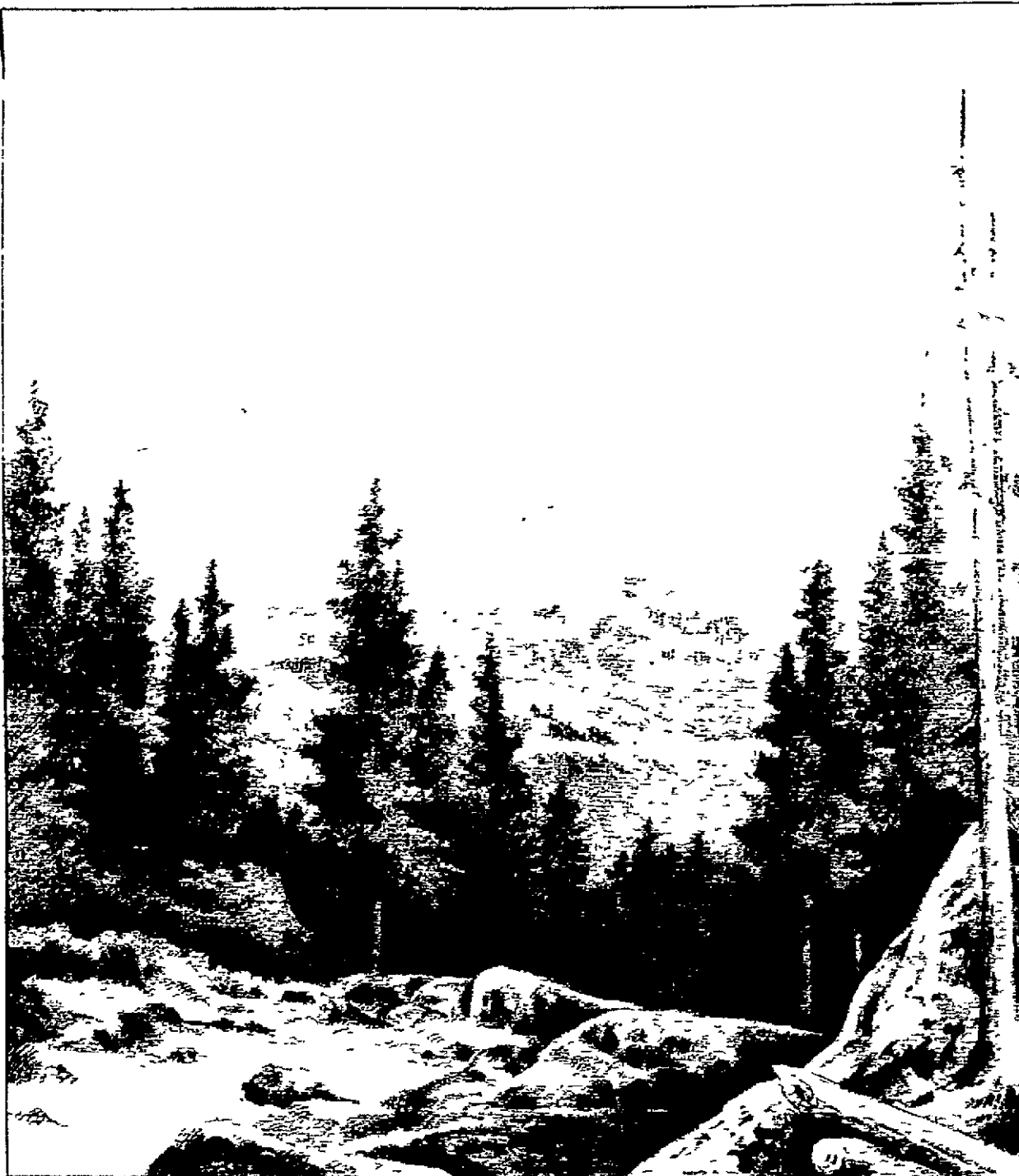
Established 1908

Capital and Surplus,  
\$570,000.00



Affiliated Institutions

Combined Assets - - - - - \$8,750,000.00



Mt. Rainier, Washington

*Rainier*  
PALE BEER

For Sale at all  
Dealers



**Kirchner & Mante**

Distributors for  
Alameda and Contra Costa  
Counties

# The Oakland Bank of Savings

Savings · Commercial · Trust



The Oldest  
and Largest  
Bank in  
Alameda  
County

Resources  
Over  
Twenty-four  
Million  
Dollars

Broadway and Twelfth Street



## FREE FREE

DO YOU WEAR FALSE TEETH  
A PLATE? ARE THEY  
LOOSE? WRITE FOR A FREE  
BOX OF MY POWDER, WHICH  
WILL MAKE THEM FIT TIGHT.  
BOX 1458, TRIBUNE.

REDLIGHT LAW IS  
UPHELD BY COURT

San Francisco Judge Holds the  
California Statute Is  
Constitutional.

(Continued From Page 1)

that the Iowa statute (from which the Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington and California statutes were framed and in fact all of said statutes except the California statute) contains this language: "Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own or lease any building, erection or place used for the purpose of lewdness, etc., is guilty of a nuisance."

"This language, it will be observed, necessarily implies a conscious purpose and knowledge and notice to the defendant of what he is erecting, establishing, etc. If this reasoning be sound it follows that the defendant's first point (that the redlight abatement law is unconstitutional as being in violation of the provision of the state and federal constitutions which guarantees to everyone the right to 'due process of law') is not well founded.

"The second proposition really involved two different matters, although they are somewhat interwoven. They attack the passage which authorizes the court to strip the building of the personal property and cause the same to be sold. They also attack the provision which authorizes the court to make an order that the building be closed for one year. Both plaintiff and defendant concede that in any case involving any nuisance the court could authorize a sale as under execution of the personal property to cover the cost and expense. The plaintiff in this case does not contend that this statute goes any further.

LOSS OF RENT.  
"I am inclined to the opinion that such is a fair construction and adopting such meaning it becomes unnecessary to further discuss the passage concerning the sale of the personal property. I pass therefore to the passage regarding the closing for one year. This part of the statute the defendants assail as being an attempt to enact the statute applicable to this particular class of nuisance cases, whereas such a measure does not obtain in any other kind of a nuisance case, and furthermore the enforcement subjects the owner to a penalty, to-wit, the loss of rent for the period of one year.

"This same attack was decided adversely to the defendant in the State vs. Fanning (Neb.) 147 N. W. 217 and in State vs. Jerome (Wash.) 141, Pac. 753.

NOT ACTUAL CLOSING.  
"Without commenting on either of these two decisions I am inclined to rule against the defendants for reasons of my own. Our statute does not provide absolutely for an actual closing. It does provide that such an order shall be a part of the judgment, but at the same time it also provides that the owner may either before judgment, or instantly thereafter, come forward, pay all costs, fees and allowances which are a lien on the building or place, and file a bond in the full value of the property and obtain an immediate release of the building from the closing provision. It provides that such bond will be conditioned to the effect that the premises shall be allowed in said premises during a period of one year. Such a statutory provision in one of these cases, I think, is reasonable. If the owner is inclined to be fair and reasonable he is not penalized. If he is inclined to be otherwise, he should be penalized and there is no constitutional objection to such a penalty."

"The court in the first part of its decision admits that there is something slightly ambiguous about the reading of the statute.

"Picking up the statute by its four corners and reading every word therein contained," the court says, "I admit that the statute is ambiguous in regard to motive or knowledge. When I make this opinion I have admitted just as much as I am authorized to admit."

DECISION IN HOTEL CASE.  
A second decision is rendered in the case of George Nelson vs. S. Marchabou. This is a case wherein a private citizen complained of alleged immorality in a hotel adjacent to the city tenderloin.

The effect of the decision in the Marchabou case is that a private citizen desiring to invoke the red light law should take his information to the district attorney and not seek to bring the suit on his own account. Attorney Walter Linforth and George Appel, representing the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney Alexander McCready and Judge Sturtevant issued his decision orally from the bench.

The court discusses the matter pro and con and gives it as his opinion that the suit should be brought again, designating the people of the State of California as plaintiffs. He denies an application for an order of certiorari but allows the petition to be renewed. He also sustains the demurrer interposed giving the plaintiff leave to amend.

Organ of Vatican  
Declares Neutrality

By Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 23, 6:35 p. m.—The Observatore Romano, the Vatican organ, in answering an attack of a Belgian Catholic paper, which accused it of conducting a "shameful campaign against conquered and martyred Belgium," says it has always maintained the strictest neutrality, publishing impartially the official communications from both sides. The Observatore Romano adds: "If the Belgian papers refer to the suppression of some dispatches regarding the announced arrest of Cardinal Mercier, we did this only because we knew in a positive way the news of that arrest was not true."

Mobilization in  
Rumania Delayed

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Jan. 23, 10:23 a. m.—The Rumanian government has received an official confirmation of the Serbian and Italian reports regarding Rumanian mobilization, for which it is stated, the necessary royal decrees have not been issued.

Austrian Premier  
Stuergkh Resigns

By Associated Press.

ROME, via London, Jan. 23.—Count Karl Stuergkh, the Austrian premier, has resigned, according to a dispatch to the Messager from Vienna. The count probably will be succeeded, the dispatch adds, by Dr. L. von Blumsk, the Austrian minister of finance.

Buys for Capwell's  
Gantz Goes to N. Y.

NATHAN GANTZ

Nathan Gantz, general merchandise manager for the H. C. Capwell company, leaves this evening for the eastern markets. Accompanied by a corps of buyers he goes to join those buyers already on the scene.

Mr. Gantz has been connected with the Capwell company for eighteen years and his long experience and familiarity with the markets enables him to get the best they have to offer for the Oakland patrons of this popular merchandising establishment.

It was due to his presence in New York when the war began that his firm was so successful in securing the needed merchandise in spite of the greatly upset market conditions in sufficient quantities to supply all demands, and at prices that meant no raise to their patrons.

Mr. Gantz is highly optimistic over his spring buying trip. Rapidly improving business conditions and the extra trade that the expedition will bring, together with heavy buying and Mr. Gantz and his able corps of assistants are going with the intention of getting the best and choicest merchandise for Capwells.

Those accompanying Mr. Gantz on this trip are Miss Sullivan, Mr. Butler, Mr. Chelmsky, Mrs. March, Mr. Sullivan and Miss Good.

They will be gone for six weeks to two months and will visit many of the larger eastern cities.

OFFICIAL WAR  
STATEMENTS

PARIS, Jan. 23, 2:55 p. m.—The continuance of severe infantry engagements in Alsace, but with no decisive outcome as yet, together with the customary artillery exchanges and a minor fight near St. Hubert, which has not yet come to an end, are the outstanding features of the report on the progress of fighting given out by the French war office today. The French claim a slight advance of 100 yards, in Belgium, and they destroyed bridges over the Meuse near St. Mihiel.

The official statement follows: "The activity yesterday of our infantry along the entire front, was devoted to the repairing of the damage done to our earthworks by the very bad weather of the past few days."

"In the region of Lombratyde we progressed for a distance of 100 yards. In the sectors of Ypres, Arras, Albert, Roye and Soissons there were yesterday artillery exchanges, in the course of which we at several points gained the advantage. Berry-au-Bac was violently bombarded by the Germans."

"To the northwest of Reusejour the enemy delivered an attack which we repulsed. In the Argonne we administered a complete check to the Germans at Fontaine Madame, as was set forth in our report last night. An attack of the enemy at a point near St. Hubert resulted in an infantry engagement which has not yet come to an end. According to the latest reports we are holding all our positions."

"On the Meuse the fire of our artillery compelled the enemy to evacuate an ammunition depot and inflicted serious damage on the foot bridges in front of St. Mihiel."

"Alsace the infantry fighting in the region of Jiarthmann-Wellerkopf continues. We are in close contact with the enemy and there has been no interruption to the fighting. Near Cornay Hill, No. 45 was attacked by the enemy with much success. Further to the south we made progress in the direction of Petit Kahberg to the north and near the Asbach Bridge."

TURKS PURSUE ENEMY.

By Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 23, 5:55 a. m.—An official communication regarding fighting in the Caucasus has been issued by the Turkish government as follows: "The Russian main force which failed in an attempt to encircle our left wing have retreated before our counter attack."

"On Thursday the British forces, assisted by three gunboats, attacked our troops near Kurma (located at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers) but were completely defeated and forced to retreat with severe losses, while our losses were insignificant."

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, by wireless to London, 4 p. m.—The official statement given out today by the German General Army headquarters says:

"Enemy airmen dropped bombs yesterday over Ghent and Zeebrugge (in Belgium) but with no success."

"The enemy yesterday made an attack between Souain and Perthes, to the north of Chalons, but the attack broke down under our fire. The enemy sought refuge again in his trenches."

"To the Argonne forest to the west of Fontain LaMotte, our troops captured a position of the enemy and made three officers and 23 men prisoners as well as capturing four machine guns."

"To the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson two French attacks were beaten off with severe loss to the enemy."

"Near Welschbach, Alpine forces were beaten off. Several fierce attacks in force of the enemy were made on Hartmanns-Werkkopf but they failed to achieve any success."

"In the eastern theater there is nothing to report from East Prussia."

"The battle at Croix de Carmes, near Pont-A-Mousson, continues. The German North of Senheim (Germany) in Alsace, the French were driven back from a hill and 130 prisoners were taken."

AIRMEN ATTACK  
BRUGES, DUNKIRK

Two German Aviators Killed in  
Attack on French  
City.

(Continued From Page 1)

ty, six of whom are dead. A large warehouse was set afire by one of the bombs.

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 23, 10:29 a. m.—A British aviator today dropped bombs on the important Bruges, Belgium docks, according to news which has reached here. The result of the attack is not yet known. The aviator escaped unhurt, although he was attacked by the Germans.

ZEPPELIN OVER OSTEND.

By Associated Press.

DOVER, via London, Jan. 23, 11:57 p. m.—It was reported here last night that a Zeppelin was seen over Ostend yesterday.

Dispatches from Cromer, England, Friday night contained reports that an airship had passed over that place and that preparations had been made to resist an aerial attack. Preparations were made in the surrounding towns, but no attack developed, so that it appeared that the reports about the invading aircraft were baseless.

TURKS STREW FIELD.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 9:15 a. m.—"In the Ploek region in Northern Poland, the Russians are continuing their notable advance from Skempe toward Lipne," says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

"In the Caucasus military movements are temporarily halted by the necessity of burying the Turkish dead, which are strewn in the mountains and valleys near Sari Kamysh to such a degree that an epidemic is feared."

"The Russian authorities have launched a scheme for occupying the time of the wounded in hospitals by teaching them trades, while those who are illiterate are being taught to read and write."

FORCES NEAR CLASH.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Budapest says: "The Russian army, which is now within six miles of each other in the vicinity of Dorna-Watra, near the Rumanian frontier in Bukovina, and a battle is expected. The Russians are seeking to carry out an enveloping movement in the Bistriz valley."

MASS FOR BIG BATTLE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Germans are massing troops in the neighborhood of LaBasse, evidently in preparation for a new struggle between Tyres and Courtrai, and the allies are furiously strengthening their forces all along the lines in Northern France and in Flanders.

For the past 24 hours it has been given and taken, each side admitting minor reverses, offset by minor successes.

The tenseness of the situation between Greece and Turkey has been further relieved by the release on the part of the Porte of a Greek officer who for some time has been imprisoned at Constantinople.

Russian sources send a report of the suppression of a separatist movement in the Turkish army, accompanied by the execution of seventeen prominent Turkish officers.

The only new development on the Russian front is the advance from Lake Skempe through the forests toward Lipne, which is an important point on the road from the Baltic to the Russian northward into East Prussia.

Conferences between Austrian and German leaders as to the future conduct of the war against Russia and Serbia are probably beginning today in Germany. Baron Buriin, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, before leaving Vienna for Germany, was closeted for a long time with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, both of whom are described as seriously concerned over the sealing up of Hungary by Russian forces.

ALLIES OCCUPY LA BASSEE.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 4:50 a. m.—It is reported that LaBasse, thirteen miles southwest of Lille, in Belgium, has been occupied by the allies, says the St. Omer correspondent of the Matin today. In his story of the fighting in that region the correspondent says:

"After concentrating strong forces in the region of Festubert, a few miles northwest of LaBasse, the Germans on Monday night tried to force the British lines. They made their attack in massed companies, but the British kept up a withering fire and resisted with courage and energy. Several attacks were delivered in a few hours without any success what ever. The Germans being repulsed every time with heavy loss despite their numerical superiority."

"The British positions in the region of Festubert have been reinforced in anticipation of fresh attacks."

"On Wednesday afternoon there was a furious fighting between LaBasse and Festubert, resulting in an advance of the allied front, and it is now reported that the former town is in possession of the allied troops."

GERMANS ALTER CAMPAIGN.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 23, 3 p. m.—It has become apparent to the Russian general staff that the Germans have altered materially their plan of campaign on the Russian front, with a view to attempting to oust the armies of General Ivanoff from Bukovina, Northern Hungary, and Eastern Galicia. In consequence it is believed that the most severe fighting of the next few weeks is likely to occur in the south rather than in the Central Poland along the Warsaw front.

The new German plan is thought to have been elaborated at a recent meeting of Austrian and German staff officers at Breslau.

Russian military officials say the Austrians have failed in their allotted task of stemming the Russian invasion and that the Germans have awakened to the seriousness of the situation and consequently have adopted the new plan. The change is regarded as largely responsible for the prolonged fighting about Warsaw.

SUBMARINE STANDS TEST.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns from Hamburg that one of the new German super-submarines has just finished trial runs in the Bay of Heligoland and that she proved well suited for the purpose. "Which she was," the correspondent adds, is of the type that carries supplies for three months and is not under the necessity of putting into a port or having recourse to the parent ship."

RE-SHIP FRENCH SECURITIES.

By Associated Press.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 22, via Paris, Jan. 23.—Stocks and bonds valued at \$20,000,000 were shipped from here in a special car attached to today's Paris express. The car was guarded by gendarmes. The securities had been sent for safekeeping to Geneva by the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and other leading French firms when the French government was transferred to Bordeaux.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin says that Major General Wild von Hohenborn, the new German minister of war, will remain at headquarters, Lieutenant General von Wendel being the commander-in-chief in the field.

SWISS FRONTIER REINFORCED.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Swiss troops have been reinforced along certain sections of the frontier, on account of uncertainty as to the situation, according to telegraphic information received here from Geneva.

Appearing in a filmatization of David Belasco's created play, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," at the Franklin Theater, four days, commencing tomorrow.—Adv.

ROBERT EDISON in Franklin Film

ROBERT EDISON.

ROBERT EDISON.

## Will You accept



toward your new home

There should be no misapprehension as to our building offer of \$1000 cash toward your home. There are no strings to this proposition. It is simple as daylight.

We are the largest owners of property in the Lake District and Piedmont. In 1914, \$410,364 in houses were built in our properties. It is of the highest importance to us to stimulate building, for every house started this spring will mean three or four later on. Hence our building offer of \$1000 cash to each of the first ten who purchase and build.

To receive \$1000, this is what you have to do: First, purchase any one of some fifty beautiful sites in Crocker Highlands or East Piedmont Heights. You have an excellent selection—some lots with hill view, some with marine view, some with both. And level as well as sloping lots. Having purchased your lot, select your architect and builder. Have your plans drawn. Break ground before May first. Complete your residence within a reasonable time. We will then hand you \$1000 in gold coin.

Or if it is not financially convenient for you to build in this manner, we will, as a separate proposition, finance the house for you on a liberal basis, without cost to you. You receive the \$1000 just the same.

Numbers of well-known Oakland people have discussed the details of this thousand-dollar proposition with us and are planning to take advantage of it. Remember, it is only the FIRST TEN who buy and build who receive \$1000 each.

It is certainly to your advantage, if there is the SLIGHTEST POSSIBILITY of your building this year, to look into this proposition at once, whether you own a lot elsewhere or not.

No one can afford to overlook a clean \$1000 cash.

Our office will be open this evening till 10 P. M. Telephone Oakland 1750. Also Sunday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Our representatives will be at the terminus of Lake Shore avenue car line all day Sunday to show you the sites in East Piedmont Heights and Crocker Highlands and to explain the details of this \$1000 building bonus. Autos at your service at all times.

WICKHAM HAVENS INCORPORATED  
Oakland Bank of Savings Building.

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LOUIE HING ESTABLISHES  
ALIBI BY WITNESSES

By Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23.—By three of his fellow members of the Bow Leong tong, Louie Hing and his counsel sought yesterday at his trial for the alleged murder of Lem Foon to prove that Louie Hing was in the Dalles at the time when the murder was committed. This testimony directly contradicted that given previously by three members of the Hop Sing tong, who had declared that they witnessed the murder and identified Louie Hing positively as the murderer.

One of Louie Hing's witnesses yesterday was Lee Yin, a wealthy Chinese merchant of The Dalles. He testified that on the night of the tragedy he and Louie Hing were together in his store at The Dalles; that a long distance telephone call came and he was informed that Lem Foon had been murdered at Portland. He turned to Louie Hing, he testified, and informed him of the news and they discussed it together.

Armed guards were again in evidence at the trial yesterday and witnesses who testified against Louie Hing begged that they be not left alone.

ESCAPES BRITISH CRUISER.

By Associated Press.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., Jan. 23.—Under the nose of a British cruiser watching at the gateway of New York, the American steamship Williamson, which sailed yesterday from New York with her hold filled with food supplies for Germany, slipped out to sea last night unmolested and laid her course for Hamburg.

CRUISER CAPTURED AND  
SINKS GERMAN VESSEL

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A Melbourne dispatch, to Reuter's Telegram Company states that an Australian cruiser on January 6 captured and sank a supply ship which had been acting as an auxiliary for German cruisers. The officers and men of the German ship are prisoners aboard the cruiser.

Entertain Your Friends at

Hotel  
Oakland

In addition to a la carte service.

Special 50 Cent  
Luncheon Daily

Table d'Hote Dinners

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Sundays  
\$1.25 per plate with wine.

Dancing Thursdays

Victor Reiter, Manager

## Only 98c FOR THE \$4 Dictionary

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It is the ONLY entirely NEW compilation by the world's greatest authorities from leading universities; is bound in full Limp Leather, flexible, stamped in gold on back and sides, printed on Bible paper, with red edges and corners rounded; beautiful, strong, durable.

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DICTIONARY COUPON

To show that you are a reader of this paper, present ONE of these coupons at the OAKLAND TRIBUNE office, Fifth and Franklin, or the Broadway Branch, 1421 Broadway, and get a copy of the genuine Limp leather New Modern English Dictionary. Half Leather—\$10; Cloth—48c.

MAIL ORDERS

Any book by parcel post, include EXTRA 7c, within 150 miles; 10 cents 150 to 300 miles; for greater distance ask your postmaster amount to include for 3 pounds. Address THE TRIBUNE Dictionary Dept., Oakland, Cal.



Portland's mayor is a secretary who declares he became intoxicated eating mince pie at a cafeteria. He must have a fearsome capacity for pie.

—by THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE CARTOONIST

Although he was not prospecting, that fact made little difference to Dave Bowman, an old-time miner, who found a \$5500 gold nugget in Red Rock canyon near Mojave. Dave is now looking for the lead.

**The Oakland Bank of Savings**  
The Oldest and Largest Bank  
in Alameda County  
Cor. 12th and Broadway, Oakland



# The Search After God Is Universal

JOB said:

"O that I knew where I might find Him!"

JESUS said:

"He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father."

## The Churches Help in the Eternal Search After God— The Churches Help in Revealing Him—

"But he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation built an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat violently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."  
—St. Luke, VI, 49

Join in the Search at a  
Church Tomorrow



In Case of Trouble a  
Clergyman Will Help

<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>METHODIST</b></p> <p><b>First Methodist Episcopal Church</b> Broadway, at 24th st. Rev. Geo. W. White, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services, 11 a. m. subject: "THE X-RAY OF THE SPIRIT" 7:30 p. m. subject: "WILL EVERYBODY FINALLY BE SAVED?" Sunday-school, 9:45. W. C. Webb, Supt. Young People's Meetings, 6:15. Prayer meeting, Wed. night, 7:45. Young Men's League, Thursday, dinner 8:30, followed by Bible study.</p> <p><b>SHATTUCK AVE. M. E. CHURCH</b>, 630 and Shattuck ave.; E. J. Bradner, pastor—Morning, 11. "The Right Harvest"; evening, 7:45. "The Pool of Bethesda"; Sunday-school, 10:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.</p> <p><b>THE Universal Truth Association</b> holds Sunday services in the Rock Ridge Vernon Hall at 11 a. m. Ida Mansfield Wilson, speaker, subject, "Judge Not, Lest ye be Judged"; no evening service.</p> <p><b>DIVINE SCIENCE</b></p> <p><b>THE First Divine Science Church</b> will hold service at Starr King Hall, 14th and Castro, Sunday at 11 a. m.; Mrs. Agnes Larson of San Francisco will speak at 7:45 p. m.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>EPISCOPAL</b></p> <p><b>ST. PAUL'S CHURCH</b>, cor. Grand ave. and Montecito; the Rev. Alexander Allen, rector—Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; church school, 9:45, a. m.; kindergarten, 11 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 11 a. m.; refreshers with address, 4:30 p. m.</p> <p><b>ST. PETER'S CHURCH</b> LAWTON AVE. AND BROADWAY. Rev. Edgar F. Gee, rector. HOLY EUCHARIST AND SERMON, 8 A. M. Church school, 10:15 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11:15 a. m. EVENING SERVICE AND SERMON, 7:30 P. M.</p> <p><b>St. John's Church</b> 8th st., cor. Grove; car line, W. 8th and Grove; rector, Rev. Irving Spencer—Services 7:45, 10:10, 11 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.; daily 7:30 a. m.; church school 9:20 a. m.</p> <p><b>ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH</b>, cor. 12th and Magnolia sts.—Services 11 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.; Sunday-school 9:45 a. m.</p> <p><b>ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.</b></p> <p><b>A. B. S.</b> (Associated Bible Students) I. O. O. F. BLDG. 11th and Franklin sts. Bible classes 3 and 4:30 p. m. Public Service, 7:45 P. M. Discourse by M. H. LOBLAW, Topic: "THE Resurrection"</p> <p>WHAT WILL IT BE LIKE? The public is cordially invited. Tell your friends.</p> <p>SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.</p> <p><b>MRS. PHOEBE HEARST IS FETED IN NEW YORK</b></p> <p>NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Mrs. William Randolph Hearst gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at her home, 137 Riverside Drive, in honor of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst. The guests were Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. Helen R. Brown, Mrs. Charles Spruick, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Benjamin J. Thayer, Mrs. Joseph B. Smith, Mrs. Clarence J. Shearer, Mrs. Edward H. Clark, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Albert H. Gary, Mrs. Charles Meyer, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mrs. Walter Wayne Drwin, Mrs. Charles E. Mayer, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Miss Maria de Parrill.</p> <p>Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst will leave New York Monday next for her home in California, the Hacienda del Pozo Vernal at Piesanton, Cal. She has been visiting several weeks with her son, William Randolph Hearst, and his family.</p> <p><b>GASOLINE GIVES OUT. AUTO IS ABANDONED</b></p> <p>An automobile belonging to Dr. A. T. Herrick, whose office is in the Bacon building, was stolen from Eleventh street last night and later recovered at Fifteenth street and Broadway, where it had been abandoned by the thieves because the gasoline gave out.</p> <p>Dr. Alvin Cowell of the Thayer building reported the theft of a suitcase and a case of surgical instruments valued at \$25 from his automobile.</p> <p>W. R. Wood, 351 Dover street, reported the theft of a storage battery and other equipment valued at \$25 from his automobile.</p> <p>Burglars broke into the Rockridge Electric Company offices during the night and according to the report of E. V. Gilpin stole \$25 from the cash register.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>CHRISTIAN SCIENCE</b></p> <p><b>CHURCHES OF CHRIST. SCIENTIST</b>—First Church, 17th and Franklin sts.; Second Church, 24th and Elm sts.; one block east of Telegraph ave.; Third Church, Masonic Temple, E. 14th st. and 24th ave.; Fourth Church, Masonic Temple, E. 14th and 5th ave.; Fifth Church, I.O.O.F. Hall, E. 14th st. and 53d ave.; Sixth Church, 250 41st st., two blocks east of Broadway; Seventh Church, Ebell Auditorium, 1440 Harrison st. Subject tomorrow: "TRUTH".</p> <p>Sunday services at 11 a. m.; Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.; Wednesday testimonial meetings at 8 p. m.; Sunday evening services at First and Second churches at 5 o'clock.</p> <p>Reading rooms open daily, excepting Sundays and holidays—Perry Bldg., 414 12th st., from 9:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., excepting Wednesdays, when they close at 7 p. m.; open Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m.; First Church edifice, 12 to 4 p. m., excepting holidays; Sixth Church edifice, 2 to 4:30 p. m.</p> <p><b>BAPTIST</b></p> <p><b>MELROSE BAPTIST</b> 47th ave. and East st. Britton Ross, pastor. Services 11 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.; Sunday-school 9:45 a. m. The pulpit will be filled tomorrow by Rev. G. M. Carpenter of Ironton, Ohio.</p> <p><b>BETHANY HALL</b></p> <p><b>BETHANY HALL</b>, 1849 23d ave.—Sunday, Jan. 24, at 7:45 p. m. a special gospel service will be conducted to which a hearty invitation is extended to all; seats are free and no collection.</p> <p><b>PALM TREES STOLEN; SLEUTH FINDS GOAT</b></p> <p>Report was made to the police several days ago by a local real estate firm that palms were mysteriously disappearing from their tract at Fifty-fourth avenue. The palms, planted to beautify the district and make the lots attractive to home-seekers, were disappearing night after night.</p> <p>Chief of Police Peterson detailed Patrolmen Con Keefe, who is an expert on sylvan culture, to investigate and to discover the genus and species of the trees stolen and trace them to the homes of the thieves.</p> <p>Keefe made a careful survey and canvassed the neighborhood. He ticketed every palm tree with its proper scientific name. While he was on his search, he passed near the home of Mrs. Cardosa. Mrs. Cardosa had no palms in her yard, but ticketed a field nearby; was Mrs. Cardosa's goat. The goat was evidently munching some palm leaves. Keefe usually made an investigation and found that the leaves were of the same palm as those planted in the tract. He learned that the goat had escaped several times. After admonishing Mrs. Cardosa to keep the animal at home, he made a formal report to the chief, having found the culprit.</p> <p><b>INQUEST OVER CHILD.</b></p> <p>An inquest will be held next week over the body of Norio Ogihara, daughter of Mrs. M. Ogihara, 267 Twenty-sixth street, who died last night at the Providence Hospital from gas asphyxiation. The little girl, who was two years of age, was left by her mother playing in front of a small gas stove. The child disconnected the tube, and when the mother re-entered the room the child was unconscious. She was rushed to the Providence Hospital, and Dr. Makison was summoned. Death had intervened and the body was removed to the morgue.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>PRESBYTERIAN</b></p> <p><b>First Presbyterian Church</b> Broadway at Twenty-sixth st. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, D.D., Pastor. Residence, Key Route Inn. 11 A. M. Pastor preaches on "The Cry and the Answer" 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor on "SOUL SATISFACTION" "The Forty-second Psalm" Hearty invitation to all services.</p> <p><b>CENTENNIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH</b> Foothill Boulevard and 24th ave. 11 a. m.—"Thinking That Honors God." 7:30 p. m.—"Young Folks and Religion." Little Gladys Kimmel will sing at the evening service. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.</p> <p><b>UNION ST. PRESBYTERIAN</b>—The pastor, Rev. Henry Quickenden, will preach at 11 and 7:30.</p> <p><b>TRUCKEE IN READINESS FOR INITIAL DOG RACE</b></p> <p>TRUCKEE, Jan. 23.—Final arrangements for the first annual Truckee Sweepstakes dog race have been completed and everything is in readiness for the event, which will be held tomorrow.</p> <p>The third dog team arrived yesterday morning and has been making trial trips to Donner Lake. The road is in excellent condition and on the eve of the races the dog drivers are making extensive preparations for the racing carnival.</p> <p>The dog-drivers commenced to starve their dogs several days ago and each is confident of victory. There is much excitement over the dog-races in Truckee as there is during the racing season in the Northland.</p> <p>Motion-pictures will be taken and they will be shown on the screen in San Francisco next week.</p> <p><b>FIND OIL FIELD.</b></p> <p>MADRID, via Paris, Jan. 23.—An oil field has been discovered near Gijon, according to El Mundo. A prospector was looking for coal, when a column of liquid gushed up, shooting to a great height. Almost immediately it caught fire and is still burning.</p> <p><b>TAXPAYERS' COLUMN</b></p> <p>All Communications to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE must bear the signature and address of the writer.</p> <p><b>EXPLAINS WHEAT SITUATION.</b></p> <p>EDITOR TRIBUNE: Your article on the wheat situation in the United States evidences a very comprehensive idea of the position. There has been for six months past, except the occasional rise, a very important factor in the North America has been furnishing over 95 per cent of the exports, with a natural result, material rise in the price of raw wheat.</p> <p>As the underlying motif for these being any discussion about the matter at all based on its economic aspect towards the consuming public, it may be of interest to state that the rise of 500 per bushel since the first of August, has entailed an increased cost of \$1.25 per annum to the individual user. The yearly consumption per capita being 35 bushels, that amounts to a real cost of \$43.75, not a tremendous burden, and it follows that if the price of bread is unduly raised it must be through toll levied by the millers or bakers.</p> <p>ANDREW S. MOSELEY.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>CONGREGATIONAL</b></p> <p><b>FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH</b>, 12th and Clay sts., Oakland. Rev. F. J. Van Horn, D.D., Pastor. 9:45 a. m.—Church School. 11 a. m.—Public worship; sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Wisdom of God and the Worldly Wise," the fourth of a series on "Popular Theology." 7:30 p. m.—After-church class. 6:15 p. m.—Young People's meetings. 7:30 p. m.—Public worship. Sermon by the pastor, subject: "The Virtue of Ethel's Bones."</p> <p><b>PLYMOUTH CHURCH</b> (Congregational) Piedmont and Laurel aves. Albert W. Palmer, minister. 11 a. m. 7:45 p. m. "HEROIC INDIGNATION" "GREAT TRUTHS IN MODERN PLAYS" (1) "THE RAINBOW" Corner 25th and Grove. Mr. Roy H. Campbell will speak Sunday evening on "THE HIGHER REACHES OF HAMLET"</p> <p><b>MYRTLE ST. CHURCH</b> (Congregational) near 14th st.; Rev. James R. Orr, pastor—Services 11 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.; morning subject, "THE 15TH CHAP. OF ROMANS"; evening "SOCIAL CONDITIONS FORETOLD IN JOHN'S REVELATIONS."</p> <p><b>GOETHALS FINDS SLIDES CANAL'S ONLY DRAWBACK</b></p> <p>By Associated Press.</p> <p>CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Col. George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, speaking yesterday before the Western Society of Engineers and the Chicago Engineers' Society, declared that ships were passing through the locks much more rapidly than had been calculated.</p> <p>"The only drawback is the slides," he said. "One great slide, it was said, displaced 1,500,000 cubic yards. When I left in the middle of December 1,500,000 yards had been removed and it appeared that there was much more."</p> <p>"We are spending half the time repairing the damage done by slides and the other half in maintaining the channel. When I left the canal zone there was an average of three ships a day passing through the canal, and now the number has reached 200 and five."</p> <p>Colonel Goethals is to sail for the canal zone February 4.</p> <p><b>SCARES ROBBERS AWAY.</b></p> <p>SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Two robbers, who evidently were cognizant of the fact that their victim was held on Friday night, lay in wait for Albert Debert, of 29 1/2 Holly Park avenue late last night and attempted to take his coin. Debert entered his yard and was about to open the rear door with a key when two men sprang from an out-house, pointing revolvers at him. He screamed for help, and a neighbor appeared on his porch with a shotgun. The robbers ran after they had struck Debert over the head.</p> <p><b>CLUB SOCIAL FORMING.</b></p> <p>A social meeting of the Alton Li-have and Improvement Club will be held Monday evening at the Carleton Theatre. A program will be rendered by professional and amateur talent, including short addresses by citizens.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>CHRISTIAN</b></p> <p><b>FRUITVALE CHRISTIAN CHURCH</b>, Fruitvale ave. and E. 25d st.; R. L. McHutton, pastor—Revival services by Evangelist Frederick M. Brooks, whose subjects are as follows: Sunday morning, "Builders for God"; Sunday evening, "Is Jesus the Son of God?" Monday, "Rules of the Game"; Tuesday, "Why Did Jesus Die?" Wednesday, "Can I Live a Christian Outside of the Church?" Thursday, "The Fuzzled Doctor"; Friday, "A Good Thing Turned Down"; Sunday morning, "Garrison Duty"; Sunday evening, "The Sufficient Christ."</p> <p><b>SPIRITUAL</b></p> <p><b>FRUITVALE SPIRITUALIST CHURCH</b>, Carpenters Hall, Fruitvale ave., E. 12th st.—Sun., 2:30 p. m.; Mr. Olafson, Mrs. Manning, Mr. Frohman, Isaac, 1 p. m. come with the children; circle Tuesday eve., Jan. 25, 241 E. 14th st., for the benefit of the Icecum.</p> <p><b>FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH</b>, Oakland, Athens ave., near San Pablo ave.; Lucinda Parsons, pastor—Sun., 8 p. m., lecture and messages, C. W. Shaw and Mrs. Parsons; Wed., 8 p. m., message meeting; Fri., Jan. 29, package social.</p> <p><b>A SPIRITUAL meeting</b>, Loring Hall, 331 11th, conducted by Rev. Lucinda Parsons, Sun., 2:30; addresses, messages by Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Parsons.</p> <p><b>TRINITY SPIRITUALIST CHURCH</b>, 329 12th st.—Services every Sunday evening, 7:45; song service, talks, short address. Messages by Rev. S. Cowell, F. R. Brown, Mrs. A. McMillen and others. All made welcome.</p> <p><b>FRATERNAL CIRCLE OF SPIRITUALISM</b>, 411 12th st.—Sun., 8 p. m., open conference. "My Idea of Spiritualism," convincing messages to all; everyone welcome.</p> <p><b>SPIRITUALIST AID AND MISSION</b>, 215 San Pablo—Sun., 8 p. m.; Mrs. Loewen, Mr. Froehner, regular Wed. message service 8 p. m.</p> <p><b>FIRST TEMPLE OF SPIRITUALISM</b>, Pacific Bldg., 16th and Jefferson sts.—1 p. m., healing class; 8 p. m., lecture by Prof. C. Edwards; messages by Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Manning, Garrison, Sunberg and Wells.</p> <p><b>SPIRITUALISTS' meeting</b>, 517, 8 p. m., materializing and messages 515 25th st. near West, Mr. Jackson, Pres. 517.</p> <p><b>THEOSOPHICAL</b></p> <p><b>THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY</b>, Maple Hall Bldg., Sanjay, Jan. 23, at 7:45 p. m. Lecture by Mr. R. Pelouse, subject, "Consecration"; all welcome.</p>	<p><b>CHURCH NOTICES</b></p> <p><b>UNITARIAN</b></p> <p><b>"The Prayer of Robert Burns"</b> Introductory address at First Unitarian Church, 14th and Castro sts., at 11 a. m.; William Day Simonds, minister. Sermon: "The Birth Pangs of a New World Order" General public most cordially invited.</p> <p><b>LUTHERAN</b></p> <p><b>FIRST LUTHERAN</b>, cor. 16th and Grove sts.; W. E. Crocker, D.D., pastor; residence, 2006 Filbert st.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon themes, "The Call to Service," and "Individual Responsibility"; Sunday-school at 9:45; Young People's Society, 6:30.</p> <p><b>SPIRITUAL TRUTH</b></p> <p><b>SPIRITUAL TRUTH CHURCH</b>, 529 12th St., 11 a. m., sermon "Two Rules for Property"; a message song service.</p> <p><b>RESERVE BOARD FIXES S. F. DISCOUNT RATES</b></p> <p>By Associated Press.</p> <p>WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Re-discount rates for the San Francisco federal reserve bank of 4 per cent on maturities up to sixty days, 4 1/2 per cent to ninety days and 6 per cent for longer maturities, were approved today by the federal reserve board.</p> <p><b>GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.</b></p> <p>SALEM, Or., Jan. 23.—Blasius Grasser, who shot Elmer Bacon, a 16-year-old boy, on January 4th, was found guilty of manslaughter last night by the jury after a deliberation of six hours. The crime was committed on the farm of Grasser about six miles south of Salem. Grasser is alleged to have confessed to Sheriff Esch that he shot the boy because he was trespassing contrary to trespass signs. The courtroom was crowded at the hearing.</p>
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# The Meddler

**F**OREMOST among the new words of the present decade stands the "grouch." It could not be translated into any other language, though it is part of the characteristics of all nations. A man may be "a grouch," or he may have "a grouch," just as he chooses. He is especially trying to his friends in these days, when nothing quite suits him. He is finding fault with the people who are honestly doing their best. Perfection has not yet descended on poor mortal efforts, and the man with the "grouch" is stopping the hands of progress. One would like to take the little hammer with which he knocks so simply and beat him well with it; but blows, couched in words, are sometimes more effective.

May the fault-finder study carefully this tribute to his capabilities: "Determined fault-finders anathematize their fellow citizens who—because of reduced incomes or increased charities—see fit to moderate their expenses. Saving is a sin which ranks next to spending. If a rich man gives a ball with his usual lavish expenditure, somebody calculates the number of Belgian babies he has starved by not applying that money to their needs. If, as a matter of taste, he forbears to flaunt his wealth before a community which is heavy-hearted with the thought of homeless thousands, somebody else calculates the number of florists, and caterers, and provision dealers, and wine merchants whom he has robbed by false economy, and asks with bitterness how these people and their dependents are expected to live through the winter? If, as an honest man, he comes to the conclusion that he is not warranted in keeping three footmen and two chauffeurs while wounded soldiers die for want of hospital supplies, a third somebody, no less indignant, wants to know if footmen's wives and chauffeurs' children are to pay the penalty for such capricious benevolence? And all these somebodies war against over their neighbor's inevitable derelictions."

There never was a time in our history when we needed solidarity more. We must stand together. If we are to pull out anywhere along the line, we must make it obvious that we have the finest city in the world, the most magnificent views from it in the country, we have the best hotel on the coast, better managed than anywhere else; we have the most beautiful parks and the finest playgrounds in the state; we have the best managed philanthropies; we have the most up-to-date schools; we have the finest men the nation has known, sincere, forceful, upright; we have the most beautiful women to be found anywhere; we have women whom it is an honor to know, helpful, intellectual, sympathetic, generous, honorable to a degree.

Let the knocker in the community come forward who would dare to challenge any one of these things! May he forever hold his peace, and if he should be moved to break that peace, may he be avoided by all men and women as a dangerous member of our civic household, and may he be shunned accordingly.

Good Sir Walter Scott must have known a few "knockers" when he wrote his well known lines:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land?"

**UNDER SPELL OF WAR WOMANHOOD WRITES.**

The moral of the foreword lies in the heart of the story. No one is to find fault with anything in the way of philanthropic effort that may be required of one in the weeks to come.

Even before the war society went in for what it called "the uplift," the effort to help upward dependent classes. Now "the uplift" is taking other forms of activity. The effect of the war has been to change the trend of social as well as of industrial activities.

It has brought the women of today into a closer comradeship than the world has ever known. The same social conditions prevail in New York that one finds here.

The society leader of New York, perhaps of America, has long been known as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. She is a forceful, fearless woman, well educated and exceedingly frank, which explains her social leadership. In New York, according to Mrs. Fish, one finds the same avalanche of tickets. For she writes:

"Last year, for example, every one



MISS MINNIE CLAUDIUS, WHO RECENTLY JOINED THE RANKS OF ENGAGED GIRLS.—Scharz photo.

was dancing, thinking about dancing, talking about dancing. This year every one is issuing tickets, talking about tickets, buying tickets, or selling tickets. One was wholly or at least principally selfish; the other is far from that."

It is a great, big, fine helpful sentiment that Mrs. Fish expresses when she writes:

"I, for one believe that people who have money should spend it this year. There undoubtedly is a good deal of talk about being 'hard up,' which is not based upon fact. Those who work for money, and those who have things to sell for money, would be in a sad case indeed if it should become the fashion to be 'hard up,' and there is danger of just that. That 'hard up' hysteria is the principal thing for many of us to guard against. We Americans are prone to be hysterical. We always are going to extremes. We are hysterical and we are fickle. I am a good American, but we have these faults and we might as well admit them. Now is the time when we can least afford to be hysterical."

Start the line of thought to give out as much as one can—of money, of heart, of encouragement.

It is quite as brave, courageous, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish writes: "There is no sense in passing from month to month grumblings, complaints, and prophecies about being 'hard up.' I have seen statements that it seems to be a shame that while unfortunate people are out of employment, others more fortunate should be giving balls, and enjoying themselves at dinners."

"It occurs to me that this is very silly prattle. No ball or dinner, large or small, ever is given, in New York or anywhere, which does not cost something. Entertainments of all sorts mean expenditure of money by those who have it to spend. Now when times are 'hard' is not the time to stop entertaining; it is the time when those who can afford to should entertain a little more lavishly."

Now is the wrong time to economize, and now is the wrong time to reduce reasonable expenditure below the normal. In the country we are keeping every one upon our place who would be employed there in the best of years.

"Europe has needed a lesson about its class lines. The need brings the man. Class lines are growing indistinct. That is what Europe has had to learn."

"I am a very enthusiastic American."

I know that we do not need that lesson as Europe does; but there are those of us who need it; and we shall benefit if Europe learns it, for Europe is a big part of the world, and, if the social units in New York are interdependent, so also are the national units of the world.

"The nations of the world have got to work together, the people of each nation have got to work together, individual Americans and individual New Yorkers have got to work together."

"Now is a good time for all this to begin. If the European war starts in Europe, if this flurry of hard times does something to promote it in New York, neither evil—not the war nor the hard times—will be without its resultant good."

"The women of New York are, I believe, the kindest hearted in the world, as they certainly are the most energetic. They will answer an appeal for help with a promptness and an enthusiasm which is not equaled, I think, anywhere. But they sometimes do things foolishly; they don't stop to think things out. I know. I often make these mistakes myself."

**SUPERLATIVE NOT TO GO UNCHALLENGED.**

And all this from the leader of society in America? Women of the smart set everywhere in the United States will agree with her, for the most part.

But none of them will agree that "the women of New York are the kindest hearted in the world, as they certainly are the most energetic."

There are those who believe that this honor ought to go to the women of the Pacific coast, and among those women may be numbered many well known members of the smart sets on our side of the bay.

One who knows conditions will no longer refer to "a smart set." She knows quite well that in the changing phases of "social evolution, there must of necessity be more than one 'smart set.'"

**THUS TICKET BUYING WAXES IN ESTEEM.**

And so, as the nimble ticket is abroad in the land, as it looks confidently up at us from the safe shelter of a friend's hand, we will of course buy it. Again one takes res-

use in plurals—we will buy them all! The very young matron "keeping house on a salary," looks ruefully at the array.

"We can't go to the theater this month," she says, "our enjoyment fund is exhausted."

But she'll have just as good a time playing cards—or dancing—or partaking of "a feast of reason or a flow of soul" at a luncheon.

And men would be surprised if they knew how women planned for them in these days. At the philanthropic gatherings. No man need be afraid to go—for often his wife has bought his ticket, and has given him the energy and enthusiasm to venture forth, he need never face embarrassment. We must know what it will cost to go faring down the lines of Vanity Fair, before we start on the expedition. Never in the social history of this side of the bay has February presented more fascinating dates—the latter representing functions that carry a special appeal.

**MANY DATES FOR NEXT MONTH.**

Among the February dates are the following: February 3, card party for the benefit of the Parish House Fund of St. Paul's church, at the residence of Mrs. Tyler Henshaw, 349 Vernon street.

February 8, luncheon of the Woman's Auxiliary Alameda county, for the women's board, Panama-Pacific Exposition, one o'clock, Hotel Oakland.

February 12, "card party," for the benefit of the work of the Woman's Relief Society of Oakland, half after seven, Hotel Oakland.

February 13, dinner and dansant, under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society of Oakland, half after seven, Hotel Oakland. Miss Matilda Brown and the members of her boards of managers and directors are busy as bees these days, working for the success of the dansant which they hope to make an annual affair. The chairman of the dansant is Mrs. Willard Williamson, and among the most energetic members of her committee are: Mrs. William G. Henshaw, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, Mrs. Harry Chickering, Mrs. George Greenwood, Mr. Griffith Henshaw, Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. Edward Lacey Brayton, Mrs. Tyler Henshaw, Miss Mona Crellin. Reservations have been made by the P. E. Bowles, the Paul Dismores, the Harold Havens, the Dennis Seales, the Lester Greenes, the Charles Keenys, and Mrs. J. P. H. Dunn.

Blessed be the bright woman who first bethought herself of the custom, now so popular, of "Going Dutch."

for February 13, it will of course be under the safe patronage of good St. Valentine, and that alone ought to ensure its success. The dansant given last year by the Ladies' Relief Association was the most brilliant affair of the year at the Oakland. It was very jolly, a dansant full of fun and merriment, and everybody had such a good time that they are ready to try the experiment all over again this year. Reservations for tables go briskly forward, and one hears that the big ball room of the hotel will hardly hold the many tables for

ten for them. When they are allowed to pay their own way, they accept no favors and assume no social obligations that they cannot fulfill. And everybody has a good time.

There are to be two "Dutch" tables at the dansant, each for twelve guests, and more will be arranged if desired. One of the tables will be presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Wick-

ham Havens, and the guest list will include some well known young married people.

Others who are giving very helpful assistance in making the dansant a success are Mrs. John Bull Mhoon, Mrs. George Rothganger, Mrs. Arthur Breed, Mrs. J. Y. Eccleston, Mrs. William Dismore, Mrs. T. C. Williams, Mrs. Edwin Garthwaite, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Frank Weston, Mrs. R. A. Wellman, Mrs. Louis Ghirardelli, Mrs. Granville Abbott, Mrs. George Greenwood.

A large number of people are coming from San Francisco for the dansant, among them Mr. and Mrs. C. O. G. Miller, and their debutante daughter, Miss Leslie Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. George McNear Jr. and their daughter, Miss Ernestine McNear.

Among the young matrons recently added to the directorate of

the Ladies' Relief Society are Mrs. Harry Chickering and Mrs. William Thornton White.

**AUXILIARY LUNCHEON SET FOR FEBRUARY.**

The date of the luncheon to be given by the Alameda county auxiliary has been set for February 8, and it will be one of the most important dates of the month. The luncheon will be given in the ball room of the Oakland, and tables will be reserved to the capacity of the big ball room only.

Mrs. A. C. Posey, the chairman.



MRS. CARL WENTZ (JESSIE ORELUP), A BRIDE OF LAST WEEK.—Scharz photo.

which reservations are now being made.

Among those who will preside over tables are Mrs. William G. Henshaw, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, Mrs. Charles Butters, Mrs. Harry Chickering, Mrs. George Greenwood, Mr. Griffith Henshaw, Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. Edward Lacey Brayton, Mrs. Tyler Henshaw, Miss Mona Crellin. Reservations have been made by the P. E. Bowles, the Paul Dismores, the Harold Havens, the Dennis Seales, the Lester Greenes, the Charles Keenys, and Mrs. J. P. H. Dunn.

Blessed be the bright woman who first bethought herself of the custom, now so popular, of "Going Dutch."

It settles so many problems, and makes possible for the young people so many good times. Young married people who have not the means of entertaining extensively must drop out of many things because they are too proud to accept many social favors that they cannot return. But the "Dutch" solves the prob-

ham Havens, and the guest list will include some well known young married people.

Others who are giving very helpful assistance in making the dansant a success are Mrs. John Bull Mhoon, Mrs. George Rothganger, Mrs. Arthur Breed, Mrs. J. Y. Eccleston, Mrs. William Dismore, Mrs. T. C. Williams, Mrs. Edwin Garthwaite, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Frank Weston, Mrs. R. A. Wellman, Mrs. Louis Ghirardelli, Mrs. Granville Abbott, Mrs. George Greenwood.

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The officers of the State board are: Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. William Hinchey Taylor, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Frank L. Brown, Mrs. Gallard Stoney, Mrs. P. E. Bowles, Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. Diamond, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. William Crocker. Among the members of the executive board on this side of the bay are Mrs. William G. Henshaw, Mrs. Frank K. Mott, Mrs. Tyler Henshaw, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. Charles Chamberlain, Mrs. C. H. King, Mrs. Arthur D. Thomson, Mrs. Daniel Easterbrook, and Mrs. E. W. Owen.

Mrs. Edson Adams is taking a



# Society News of the Week

very great interest in the exposition work on this side of the bay, and many of her friends have recently joined the auxiliary. Among the stockholders over here are Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Posey, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Frank Havens, and Mrs. William G. Henshaw.

## CARDS TO REGALE MANY AFTERNOONS.

The card afternoons planned for February are proving exceedingly popular. All the social world takes pleasure in spending an afternoon at the Oakland, in its delightful environment.

The Woman's Exchange is giving its large card party there on the twelfth. It is the first time in the history of its long and very successful career that it has ever appealed

afternoon in the week, if their consciences would allow them to—so they are happy to have the excuse of "good deeds"—of "unselfish endeavor" to light their way to the card tables.

After all the expense of the many philanthropic activities is very trifling, and every one bids fair to have a delightful month. There is so much going on, for all these many dates represent social gatherings of absorbing interest, and they mean, of course, a series of gatherings marking a busy social season.

No one thought there would be any social activity worth while this year because of the war and of the general depression, when lo, it has developed in a perfectly surprising fashion, only it means that this win-



MISS RUTH GALE, WHO IS A BELLE OF THE YOUNGER SET.—Fraser photo.

to the public. It has been for the most part self supporting.

But owing to the general depression, the need is now more urgent and the consignors have also increased. There are now 250 women whose work is sold through the medium of the exchange, and it has in its establishment 24 employees.

Owing to the generous assistance of Mrs. Easterbrook, the exchange is able to give the card party in the ball room of the Oakland, and among those who have tables are Mrs. Frank C. Havens, Mrs. Thomas Crellin, Mrs. Ghirardelli, Mrs. Thomas Watson Cushing, Mrs. Ralph Kinney, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Frank L. Adams, Mrs. W. E. Sharon, Mrs. Van Woolner, Mrs. Wickham Havens, Miss Allene Edoff, Mrs. Oscar Luning, Mrs. John Francis Smith, Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Mrs. Henry Burns, Mrs. Warren Palmer, Mrs. Edward Remillard, Mrs. Herbert Hamilton Brown, Mrs. Badgley will entertain 21 guests; other hostesses are arranging to entertain parties of friends, and the Oakland will be very gay indeed, with all social Oakland so much in evidence at this successful party.

## MANY PRIZES FOR MRS. HENSHAW'S DAY.

Another card party of absorbing interest is that which is planned for February 3, which is to be given at the home of Mrs. Tyler Henshaw on Vernon street.

Busy fingers are making very dainty prizes so that there will be one for each table, and on all sides one hears of many reservations. "The more the merrier," seems to be the latest cry in card parties. In fact, before players could play, every-

ter it is not waste activity—it is all bestowed on a good cause.

So society will gather in such numbers that Mrs. Henshaw's beautiful home will be crowded to its utmost capacity. One can see already that the Parish house, so much needed to complete the plan for St. Paul's, is an assured fact.

Mrs. Vernon Waldron and Mrs. Allard have charge of the tickets for the card afternoon, and they have many assistants. The card tables are being reserved and arranged by Mrs. Harrison Clay, Mrs. Fred Magee, and Mrs. Samuel Prather.

The prizes have been planned by Miss Jane Barry, Miss Bell, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. William Grumm, Mrs. P. D. Stubbs, and Miss Hewitt. Among the young girls who have promised to make "the home-made candy," which is a feature of afternoons of this sort are: Misses Bina Moseley, Margaret Moseley, Dorothy Taylor, Dorothy Taft, Letty Barry, Nellie Adams, Helen Acker, and Anne Barbour.

Everybody is working with a will, and among those who have the success of the cause very near to their hearts are: Mrs. Alexander Allen, Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. Mark Requa, Mrs. H. C. Taft, Mrs. Samuel Breck, Mrs. Andrew Moseley, Mrs. Frank Adams, Mrs. William Cavalier, Mrs. Parbourn, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Philip Clay, Mrs. Clarence Crowell, Mrs. Edgar Stone, Mrs. Nicholas Acker, Mrs. Thomas Col-

lin, Mrs. M. F. Childs, Miss Mona Crellin, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, Miss Elsie Everson, Mrs. Wallace Everett, Mrs. P. D. Stubbs, Mrs. George Gross, Mrs. J. W. Warner, Mrs. Newton Koser, Mrs. William High, Mrs. Harrison Clay, Mrs. Harry East Miller, Mrs. E. B. Braden, Miss Winifred Braden, Mrs. Arthur Crellin, Misses Crellin, Mrs. Frederick Magee, Mrs. Frank Avery, Mrs. Robert Hillard Collins.

## FAMOUS WOMAN IS EXPOSITION VANGUARD.

Among the interesting women whom the exposition has brought to our coast is Mrs. May Wright Sewall, well known all over the world, in fact, quite as well known in the big capitals of Europe as she is in America. Mrs. Sewall is here to organize an International Conference of Women Workers to consider the best means of bringing the influence of women to bear on the public mind for the promotion of world peace.

Local conditions and Mrs. Sewall's absence in Europe delayed the inauguration of the work and the precipitation of the great war demanded a reconsideration of the grounds upon which the decision to hold such a conference had been made. It being now agreed that the

## MISS ADIE OCHS, WHOSE WEDDING TO HAROLD OSBORN WILL TAKE PLACE JANUARY 30.—Fraser photo.

continuous tragedy in Europe far from furnishing a cause for abandoning this project provides an added argument and an intensified motive for its most energetic prosecution. Mrs. Sewall has been reauthorized to do this work and to invite women to serve on the committee of organization and on the Home and Foreign Advisory boards, through which it is hoped that publicity and support will be given to the conference.

Mrs. I. Lowenberg gave an informal tea at the Palace Hotel this week for Mrs. Sewall, and among the guests from this side of the bay were: Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. Frank K. Mott, and Miss Mollie E. Connors.

## LAST OF DANCANTS GIVEN AT OAKLAND.

The last of the formal dances of the season was given at the Oakland on Wednesday, and there was a large attendance of prominent people.

The reason the hotel is discontinuing the more formal dances is because the table d' hôte dinner is taking its place, and is even more suc-

cessful and more popular. Tables are arranged around the ball room, and there is dancing between the courses, in the way planned by the large New York hotels.

As these table d' hôte dinners are given every week, there does not seem to be the need for the more formal dances. On Wednesday a number of dinners preceded the dance—among the hostesses being Miss Edith Beck, Mrs. Irving Burrell, and Mrs. Ben Reed. Their guests met afterward at the dance, and they enjoyed a delightful time, since the young matrons and young girls of the party meet often at one of the most successful card clubs of the winter.

Another dancing club affords delightful gathering of friends, the members of the club being Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, Miss Mona Crellin, and Mrs. William Hamilton Morrison.

There were many guests from across the bay and the costumes of these guests were specially noticeable, especially the pantallone costume which one sees across the bay, but rarely in Oakland.

Very attractive gowns were the order of the hour, and among those which were the most effective were the ones worn by Miss Edith Beck, Miss Allene Edoff, Miss Alice Shinn, Mrs. Victor Relter, Mrs. Minor Goodall, Mrs. Harry Knowles, Mrs. J. P. Dunn, Miss Mona Crellin, Mrs. Wallace Everett, Mrs. Percy Murdoch, Mrs. Alexander Marx, Mrs. Ben Reed, Mrs. John J. Donovan, Mrs. Irving Burrell, Mrs. George Davis, Miss Letty Barry, Mrs. Ben Woolner, Mrs. Frederick Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Tashira, Mrs. Sam Bell Wakefield, Mrs. Frederick Day, Miss Dottie Everson.

## PICTURES IN THE MIDDLE.

Miss Amy Ochs will be a bride of the month, her wedding to Harold Osborn being set for January 30 at St. John's church in Berkeley. Miss Ochs is a charming, talented girl, who has been entertained at many affairs since the announcement of her engagement. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ochs of Oakland.

Mrs. Carl Wentz was Miss Jessie Orleup of Oakland before her marriage last week to the son of C. H. Wentz, president of the Livermore National Bank. The young couple are honeymooning at Coronado.

Miss Minnie Claudius is one of the recently engaged girls, her betrothal to Raymond Jenne of San Francisco

having been an announcement of the month. Miss Claudius is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Claudius of Oakland.

Miss Ruth Gale is a belle of the younger set across the bay, who has many friends in Oakland. She has been an attractive figure at tea, dances of the season.

## RETROTHALS RALLY FLAGGING INTEREST.

The engagements of the month are all very interesting, for among the announcements are the engagements of Dudley Dexter and Miss Miriam Haines, and that of Robert Sharon and Miss Hazel Arnlce Ingels.

The Dexters are of an old pioneer family here, and there are many friends to extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Dexter, whose boyhood years were all spent here. He is now one of the very successful young business men of Los Angeles. His fiancée, Miss Miriam Haines, is an heiress, very beautiful, very young and attractive. Mrs. Charles Keeney (Florence Henshaw), is to entertain for Miss Haines, and Miss Doris Bornemann will give a tea for her, and will entertain in the near future, in her home on Vernon street.

The engagement of Mr. Robert Alexander Sharon and Miss Ingels was announced to their friends by means of dainty betrothal cards, and since the announcement congratulations and good wishes have poured in upon the young people.

Mr. Sharon is a graduate of Yale University, and one of the rising young men of the hour. He has the training befitting a successful career, and his friends hope much for its achievement. The William Sharon home has been for many years in Oakland, and the Sharons are as well known in Nevada as they are here. Mrs. Sharon's home has always been a center of hospitable entertainment, and it has represented much also in the world of music. The young people of the household have been delightfully brought up, and they are talented and charming. Among Mr. Sharon's relatives are the Fred Sharons of San Francisco, and his sisters are Mrs. Herbert Hamilton Brown, Mrs. Harry Farr, and the Misses Ruth and Esther Sharon.

The Ingels family came to Oakland some years ago, and purchased the Belden home in Oak street, in which they have since lived. The daughter of the household, Miss Hazel Ingels, is a sweet and very popular girl. She is a graduate of the high school, and she has many friends among the girls of the younger set, and no doubt there will be many entertainments for her, now that her engagement to Mr. Sharon is definitely announced.

Many wedding bells will ring in the not very distant future. Early in February Mr. Thomas Hogan Jr. and Miss Helen Dabney will be married, the ceremony taking place at the bride's home on Alice street. Her attendants will be Miss Hazel Ingels, Miss Elta Schrock, and Miss Marguerite Black. Mr. Frank Hall will be the best man.

Mr. Hogan is building a new home for his bride. It is a very picturesque home on one of the hill slopes of Crocker Highlands, and it is now approaching completion.

The new home for Mr. Bunker and his bride-elect, Miss Helen Acker, has also been commenced, and it is to be one of the most attractive of the new homes in "Piedmont by the Lake." The wedding of Miss Acker and Mr. Bunker will take place in St. Paul's church, which the bride has attended all her life, and it will be one of the important events of the early spring days.

Miss Genevieve Chambers is another bride-elect who has decided upon a church wedding, and she will be married to Earl Barker in the Plymouth Congregational church, with Rev. Albert Palmer, as the officiating clergyman. A group of most charming girls are to be her attendants among them:

Misses Roxanna Welke, Suzette Greenwood, Elva Ghirardelli, Marian Phillips, Helen Goodall, Helen Gould, and Helen Dunning.

When the transport Logan arrives on February 12, it will bring Lieut. Rapp Brush, U. S. A., who is coming from Manila to claim his bride, Miss Alice Hale, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Hall.

When Lieut. Brush arrives the date of the wedding will be set. There are so many relatives of the bride that even though it may be a family affair, it will be a large one.

No bride of the season has a larger family connection, for among her relatives are the Channing Halls, the James Kennas, the Anthony Camilletti, the John Valentines, the Walter Starrs, the A. A. Moores, and the Whipple Halls.

February seems the month most favored by the brides, this winter, and their friends all hope that the

(Continued on Next Page)



# Heart TRIBUNE PAGE for WOMEN Home

## Grahams Drop Divorce Suit For Sake of Son

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 22.—Mrs. William Miller Graham, society favorite in New York, London and Paris, has put her signature to instructions to her attorney, George H. Gould, directing him to dismiss the divorce suit which was begun by her three weeks ago. Attorney Gould will formally file this request for dismissal in the superior court.

"There is no reconciliation," said Attorney Gould yesterday. "It is merely an agreement to dismiss the proceedings. In this it is certain that love for Earl Graham is the dominating motive. Both parents are knit by closest bonds to the younger Graham, who is a splendid young man."

William Miller Graham and his son, Earl, leave for Oklahoma next Tuesday. The affair between husband and wife will continue as an armistice indefinitely on Earl Graham's behalf.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Graham would make a statement, other than to admit that the divorce suit would not be tried.

## WIFE SUES HUSBAND: HIS SILENCE GROUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Charging that her husband has not spoken a word to her in the last three years, though they resided in the same house, Mrs. Bertha Neal, a prominent peninsula clubwoman, yesterday instituted a divorce suit in Redwood City against George Neal.

Mrs. Neal declares that he would lock himself up in a room and read the comic section of the papers on every occasion that she desired to go to the theater.

The Neals were married in 1908.

## TRULY SHATTUCK SAYS STORY IS 'RIDICULOUS.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Trudy Shattuck, Broadway footlight favorite, whose note to a New York booking agent, in a suicidal strain, caused a ripple of apprehension among her friends, is still very much alive.

In a telegram to the manager of a local theater, where she is to open an engagement within a few days, from Salt Lake City, she says she is not "lost, strayed, or stolen." She explains the "suicidal" note of her letter to the booking agent as "purely personal business," and avows that the suicide theory, which she calls simply "ridiculous." "I shall be happy to get back to San Francisco," she adds.

## MISS FARRAR IS INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Struck down by a runaway horse as she was crossing Taylor street, at Market, yesterday afternoon, Miss Gertrude Farrar, a popular member of the Sacramento society set and member of one of Sacramento county's wealthiest families, is lying at the point of death at Adler's Sanatorium with two distinct fractures of the skull. Her physicians say she has a good chance of recovery.

Miss Farrar was struck by a horse and wagon belonging to Diller & Wolski, butchers of 1085 McAllister street. The horse became frightened at a street car, ran into a telephone post and broke one of the shafts, and then ran the harder right through the crowd of people on the street. Joseph Dillon, who sat on the seat, was arrested after the accident and charged with battery.

Captain Stephenson of the California Transportation Company, Miss Farrar's stepfather, and Mercer Runyon, her brother, were notified at Sacramento last night of the accident and the former left for San Francisco.

In San Francisco Miss Runyon has been staying at 788 Post street.

## DIVORCE IS DENIED; COUSIN AGREES.

SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—"When a man and wife agree to get a divorce it cannot be granted," declared Superior Judge R. S. Mahon yesterday, in denying a decree of divorce to Solomon Page Miller from his wife, Virginia Belle Miller. He sought the decree on the ground of desertion.

After having proved by his testimony that the award of the decree on the ground cited was justified, the plaintiff, who is a wealthy rancher of the Cranberry district, let slip a statement to the effect that his spouse had agreed to his action to get a divorce. This was immediately followed by the action of the court in refusing to render a favorable verdict.

"The action of the court in denying the divorce was in line with a recently adopted policy of refusing to grant divorces on 'Glimpses' evidence."

## MISS FARRAR ILL: OPERA IS POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Because the indisposition of Gertrude Farrar has increased instead of decreased since the dress rehearsal of "Mme. Sans Gene" on Wednesday, the world premiere of Gloriana's opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, last night has had to be postponed until next Monday. The opera was ready in every detail.

Miss Farrar's throat troubled her early in the week. At the dress rehearsal it

## Fashion Decrees Full Skirt



YOU WILL WEAR THIS NEXT SUMMER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Full skirts reinforced and made non-transparent by heavy lining, are to be next summer's fashions, according to a fiat published today in the style bulletin of the Fashion Art League of America. The bulletin declared the gowns of the old crinoline days were being approached step by step.

was intended that she should go through her part without using her full voice, merely in order to allow others of the cast to enjoy a detailed rehearsal. Miss Farrar forgot her physician's instructions, and in order to satisfy the interest of those present, sang out her full voice. It was this incident which caused increased injury to her vocal cords.

## WOMAN SENATOR WEARS GAY GOWNS.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 22.—Miss Katherine Clark, senator-elect of Douglas county, came to Salem yesterday. Stuningly groomed and flushed with victory, she called at the State House and made herself known.

Before proceeding to the Senate, wherein she will be the first woman ever to sit, she sought out Miss Marion Towne, Oregon's sole woman's state representative in the House, and the two held a conference.

"Yes, we talked shop," admitted Senator Clark. "I wanted to get some pointers."

## HAVE OPEN HEARING ON PROHIBITION MEASURE

By Associated Press.  
SALEM, Ore., Jan. 22.—An open hearing on prohibition legislation now before the Oregon Legislature was held last night by the committee on alcoholic liquor of the House and Senate. Prohibition workers from various Oregon towns attended and a score addressed the committees.

There was general agreement on the main features that should be enacted to make prohibition effective, but there were differences as to allowing drug stores to sell pure grain alcohol and liquor for medicinal purposes and regarding restrictions on the amount of liquor to be shipped into the state for domestic use by individuals.

The committees deferred decision on these points.

## HARVARD TO INCREASE TUITION, LOWELL SAYS

By Associated Press.  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—A possible increase in the charges for tuition at Harvard is hinted at by President Lowell in his annual report made public last night. In reporting a deficit in the finances of the college, Lowell and university, he said: "In view of the impossibility at the present time of raising any large additional endowment, the only resources would seem to be an increase of the tuition fee."

## LARGE SALMON SHIPMENT.

By Associated Press.  
SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—The steamship Hawaiian is loading 55,000 cases of canned salmon for Charleston, S. C. The order came unexpectedly and is supposed to be the result of an improvement in the cotton situation. The Royal Mill Lumber Company, now at Portland, will load at Seattle 5500 cases of cotton valued at more than \$155,000 for Vladivostok.

## SOCIETY

Miss Miriam Haines, the fiancée of Dudley Dexter, was guest of honor at a party tea at the Oakland this afternoon when Miss Winifred Sumner entertained several of the younger set at a table decorated with pink carnations. Among Miss Sumner's guests were Mrs. E. A. Haines, Miss Alberta Higgins, Miss Madeline Ross, Miss Margery McJannet, Miss Louisa Humes, Miss Leila Smith, Miss Katherine Zeigert and Miss Doris Homenes.

The wedding of Miss Haines and Mr. Dexter will take place in the spring but the date is not yet set.

MRS. SCHILLING A HOSTESS.  
Miss August Schilling gave an informal luncheon at the Oakland yesterday, entertaining half a dozen guests in the grill.

TEA AT THE PALACE.  
Miss Mrs. Summerhayes was guest of honor at an informal tea given yesterday afternoon at the Palace by Miss Ida Wood of San Francisco who entertained half a dozen intimate friends. They included Miss Grace Jackson, Miss Geraldine Flagg, Miss Tina Mendel and Miss Inez Marion. The wedding of Miss Summerhayes and Neil Cornwall of Berkeley is set for February 3.

WEDDING THIS EVENING.  
The wedding of Miss Edna Grace Davis to John Newton Burroughs Jr., will be an unusually pretty affair this evening at the picturesque Unitarian church in Berkeley, where the informal reception will follow the ceremony. The church will be attractively decorated in a color scheme of pink and green, with cornucopias overflowing with pink carnations, and a background of woodwardia ferns.

The bride will be gown in white satin with an overskirt of light sheer lace trimmed with seed pearls and a long train of white chiffon over satin. A tulle veil will fall to the end of the train and will be caught with orange blossoms. The bride bouquet will be a shower of white orchids. Miss Norma Eriton of Santa Rosa, a chaste of the bride at Stanford university, will be maid of honor. She will wear a gown of pink chiffon over pink satin, and trimmed with tiny silver roses. Her flowers will be a shower of Cecil Breuner roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Vera Harford, Miss Dorcas Sumner, Miss Susan Fox, Miss Olive Collins, Miss Madeline Coffey and Miss Helen Reveal, will be gown in green crepe de chine with lace and will carry tall shepherdess crooks with tulle and with one pink rose on each. Little Miss Olive Delmain will be ring bearer in a white frock and carrying baby roses. The best man will be Fred McGraw, and the ushers, Robert White, Chris Fox, Grant Reveal, George Fagner and Harry Leimert. The young couple will leave for the south to spend a two months' honeymoon, and their room will make their home in Oakland. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rose Davis of Palo Alto, who are spending the winter in Oakland, and is a clever, attractive girl who won honors at college. The groom is a popular member of the Rotary and Commercial clubs.

TEA POSTPONED.  
The tea that was to have been given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John Keating for Miss Madeline Chambers, was postponed. Mrs. Keating is confined to her home in Santa Rosa avenue by a slight indisposition.

## SPRING WEDDING.

One of the charming spring brides will be Miss Hazel Holt, whose wedding to Robert Sidell will take place after Easter. Miss Sidell, who is an Eastern maid, makes her home on his ranch in Lake County, where he has just built an attractive new home for his bride. Miss Holt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Holt and a sister of Mrs. Earl Borton.

## MRS. KERGAN ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. R. Kergan was hostess to members of the Oakland club this afternoon at her home in Van Buren street. Mrs. William Schroek was the last hostess of the club.

## LINDA VISTA CLUB.

Members of the Linda Vista Card Club met last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis in Oakland avenue, where they were delightfully entertained. Among those who belong to the club are Mrs. E. A. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Eby, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. House, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Taylor.

## DANCE FOR YOUNGER SET.

Miss Mary Wilson will give a dance next Saturday evening at the home of her mother, Mrs. Wilson, for the benefit of the pupils and their friends. The affair is one of a series given by Miss Wilson during the season.

## BERKELEY COTILLION.

The third dance of the Berkeley Cotillion will take place this evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Briggs, 1114 Ide Wheeler. Mrs. Charles Briggs, Mrs. William J. Moore and Mrs. Andrew Davis are among the patronesses.

## RETURN FROM SEATTLE.

Mrs. W. H. Storms and Miss Muriel Storms, who spent several weeks in Seattle as guests of Mrs. S. L. Storms, have returned to their home in Berkeley.

## INTERESTING AFFAIR.

A most interesting affair was the entertainment given last Monday afternoon at Leland hall by pupils of Miss Stella McDonald (Mrs. Boyd) of Oakland. The program of singing and dancing will be repeated next Monday afternoon and is as follows:

French dance, Augusta Sembler; character songs, Violet Filgrim; classic songs, Esther McKay; Scotch improvisations, Elaine Ellis; song specialties, Edna Howland; lower quartet, Anna Brewster and Lucille Walker; L'Espagnole and Tarantelle, Ethel Osborne; character songs, Elaine Ellis, Augusta Sembler, Esther McKay, Ethel Osborne, female improvisations, Ted Filgrim; "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Esther McKay and Lillian Russell; "The Song of the Lark," V. Filgrim; "Spring Song," Elaine Ellis; Ballet Fraicheuse, corps de ballet. Moment Musical, corps de ballet.

## MRS. STENT TO ENTERTAIN.

Mrs. Ernest Stent has sent out cards for a bridge party to be given on the afternoon of February 4 at her home in Alice street. The affair will be quite a large one for the younger married set.

## FOR MRS. BLACK.

Mrs. R. A. Perry will give an informal Sunday afternoon tea on February 7 in honor of Mrs. J. C. Black, who is being much entertained since her return from abroad. Mrs. Perry is at home every

## LATE HOURS

By LILLIAN RUSSELL

(Copyright, 1915, by Lillian Russell)

ONE of the most pitiable sights to me is the young girl who is dissipating her beauty through keeping late hours. She is bound not only for a homely middle age but after the clock strikes 12 she invariably begins to leave the impression that her beauty is not even skin deep.

How often young girls enter the ball room with the flush of youth on their cheeks, their eyes brilliant, and every movement buoyant, and leave it with black lines under their eyes, their cheeks pale from exhaustion, their bodies wilted like the flowers they carry, a worn and haggard expression on their faces, and all beauty dissipated, just for the sake of the last few dances on their program.

Surely if their eyes were open wide enough they can see in their mirrors on reaching home just what havoc late hours have played with their appearance.

Vanity, nothing else, should keep girls from this sort of dissipation. They ought to realize that the final impression they make upon others is the only one that lingers. Their beauty in the earlier hours of the evening will be forgotten when their haggard appearance is remembered. In such cases, last impressions count for even more than the first.

Late hours are a terrific drain on the health and strength. Each night that a girl remains out late she begins to lose her beauty a little earlier. Finally the evening comes when she has no beauty to start with—it has all been sacrificed on the altar of a mad desire not to miss any pleasure. When beauty has fled, health soon takes wings, and the penalty is paid for draining the cup to the dregs.

If the mirror of the future were only open to the girl who is wasting her beauty and youth, and her health as well, merely for the sake of an overindulgence in pleasure at the moment, she would be as pleased, the sound of the midnight chimes would not be so freely ignored.

Then, too, there is the possibility of even the most beautiful girl suffering from the effects of late hours. This possibility is removed when she stops keeping late hours. She is more content after when her associates become aware that they do not have an unlimited time to enjoy her company.

Remember, late hours are the enemy of beauty and sleep that is lost is gone forever.

*Lillian Russell*  
Answers to Queries

Katherine—You need something stronger for removing the blackheads. The complexion brush is excellent to use and I would advise you to continue using it. Before washing the face with soap try cleaning it with cold cream. After removing the secretions from the pores dash cold water on your face to close them. You cannot get entirely rid of blackheads if you have large pores. If you will



LILLIAN RUSSELL

send me a stamped envelope I shall send you the green soap treatment for blackheads, which I am sure will help you, for it rarely if ever fails to remove them. I will also be glad to send formulas for cold cream for cleansing the face and astringent lotion for closing enlarged pores. Yes, daily applications of peroxide and ammonia will remove superfluous hair on the limbs.

Dorothy—Yes, it would be all right to follow all the exercises given once a day. It is not necessary for you to go through them twice a day. They are good for developing the figure. Don't exercise too strenuously at first, take them easy, but increase the number of times as your muscles become accustomed to the exercises. After cleansing the pores you must close them to prevent blackheads from appearing again. Blackheads are nothing more than clogged pores. If you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope I shall send you formula for removing blackheads and astringent lotion for closing enlarged pores.

Brownie B.—If you have always had a thick lower lip it will be difficult to reduce it and I doubt if you can reduce it at all. However, here is a formula for reducing the lip which may help you: Mix one ounce of cold cream in a double boiler. Add one gram of tannin powder and one grain chopped alkanet root and let it steep for five hours. Strain through cheesecloth into a jar and stir until cool. Rub into the lips night and morning.

## THE MEDDLER

(Con. From Preceding Page)

happy peal of wedding bells may predict happy and successful futures.

## AUXILIARY GATHINGS

FORCES DAY BY DAY.

The work for the exposition goes merrily on. "Still they come" is the watchword of those who are enrolling members in our own most successful auxiliary. In Central Oakland, among the prominent women who are helping the able chairman, Mrs. J. R. Scupham, are:

Mrs. L. F. Cockroft, Mrs. Henry Wilson, Mrs. E. D. Yorker, Mrs. E. Remillard, Mrs. E. M. Walsh, Mrs. W. H. High, Mrs. Gordon M. Stoll, Mrs. C. W. Kinsey, Mrs. T. C. Coogan, Mrs. E. S. Hubbard, Mrs. M. F. Childs, Mrs. R. H. Kessler, Mrs. Anna Parcells, Mrs. T. H. Gayles, Mrs. E. A. Young, Mrs. M. J. Ericson, Mrs. W. W. Green. The recent additions to the memberships are:

Mrs. E. A. Heron, Mrs. Q. A. Chase, Mrs. A. P. Brayton, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. Alex. Campbell, Mrs. Harry Meek, Mrs. N. A. Acker, Mrs. A. C. Richards, Miss Beatrice Simpson, Mrs. W. A. Townsend, Mrs. Harry East Miller, Mrs. I. Harrison Clay, Mrs. Nier Henshaw, Mrs. A. Lowndes Scott, Mrs. Prentiss Sibley, Mrs. Frank In Rangs, Mrs. Susan Chapman, Mrs. D. S. Fish, Mrs. John S. Miller, Mrs. W. R. Alberger, Mrs. Frank F. Peck, Miss Anne M. Carroll, Miss Alicia Kelly, Mrs. Nellie Robinson, Mrs. R. W. Krobtsch, Mrs. M. L. Hubbell, Mrs. Oliver D. Hamlin, Mrs. H. N. Rucker, Mrs. W. W. Blair, Miss Anna Kessler, Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, Mrs. E. B. Beck, Mrs. Hayward Thomas, Mrs. Margine Hubbard, Mrs. A. F. Coffin, Mrs. F. L. Stannons, Mrs. D. T. Curtis, Miss Grace Strom, Mrs.

## 40 Pearls, Worth \$40 Per, Lost in Street

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Some where between the ferry and 2129 Laguna street 40 scattered forty pearls, each of which is worth about \$40.

The pearls belong to Mrs. Washington Dodge, wife of the former assessor of the city and county of San Francisco.

When Mrs. Dodge left the ferry yesterday her string of pearls, a little more than half a hundred in all, was in its place exuding a proper brilliance. When she reached her house the string was broken. Nearly half of the pearls were gone. She notified the police.

The necklace was bought at Tiffany's in New York and cost in the neighborhood of \$4000.

## MORE WORK AND LESS PHILANTHROPY, ADVICE

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Work, rather than philanthropy, is what men need, said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in addressing the People's Union here last night. To give men work, he added, the government should reclaim lands taken from the people by "impudent acts of legislators or unscrupulous persons."

"Every man sleeping on the roadside is an enemy of every other man in this country," the speaker said. "Every tramp reduces the standard of living of every man in the United States today."

The great thing that could be done by the United States is to get the man back to the land, the basic source of all wealth, where muscle and brain alone are needed.

"I hope the officials of the state and nation will take back the lands, even if they are called confiscations."

## CALIFORNIA RIDDEN BY FADS, DECLARES TAFT

By Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—"If it were not for the bulwark of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, I do not know what might happen to such states as Arizona, California, and others, which seem fad-ridden," former President William H. Taft told the New York Bar Association here last night in the course of an address on "State Constitutions."

Just previously he remarked that the enactment of what should be only statutory provisions in some state constitutions had served to deprive them of all sanctity as fundamental law, and greatly stimulated their constant change.

In some states, he said, a bill of rights can be repealed as quickly as a revenue bill, and he cited some of the recent changes, which he disapproved.

## WAGE INCREASE WOULD ADD \$40,000,000 COST

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—To grant the demands for increased wages made by employees of the Western railroads would add a burden of \$40,000,000 a year to the railroads, according to testimony by J. H. Keefe, assistant general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, before the board of arbitration in the wage case yesterday. Mr. Keefe said he based his calculations on records of the month of May, 1912, because that month was the one in which the demands of the men were presented.

## INDIAN SQUIRE CUPID'S AID.

THURSDAY, Ind., Jan. 22.—George Law, an Indian, as leading marrying squire here, has established a new record, having officiated at fourteen marriages in twenty-four hours.

## THE MEDDLER.

G. A. Cockerton, Mrs. Spens Black, Mrs. Norman Lang.

## AS PRINCESS DOES, SO OTHERS MIGHT.

The hostess of today who sends out cards for a luncheon or dinner

walls in bitterness of spirit "Why do not people answer their invitations?"

This carelessness is one of the besetting sins of the Americans, and is in marked contrast to the continental customs.

A recent incident effectively illustrates this. One of the well-known authors of Berkeley recently sent six of her books to the Princess May, receiving by the return mail the following letter:

"To Mrs. M. Moreau, Ellsworth street, Berkeley:

"Buckingham Palace.

"Jan. 5, 1915.

"Mr. E. W. Wallington is desired by the Princess May to thank Mrs. Moreau very sincerely for her little books, which she has been kind enough to send for Her Royal Highness' Soldiers' and Sailors' Christmas Fund.

"Princess May much appreciates this kindly thought on the part of Mrs. Moreau."

With England at war, and in the heart of the general depression, the royal family of England can acknowledge a courtesy from far-off California. It can appreciate the kindly thought sent over the seas, and in a graceful fashion return thanks for it. And therein is a lesson to be frankly learned by members of our own smart set.

## THE MEDDLER.

INDIAN SQUIRE CUPID'S AID.

THURSDAY, Ind., Jan. 22.—George Law, an Indian, as leading marrying squire here, has established a new record, having officiated at fourteen marriages in twenty-four hours.



QUALITY CEREALS  
SPERRY FLOUR



PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
A toilet preparation of merit  
For the hair and scalp  
Sold by all Druggists  
Beware of cheap imitations



Eiler's HOME OF THE CHICKERING PIANO  
1443 San Pablo Ave., Oakland







# ADELPHIANS HEAR GIFTED SPEAKER

The Olive Table Company, Columbus, Ohio.







# GRAIN

Corn harvested with wheat. After opening sixteenth lower to a like upturn, the market secured a general gain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Corn—No 4, yellow, 64c; No. 4 white, 70c; yellow, 64c; No. 3, 62c; barley—36c; Timothy—\$4.50; Clover—\$12.50 to \$13.

**NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TAKES ON NORMAL ASPECT**

grain" were worth declines of 1 to 3 1/2¢ per bushel in American Tobacco, Bethlehem steel, Merck & Co. and the Marine preferred, California Petroleum preferred and Western Union. The entire list stood about 10¢ below the final dealings, indicating the partial recovery. The closing was irregular.

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**14,905,942 COTTON BALES**

By Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned to January 16 amounted to 14,903,842 bales, census bureau announced today. Round bales included were 59,642. Sea Island cotton, 79 bales.

**HOTEL OAKLAND**—Mrs. R. A. Woods, 100  
kane; Miss Marjorie Woods, Spokane; M. S.  
Mrs. Reno; Ben G. Kraus, New York; Ben  
Schachnow, New York; Simon Wills, Cincinnati;  
O.; Mrs. H. S. Kirk, Sacramento; C. H. R.  
per, J. L. Bremer, Sacramento; R. S. Dennison,  
Los Angeles; George C. Brooks and wife, Ala.

Franciscana; J. E. Green, San Francisco.  
Schreiber and wife, Chicago; Nathan K.  
New York; Claus Johnson, Turlock; J. J. J.  
Turlock; George Busser, Los Angeles; J.  
Whitson, Sacramento.

**HOTEL ST. MARK**—H. G. Robinson, Los  
geles; H. C. Matthews, C. Riley, Stockton.  
D. Duncan, San Francisco; H. W. Hume  
wife, St. Louis; J. W. Regis, Santa Rosa; E.  
Brook, San Francisco; C. E. Foster, Sea  
George Desmond, Los Angeles; J. J. Mar,  
May H. Jordan, Pasadena; J. H. McNeill

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Hogs.—Receipts, 11, best grades, steady at early advance of 10c above yesterday's average; other grades, weak, with advance mostly lost. But., \$6.75; light, \$6.65@7.25; mixed, \$6.35@7; heavy, \$6.25@7.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady. Native at \$5.00; 9.25; western, \$5.25 to \$5.50. cows and heifers, \$3.20 to \$5; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.50.  
 Sheep—Receipts, 3000; weak. Sheep, \$5.60; yearlings, \$8.75 to \$1.60; lambs, \$8.75 to \$10.00.

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**PORTLAND GRAIN MARKET**

trading light; bid prices: spot, binewest, \$4.40; forkyfold, \$1.42; elab, \$1.39; red Rus \$1.54; red Fife, \$1.37.

## DEATH NOTICES

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued here today:

COLLINS-MORENO-James C. Collins, 23,  
Leona T. Moreno, 15, both of Berkeley.  
GIUSEPPE-CANTINO-Gallia Giuseppe, 21,  
Anna Cantino, 19, both of Oakland.  
GRENIER-TANNER-Howard A. Grenier,  
and Anna A. Tanner, 19, both of Oakland.  
GREEN-DOWD-Enoch W. Green, 34, and C.  
Dowd, 26, both of San Francisco.

**KORHONEN-TONI**—Walter Korhonen, 52, 1st and Marquette Tons, 27, Piedmont.  
**MARCHEAND-BARRY**—Ernest Marchand, and Francis Barry, 28, both of San Francisco.  
**WISHAR-PEERINS**—Louie R. Wishar, 20, Saran H. Perkins, 30, both of Oakland.

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**DEATHS**

George W., beloved husband of Berrie  
Doolittle and father of Joan W. Doolittle,  
a native of England, aged 84 years a  
month.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully  
invited to attend the funeral Monday  
evening 23, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., from  
his residence, 1718 Lafayette street.

FARRINGTON—In memory. Call. January 1915. Elvin Dunn Farrington, beloved of Mrs. Carlton H. Clark, Frank S. Farrington and Mrs. William S. Jones, a native of Maine, aged 80 years. 6 months and days.

Friends are respectfully invited to a the funeral services, Monday, January 19, 1915, at 1:15 o'clock p. m. at Masonic

**FLYNN**—Passed away in Oakland, January, Margaret F., dearly beloved wife of the late William C. Flynn, and loving mother of William C. Flynn, Jr., Edward C. Flynn, and Mrs. V. J. Flynn.

**HANS**—In Berkeley, January 21. Mary E. 48 years, 7 months and 12 days. A mother of Women of Woodcraft of Helena, Mont. dearly beloved wife of William E. 1894. Mother of Florence and Elizabeth Hans. Sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Schwan, a native of San Francisco, aged 48 years, 9 months and 9 days.

of Elizabeth M. McCabe, a native of Ireland, and a member of Oakland Alliance, No. 5, S. E. corner of A.

**MOULIER**—In this city, January 17.  
 After son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moul-  
 nerie of Oakland, aged 2 months and 17

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**GODEAU**

# FUNERAL SERVICE

## Real Grief

should not allow us to forget our duty to the living.

Don't let your real grief blind you to this duty when arranging for the funeral.

First National Life charges double prices

**TELEPHONE OAKLAND 401**  
when death makes the undertaker necessary.  
No extra charge for funerals in Alameda, Berkeley or within 25 miles.

**Julius S. Godeau**  
2210 Webster St., Oakland  
41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.  
305 Columbus Ave., S. F.  
827 Figueroa St., Los Angeles

2000







**Column 14**

**DESEES FOR \$2**  
(Continued)

**BEST bargain in Oakland for this mo-**  
6-room new cement-finished bung-  
near K. H. S. P. and 2 car lines;  
School 1 block; corner lot; street

done; easy terms. Write for appointment or call E. R. Williams, 462 14th st.

**Easily worth \$6500;** taken in on and will sacrifice at \$4500. 1-roomed residence, hardwood floors, bedrooms; cement driveway and garage; absolute sacrifice. Box 1 Tribune.

**FOR SALE**  
1273 64th ave, 4-roomed bungalow

on floors, a kitchen, a bathroom, a room and an open fireplace in panded living room and electricity; this is modern and up to date; price \$1100; terms can be arranged.

**FOR SALE at a bargain:** modern 6-room cottage, large cement basement, or garage, lot #12325; only one 1/2 mile to school and bus stop, near Kew-Bright station and two large lots, 100' Broadway - or phone Oakland 4485.

**FOR SALE - 4 rooms, cottage, lot 25** worth \$2200; sell \$1150. 3242 Louise.

**NEW modern 5-room bungalow in beautiful residence district in East Oakland, lot 33x110, 1 block from carport, to Broadway; \$58 down, balance to suit.**

**SACRIFICED:** Cor. mod. 5-rm. cottage, lot 12325; \$1100. No agents. Box 7322, Tribune.

On easy terms, a new 5-room and 1/2 bath porch bungalow, right in from Smith estate, everything lag down to add to it. It has a lot of windows insure good light in rooms; the location is ideal, with

means comfort in this pretty little bungalow can be yours if you act soon. Call Jennings and Arrange to Inspect, 519 Syndicate Bldg., 1460 Broadway, Oakland 4661.

**SNAP—Furniture in 10 rooms, complete for hospital, must see! Must see! 525 22d St. Phone OK 6745**

Who wants a new home for \$369 down balance on easy terms? A brand new home and sleeping porch with garage, built by the best builder in Oakland, Fox Ave Heights. This house has all the latest innovations and is being built by one of our best builders in Oakland, Leonard Fox. Call him today for a showing and you can have the selecting of the fixtures and inside finishing yourself, plus a \$500 cash discount. Call him and arrange to go and see. The house will sell up its own merits.

**ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO., 519 Syndicate Bldg., 1460 Broadway**

**\$2595—If you are looking for a new room bungalow on monthly payment see this before you buy; only \$180 down Box 7765, Tribune.**

**5 RM. cement cottage, hardwood floors, built-in kitchen, 1440 Broadway**

**ROOMING HOUSES FOR SALE**

A BAEGAIN—Rooming house 11 r.  
furnishings. 517 Clay st. Owner has  
concession at world's fair and his  
sell; rent \$36, including water;  
this price.

AA—15-Rm. rooming house, hipped,  
also sleeping rooms; separate main  
central hotel dist. 823 Clay n.w.

FOR SALE Cheap, nicely fur. 7-  
flat; close in; good for roomer  
house. Call Mrs. W. H. Brown, 920.

FOR SALE—5-room modern room-  
ing house; furniture and piano new;  
owner leaving city. Menn 2167.

FOR SALE—2 rooming houses, 10 rooms;  
\$275; 15 rooms, \$900. 535 20th st.

LOCATED in the finest section of  
downtown Detroit, 20 rooms, heat,  
reception hall, dining room, etc.  
range, electricity, all fully equipped  
running as a first-class boarding house.  
Call for details. 1500 Broadway.  
Lake Merritt; lease for 2 years;  
\$80; a snap for \$1900. Answer  
777, Tribune.

15 TRIMBLE turn. and bkg. \$500;  
cash. and terms. Phone Oakland 6.  
10-room house, must sell for ranch;  
546 19th st. Oak. 6275. Inquire 553  
street.

**ROOMING AND APARTMENT  
HOUSES WANTED**

SIX lots 25x125 each; located 43  
from Denver. Color, with house 3  
and well; all clear; house is re  
with 2000 sq. ft. rooming house  
Oakland. Rev 14537, Tribune.

**APARTMENT HOUSES  
FOR SALE**

A SMALL apt. house by owner; goo

COME: very real. Box 7514, Tribune  
EIGHT priv. acs, always rented to  
lessor. Call 521-1111. No time to lose.  
must sell. Box 7511, Tribune

S.E. COR. 4th and Harrison—25 ac.  
new: 3 stores and house adjoining  
sale or lease; whole or part: make  
offer.

**LOTS FOR SALE.**

BEAUTIFUL MAREN COUNTY  
where climate and scenery are un-  
rivalled; one hour from S. F. ex-  
press; large wooded lot, good wa-  
ter. Ideal spot for 700 summer camp;  
or 1000 ft. 12 acres partly wooded,  
easy terms. F. W. Reuschle, F. O. Box  
28, Berkeley.

CORNER lot 5th and Webster. 5  
Owner, 2245 Waverly st., Oakland

FOR SALE—Finest apt. house site,  
cor. Grand ave. and State. Adm. ad-  
dist. lot 63x110. Apply owner, 1423  
E. 10th St., Berkeley.

INVESTORS—100x150, Grand ave. and  
sale cheap; exchange for house or  
Box 7514, Tribune.

ON LAKE SHORE car line, 10 minutes  
town: 63x110 feet, for only \$1500.

RICHMOND: Macdonald ave. bus-  
not cheap. C. Gooner. 1931 E. 15th  
Owner. Pox 4451. Tribune.

WILL sell \$1600 equipt on lot for \$500  
ft. front on two streets, sidewalk  
street work done, must sell at  
best price. Call 1931 E. 15th for  
portation. Call Pled. 3155.

\$735. LOT near 40th st.: six118: cost  
Owner. Box 14789. Tribune.

**INSURANCE**

J. H. TROY Agency: estab. 1870: re-  
senting The Nat. London & L.  
Ins. Co. 441 11th st.: phone Oak-  
1111.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ALL makes new machines one-half  
used machines, \$2 up: rent and re-  
pairs. Davis, 523 14th st.: phone Oakland  
1122.

BEST drop-head machine, \$10 up:  
new, very cheap repairs, repairs  
specialty. White Sewing Mach.  
402 11th st.: phone Oakland 1122.

BARGAINS—New and slightly used  
machines, coil, rent, repair. Half price.  
San Pablo ave., phone Oakland 701.  
NEW machines, all makes, half price.  
Call 1931 E. 15th.

prices; slightly used, \$3 up; renting, repairing, all makes. McNally's, 16th, at San Pablo; phone Oakland 2-1615.

**DRESSMAKING**

**DRESSMAKING:** plain and fancy goods by piece or day; reas. Mrs. Della F. 5215 Ford ave. phone Piedmont 2-1615.

**EXPERIENCED** dressmaker, first-class, good designer, wishes engagements, \$2.50 per day. Phone Pied.

(Continued on Next Page)







# Jehnnhardt's

To Make a Delicious  
Frozen Dessert for  
This Sunday---

Orange Ice Cream  
Pineapple Water Ice  
Vanilla Ice Cream



Apt. brick 25c A qt. brick 50c A qt. brick 80c  
at store at store delivered

We will gladly make up to your  
order any Frozen Pudding or  
Dessert you may desire--Just  
phone and we'll do the rest--

You'll Like Our Special Candy for Sunday  
Pink Lady Kisses, per lb. 50c

Broadway, Near 14th. Phone Oakland 496

## WAR MEASURE BEFORE SENATE

\$101,000,000 Appropriation Is  
Rushed to the Upper  
House.

By Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$101,000,000, was rushed to the Senate for consideration today.

Despite efforts on the part of the advocates to secure an appropriation for strengthening the military establishment, the bill was passed without a vote. It was passed without a vote in the House with but few changes from the form in which it came from the military affairs committee. When the bill was taken up for consideration, in the Senate, it was reported by the committee.

Organized labor won its fight for the adoption of an amendment which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other "time" devices in connection with so-called scientific management systems in army arsenals and shops. Another amendment would require that all munitions of war provided for in the bill be manufactured in government plants.

Democrats of the Senate in caucus today continued their efforts to perfect the administration ship purchase bill determined, if possible, to pass the measure at this session of Congress despite the unalterable opposition of Senate Republicans. It is hoped to see perfect the bill as to meet some of the opposition.

The Democratic administration confident that nothing will arise to make an extra session necessary, was going ahead today with its plans for letting the country know why it insists upon the passage of the shipping bill at the present session. The administration has outlined at a protracted session of the cabinet last night and fully discussed.

While all the steps which the administration will take to acquaint the people of its reasons for insisting upon passage of the bill have not yet been determined, one method resorted upon calls for a speaking trip in the south by Secretary Redfield, who will devote himself chiefly to the measure, and President Wilson himself plans to discuss the bill in addresses before two large national conventions within a fortnight.

PROPOSITION AGAINST BILL.  
Notwithstanding the program of the Republicans to continue their opposition to the shipping bill, President Wilson still does not admit the possibility of its failure. The fact that officials were going ahead today with plans for President Wilson's trip through the Panama canal to the San Francisco Exposition following the adjournment of Congress, was taken to indicate very clearly that administration leaders have no fears of an extra session.

It is thought probable that arguments of some Republican Senators as to the cost of the proposed bill, and the fact that the bill would be a burden upon the government, will be answered in addresses by administration officials by the statement that the administration can be depended upon not to purchase any vessels which would cause trouble.

With the Senate adjourned over Monday Democratic Senators met today for an all-day session on the shipping bill, hoping to reach a final agreement on all its features.

One point on which opinion is divided is an amendment to provide that the government lease ships to be purchased to private corporations, instead of operating them through a government controlled corporation, unless the latter is absolutely necessary.

GOLDEN GATE TOWER IS  
ORDERED REPLACED

The "Golden Gate" tower at Lowell and Stanford streets, Oakland, where the Key Route, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe tracks cross, has been declared by the railroad commission to be unsafe, and the three companies have been ordered to replace it within six months with a first-class standard interlocking plant.

At the hearing the companies admitted that the present situation is dangerous, and that plans for the new construction had been agreed on by the three. It was the Key Route, which is to bear the greater part of the expense, is in financial difficulties and for this reason the new plant has not been provided.

The commission directed the Key Route management to find some means to do the work. The Key Route and the Santa Fe are directed to place automatic bells or an automatic flagman at the crossing in question.

TOWN MARSHAL ON  
RAMPAGE, KILLED

By Associated Press.  
EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 23.—Ted Perrins, town marshal at Evanston, Wyo., was shot and killed Thursday night in Carter, Wyo., a few miles east of Evanston, and Samuel Ryder, deputy sheriff, was seriously injured in a pistol duel which resulted when Perrins started on a rampage on the streets, shot up the hotel owned by Mrs. Heater and then terrorized the community. The towns are about 25 miles apart and the two men were personal friends. The deputy sheriff, when he decided to shoot at Perrins, found his pistol was not loaded, ran to his home, broke down the door locked in fear by his wife, secured the ammunition and then started after the town marshal. As he emerged Perrins shot him, the deputy being struck in the thigh. An inquest was held last night and Ryder was exonerated from all blame. The reason for the rampage is unknown.

U. S. NAVY DROPS FROM  
THIRD TO FOURTH PLACE

By Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The United States will drop from third to fourth place in the world's race for the completion of all white ensign construction up to Jan. 1, 1914, according to the 22nd annual report of the United States Navy Department. The report states that the United States will move from fourth to third place, according to the completion of all white ensign construction up to Jan. 1, 1914.

With the outbreak of the European war information as to the naval programs of the belligerents was no longer available, and the United States Navy Department has been unable to obtain a list of the vessels lost in action during the war up to January 1, 1915.

For the purpose of the comparison of the first eight sea powers

The comparison is based on tonnage and the official table is as follows for the world's first eight sea powers

Country	Tonnage	Completed
Great Britain	2,372,000	2,114,000
Germany	1,987,000	1,987,000
United States	1,862,000	1,862,000
France	1,519,000	1,519,000
Japan	1,284,000	1,284,000
Austria-Hungary	1,284,000	1,284,000
Italy	1,284,000	1,284,000

At all dealers. Price 25c. Box of 12 for \$2.50. Dr. E. S. Sloan, Inc., Phila. & St. Louis

## DUFFY'S AFFAIRS NOW ARE SETTLED

The Attorney for Prison Board  
Head Makes Adjustments  
With Claimants.

Following conference between Oscar and Philip Duffy, brother of "Colonel" Duffy, Thomas O'Connor, its attorney, and attorneys for the different claimants who have been threatening legal action against the head of the state prison board, his affairs were satisfactorily settled last night.

Attorney O'Connor called on Almeron Tilton, representing the heirs of the late William H. Bradbury, and paid back in gold coin the amount claimed. Later a certified check for the amount claimed by Mrs. Helen Marie Cohen was turned over to Attorney Walter Dorn, and Attorney W. J. Lusk paid out \$1000 for his client.

It leaves only the Russes, who borrowed Tuxedo will in court, or, in other words, the prison board head's troubles are where they started, after a week of strenuous activity.

BUSEY SUIT FIRST.

The filing of a suit for a Tuxedo alleged by A. A. Busey of Oakland and had been borrowed by the prison board head, and a suit to recover on a promissory note was followed by the suit of Mrs. Cohen, who claimed that certain money won by her as damages for the death of her husband had not been paid by Duffy, her lawyer. He still claims a part of it as his fee.

The Bradbury claim represented the amount Mary Bradbury, executrix of the estate, had given Duffy to fulfill a compromise with Walter L. Bradbury, Mrs. Philander Getz and Mrs. Lillian Jordan, nephew and niece of the late William Bradbury, and who had threatened to contest the validity of the Bradbury will.

A similar settlement of \$1000 was made with Attorney Henry C. Dinkelspiel, representing Mrs. Harrah Moore, a niece. In each instance an agreement was signed by the heirs relinquishing all other claims they may have against the Bradbury estate.

URGE BOND ELECTION  
CALL BY SUPERVISORS

Urging that the bond election for the proposed million dollar county expansion be held at the earliest possible moment, the Progress and Prosperity committee last night placed itself on record as another organization behind the proposition. The vote was taken following a spirited plea by Lee Breen, county clerk, who urged that the bond election be held at once.

"The honor of the county is involved," said Breen, "and it is certainly up to this organization to see that this pledge is kept, if possible. I therefore move that it be the sense of this meeting that we at once get to work on the election plan, and urge the supervisors to call the bond election at once."

The motion was unanimously carried. Chairman John Phillips presided at the meeting, held last night in the Chamber of Commerce. The committee of commerce headed the meeting, and the Chamber of Commerce-Commercial Club, consolidated, and deferred all other business pending an answer to this tender.

ENGLAND SAFEGUARDING  
RUBBER EXPORT TO U. S.

By Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The board of trade has appointed Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Russell Reid, member of parliament, and Henry Barchenough, former member of the advisory committee to the board of trade, to sit as a committee to advise the board on all questions relating to the export of rubber from Great Britain.

The Times states that a plan for permitting the export of rubber to the United States will be finally adjusted within the next few days. A form of guarantee to be demanded from American traders already has been agreed on. A guarantee is required that American trade will undertake not to export from America any rubber except to Great Britain or to British possessions, and in every way to safeguard such imported rubber from becoming of service to any country or state at war with Great Britain.

JEWISH COLONISTS NOT  
IN RANKS OF REFUGEES

By Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Jewish refugees who have fled to Alexandria from Jerusalem, Jaffa and Beirut, now number 1000 and about 5000 more are on the way. It was announced here last night by the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis is chairman. No colonists are included among the refugees. The committee states, as all Jewish colonists have become naturalized Ottoman subjects.

SKYLIGHT BURGLAR RAIDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The skylight burglar who has been baffling the waterfront sleuths for several weeks, made another raid early this morning when he entered the Loop Bar, 27 Embarcadero. He made his way over the roof, dropped down through the skylight and took \$22 from the cash register and \$2.50 in stamps from the desk of Fred Levers, the proprietor.

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SKYLIGHT BURGLAR RAIDS.

Two level tablespoons of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate, one-third cup sugar, one cup water, one-half cup chopped nuts, one-half cup chopped almonds, one-half cup chopped walnuts, one-half cup chopped pecans, one-half cup chopped hazelnuts, one-half cup chopped cashews, one-half cup chopped pistachios, one-half cup chopped macadamia nuts, one-half cup chopped Brazil nuts, one-half cup chopped coconut, one-half cup chopped raisins, one-half cup chopped currants, one-half cup chopped cranberries, one-half cup chopped blueberries, one-half cup chopped strawberries, one-half cup chopped raspberries, one-half cup chopped blackberries, one-half cup chopped kiwifruit, one-half cup chopped mango, one-half cup chopped pineapple, one-half cup chopped papaya, one-half cup chopped guava, one-half cup chopped passion fruit, one-half cup chopped dragon fruit, one-half cup chopped jackfruit, one-half cup chopped lychee, one-half cup chopped dragon fruit, one-half cup chopped jackfruit, one-half cup chopped lychee.

To insure success in the making of this dainty be sure to use

# Ghirardelli's

## Ground Chocolate

There is an improvement in the family health as soon as Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate enters the kitchen—the children are happier, the father is happier, the mother is happier because she is enabled, without much trouble or expense, to serve her family with splendid desserts and the most healthful of all beverages.

Order a tin from your Grocer today

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.  
San Francisco Since 1861

## EXPULSED SENATOR OF CHINA WILL RETURN

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Tong King Chong, one of two senators who went to China to represent the Celestial Empire, has been expelled from the United States in the organization of the republic following the revolution, will return to San Francisco next month, according to advices received today. He has been absent from this city for two years. Tong was one of the principal advisers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in establishing popular government. It was the latter's intention to give representatives of the American Chinese a permanent voice, but no vote in the National Assembly. When Yuan Shi Kai became president, however, he excluded all outside representatives. Since then Tong has been in Hong Kong and in Japan with Dr. Sun.

## KIAU CHAU FAMILIES EN ROUTE TO GERMANY

By Associated Press.  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 23.—Two special sleeping cars containing women and children en route from Kiau Chau to Germany passed through here yesterday. They are the families of German soldiers taken prisoners by the Japanese and are being sent home at the expense of the German government, in charge of Dr. J. L. Meyer of the German army, and three Red Cross nurses. The party left Kiau Chau Christmas day and will sail from New York for Italy and reach home by way of Austria.

## POSTMASTERS NAMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—California postmasters appointed Thursday: Mrs. Leta Tubbergen, Atton; Albert G. Burns, Burks; Ernest Clyde Armstrong, Cadanassa; Mrs. Marion Jean Hay, East Wilmington; Roger C. Douglass, El Rock; John Frodsham, Frodsham; James A. Gould, Jenner; Charles Henry Dixon, Las Lomas; Louis George Vogel, Livinia; Frederick Mason Ashby, Littlelands; Miss Lulu M. Harlan, Lucia; Albert Norris Brown, McKinleyville; Miss Josephine J. Douglas, Merriam; Wilbur Ely Corp, Mount Wilson; Charles Harris Stewart, New Almaden; Lee A. Ballard, Pennington; Guy Ernest Heaton, St. John; Frank Sidney Grey, West Sacramento.

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND MILITIAMEN

By Associated Press.  
TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The dominion government had advised the Ontario authorities that it has decided to defend Corporal Archie Kay and Privates Leslie Kinsman and Edmund McIntosh, the three Canadian militiamen concerned in the shooting last month of the two American duck hunters, Smith and Dorsch, of Buffalo, the former of whom was killed.

As a result of the government's decision the unique situation will be created of the provincial government prosecuting and the dominion government defending.

## HEADACHE TO STOP HEADACHE

Headache usually comes from a sluggish liver and bowels. If you feel bilious, dizzy or tongue is coated and stomach sour, just get a 10-cent box of Cassarets to start your liver and bowels and your headaches will end. —Adv.

## GETS DIVORCE IN MARIN.

SAN RAFAEL, Jan. 23.—Helen B. Flanagan, wife of a San Francisco drug clerk residing in Larkspur, was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce by Judge Zook here yesterday from George Flanagan. Desertion was charged.

## JULIUS ACH CALLED BY DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Julius Ach, a well-known San Francisco merchant and brother of Henry Ach, the attorney, died last night at his home, Van Ness avenue and Vallejo street. He was 54 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

## TOMORROW GO TO St. Mary's DOWN TOWN

CATHOLIC CHURCH  
24th St., at Jefferson.  
Services 5:30, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M. Evening services 7:45 o'clock. ALL WELCOME.

## A New Telephone Directory

FOR

# Oakland San Francisco and Bay Counties

Will Go to Press

January 25th

Please arrange for any change you may desire in present listings or advertising as soon as possible, and not later than January 25th.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## BLADDER MISERY QUICKLY STOPPED

If you will only go to the drug store and get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Haemlin Oil Capsules you can stop the distressing pains due to gravel, stone in the bladder, or urethritic and prostatic disturbances. Whether your trouble comes from advancing years or from alcoholic and other excesses, or is the natural bladder weakness so common among growing children, nothing can compare with this standard household remedy. Its action is gentle, but swift and certain. The soothing, antiseptic oil kills and chases out the poisonous microbes that are causing the inflammation, while the strengthening, health-restoring herbs build up the broken down cells and tissues.

At first evacuations may seem to increase. If so, it is a sign the oil is doing the work. Later normal action will be restored and you will bless the day you first tried GOLD MEDAL Haemlin Oil Capsules—25c, 50c and \$1.00 per box. They are pure, original Haemlin Oil in capsule form, imported direct from Holland. Every shipment is passed upon for purity by U. S. Government experts. There are lots of imitations. So protect yourself and look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box. Don't be fooled. Guaranteed and sold by The Owl Drug Co.—Advertisement.

## LIET. COL. SEELY MAY RETURN TO MINISTRY

By Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times announces that Lieutenant Colonel John Seely, who resigned the secretaryship of war during the crisis at the Curragh camp in Ulster when British officers resigned rather than hold command when trouble seemed possible in Ulster, has returned to London. Premier Asquith, the Times states, has offered him the post of chief whip in succession to the late Percy Holden Jillingworth, which he is expected to accept, thus returning to the ministry.

## NEW PURIFICATION OF COPPER METHOD

By Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The noteworthy discovery in chemistry during 1914 was that of a new method for the purification of copper, known as the electrolytic method, for which discovery Edward Weston of New York was honored last night by the presentation of the Perkin medal at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry. Sir William H. Perkin of England has given the medal annually since 1904.

## THIS IS A BAD MONTH

The indoor life of winter, with lack of outdoor exercise, puts a heavy load on the kidneys. Nearly everybody suffers from rheumatism, backache, pain in sides and back, kidney and bladder ailments. A backache may not mean anything serious, but it certainly does not mean anything good. It's better to be on the safe side and take Foley Kidney Pills to strengthen and invigorate the kidneys and help them do their work. They help rid the blood of acids and poisons. Sold everywhere. —Advertisement.

## LAST RITES ARE HELD FOR JUDGE BUCKLES

SUISUN, Jan. 22.—Funeral services over the remains of Superior Judge A. J. Buckles, who died at San Bernardino, were held in Odd Fellows' Hall at Suisun this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body arrived from the south yesterday.

## TRACES ARE FOUND OF LOST PROSPECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The mules belonging to the ill-fated prospecting party headed by Thomas J. Brown have been found twenty-three miles northeast of Kernville by Bert S. Catherman and Carl Thies, prospectors, according to a letter written by them under date of January 19. The letter was mailed from Kernville and received yesterday by the widow of Brown in Merced.

The letter added that the two prospectors were on their way into Kern river valley to recover, if possible, the bodies of Brown and his friend, Bruce French, who broke through the ice of Kern river a month ago and were drowned.

Thies and Catherman were employed by Mrs. Brown to search for her husband's body and his personal possessions. Kernville is about eighty miles from Bakersfield and eighty-four miles from Big Porks.

Brown, French and Cruz Mendes, a Mexican, elaborately fitted out for a long exploring trip, started on their ill-fated trip last November.

## UP TO 10 P.M.

9 Every Saturday Night  
Bring Your Want Ads.  
to the  
TRIBUNE

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